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HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES;

COMPREHENDING

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, ANCIENT AND MODERN:

THE FOUNDATION, LAWS, AND GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES—THEIR PROGRESS IN ARTS,
SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE—THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN ARMS—AND THEIR CIVIL,
MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

HAYDN'S
DICTIONARY OF DATES,

RELATING
TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS.

FOR
UNIVERSAL REFERENCE.

EDITED BY BENJAMIN VINCENT,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND KEEPER OF THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN;
AND REVISED FOR THE USE OF AMERICAN READERS.

NEW YORK:
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE.
1875.

KF 1482



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District of New York.

PREFACE BY THE AMERICAN EDITOR.

THIS valuable work was taken in hand by the American Publishers upon its first appearance in England; but it was found in many respects inadequate to the wants of American readers. There was much that might be omitted without detracting from its value, and very much that needed to be added. During the years that elapsed in the preparation of new matter, new editions appeared of the English volume, containing very important additions; and the rapid progress of this country during those years in material prosperity and in social development, rendered it necessary for the Publishers to continually incorporate fresh records and statistics. Even while the work has been passing through the press, alterations and additions have been continually made.

Thus this Dictionary of Dates, which is at the same time a *chronicle* and a *chronology* of the World's Progress, has been brought down to the present year. While the census of 1860 has been generally adopted as the basis of American statistics, every effort has been made to obtain still fresher materials.

The matter which has been added has not been thrown into a supplement, but has been incorporated into the body of the work. This makes the work more convenient for reference.

This work has during its preparation passed through several hands, and in the selection of editors regard has been had to special departments. The events of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, of the Mexican, and of the Indian Wars were incorporated into the work by Mr. Benson J. Lossing. The events of the recent Civil War were, in like manner, compiled and arranged by a separate editor, who had made those events the study of several years. All these contributions have been carefully arranged and revised.

The Publishers are confident that in issuing this Dictionary they are offering the Public the best and completest work of the kind ever published.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, September, 1869.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST ENGLISH EDITION.

THE design of the Author has been to attempt the compression of the greatest body of general information that has ever appeared in a single volume, and to produce a Book of Reference whose extensive usefulness may render its possession material to every individual—in the same manner that a London *Directory* is indispensable, on business affairs, to a London merchant.

He grounds his hope of the Public taking an interest in this work altogether upon its own intrinsic utility. Its articles are drawn principally from historians of the first rank, and the most authentic annalists; and the *DICTIONARY OF DATES* will, in almost every instance, save its possessor the trouble of turning over voluminous authors to refresh his memory, or to ascertain the date, order, and features of any particular occurrence.

The volume contains upward of FIFTEEN THOUSAND ARTICLES, alphabetically arranged; and, from the selection of its materials, it must be important to every man in the British Empire, whether learned or unlearned, or whether connected with the professions or engaged in trade.

It would be difficult to name all the authors from whose works the Compiler of this volume has copiously extracted; but he may mention among the classics, Herodotus, Livy, Pliny, and Plutarch. He has chosen, in general chronology, Petavius, Usher, Blair, Prideaux, and the Abbé Lenglet Dufresnoy. For the events embraced in foreign history, he has relied upon Hénault, Voltaire, La Combe, Rollin, Melchior Adam, the *Nouveau Dictionnaire*, and chief authors of their respective countries. On subjects of general literature, his authorities are Cave's *Historia Literaria*, Moreri, Bayle, Priestley, and others of equal repute. And English occurrences are drawn from Camden, Stow, Hall, Baker, Holinshed, Chamberlayne, Rapin, Hume, Gibbon, Goldsmith, etc. Besides these, the Compiler has freely used the various abridgments that have brought facts and dates more prominently forward; and he is largely indebted to Chambers, Aspin, Beatson, Anderson, Beckmann, the *Cyclopædias*, *Annual Register*, *Statutes at Large*, and numerous other compilations. In almost every instance the authority is quoted for the extract made and date assigned, though inadvertence may have prevented, in some few cases, a due acknowledgment.

The leading events of every country, whether ancient or modern kingdoms, are to be found in the annals of each respectively, as in the cases, for instance, of GREECE, ROME, the EASTERN EMPIRE, ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY. But, independently of this plan of reference, when any historical occurrence claims, from its importance, more specific mention, it is made in a separate article, according to alphabetical arrangement. Thus, in the annals of England, the dates are given of the foundation of our universities, the institution of honorary orders, and signature of *Magna Charta*; we find, in those annals, the periods of our civil wars, and remarkable eras in our history, set down as they have occurred; but if more ample information be necessary to the Reader, and if he desire to know more than the mere date of any fact or incident, the particulars are supplied under a distinct head. In the same way, the pages of *Battles* supply the date of each, in the order of time; yet in all instances where the battle has any relation to our own country, or is memorable or momentous, the chief features of it are stated in another part of the volume.

The Compiler persuades himself that the DICTIONARY OF DATES will be received as a useful companion to all Biographical works, relating, as it does, to *things* as those do to *persons*, and affording information not included in the range or design of such publications.

LONDON, *May*, 1841.

JOSEPH HAYDN.

[Died Jan. 17, 1856.]

PREFACE TO THE TWELFTH EDITION.

IN 1855, when the printing of the Seventh Edition of this Dictionary had begun, and Mr. Haydn's failing health prevented the continuance of his labors, I acceded to the request of the publisher to correct the press and supply the continuations of the articles. In doing so I soon perceived that the execution of the work was far from being equal to the merit of its conception; and, after much consideration, I was eventually induced to undertake its gradual revision and completion, in order to render the book more worthy of its established reputation. During the last ten years the chronological tables have been examined and continued; a great number of articles have been rewritten, and new ones inserted, and much geographical, biographical, literary, and scientific information supplied, together with a Table of the Populations and Governments of the various countries of the world; and the Index has been greatly augmented by the insertion of dates relating to eminent persons of past and present times. With the present edition is given a Table of Contemporary European Sovereigns since the Norman Conquest. To afford room for these additions, the size of the page and the bulk of the volume have been enlarged, and very many articles have been condensed. My aim has been throughout to make this book not a mere Dictionary of Dates, but a dated Encyclopædia, a digested summary of every department of human history brought down to the very eve of publication. The latest Additions and Corrections will be found at the end of the volume.

BENJAMIN VINCENT.

FEBRUARY, 1866.

POPULATION AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

(According to the Almanach de Gotha for 1866.)

COUNTRIES.	POPULATION.	RULERS.	BIRTH.	ACCESSION.
Anhalt, <i>Population in</i> Dec. 1864	193,046	Leopold, Duke.	Oct. 1, 1794.	Aug. 9, 1817.
Argentine Confederation. 1859	1,171,800	Bartolomeo Mitre, <i>President</i> .		Oct. 12, 1862.
Austrian Empire. Oct. 1857	35,018,938	Francis-Joseph, <i>Emperor</i> .	Aug. 18, 1830.	Dec. 2, 1848.
Baden. Dec. 1864	1,424,754	Frederick, <i>Grand-duke</i> .	Sept. 9, 1826.	April 24, 1852.
Bavaria. Dec. 1864	4,807,440	Louis II., <i>King</i> .	Aug. 25, 1845.	March 10, 1861.
Belgium. Dec. 1863	4,823,021	Leopold II., <i>King</i> .	April 9, 1835.	Dec. 10, 1865.
Bolivia. 1858	1,987,352	Gen. M. Melgarejo, <i>President</i> .		Dec. 1864.
Brazil. 1856	7,671,800	Pedro II., <i>Emperor</i> .	Dec. 2, 1825.	April 7, 1831.
Bremen (free city). Dec. 1864	104,091	C. Mehr, <i>Burgomaster</i> .		Dec. 31, 1863.
Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, Dec. 1864	293,388	William, <i>Duke</i> .	April 25, 1806.	April 25, 1831.
Chili (estimated). 1867	1,599,000	José J. Perez, <i>President</i> .		Sept. 18, 1861.
Chinese Empire (estimated). 1861	415,000,000	Ki-tsiang, <i>Emperor</i> .	April 5, 1855.	Aug. 22, 1861.
Costa Rica (estimated). 1861	135,000	J. Ximenes, <i>President</i> .		April 8, 1863.
Denmark and colonies. 1865	1,925,220	Christian IX., <i>King</i> .	April 8, 1818.	Nov. 15, 1862.
Equator (estimated). 1868	1,040,371	G. Carrson, <i>President</i> .		1865.
Egypt. 1859	5,125,000	Ismail Pacha, <i>Viceroy</i> .		Jan. 18, 1863.
France and colonies (est.). 1862	43,534,245	Napoleon III., <i>Emperor</i> .	April 20, 1808.	Dec. 2, 1863.
Frankfort (free city). Dec. 1864	91,180	Two Burgomasters.		
Great Britain and colonies (est.) 1861	223,820,000	Victoria, <i>Queen</i> .	May 24, 1819.	June 20, 1837.
Greece and Ionian Islands (est.) 1861	1,325,341	George I., <i>King</i> .	Dec. 24, 1845.	June 5, 1863.
Guatemala. 1858	850,000	Vincent Cerna, <i>President</i> .		May 3, 1865.
Hamburg (free city). 1860	229,941	Senate.		
Hanover. Dec. 1864	1,923,492	George V., <i>King</i> .	May 27, 1819.	Nov. 18, 1851.
Haiti and St. Domingo (est.). 1865	572,000	N. Fabre Geffrard, <i>President</i> .		Jan. 23, 1859.
Hesse-Cassel. Dec. 1864	745,063	Frederick-William I., <i>Electo</i> .	Aug. 20, 1802.	Nov. 20, 1847.
Hesse-Darmstadt. Dec. 1864	833,315	Louis III., <i>Grand-duke</i> .	June 9, 1806.	June 16, 1848.
Hesse-Homburg. Dec. 1864	27,374	Ferdinand, <i>Landgrave</i> .	April 26, 1783.	Sept. 8, 1848.
Holland and colonies. 1863	21,805,607	William III., <i>King</i> .	Feb. 19, 1817.	March 17, 1849.
Holstein. 1865	554,510	Held by Austria.		
Honduras. 1858	850,000	J. M. Medina, <i>President</i> .		Feb., 1864.
Italy (estimated). 1864	22,104,789	Victor-Emmanuel, <i>King</i> .	March 14, 1820.	March 17, 1861.
Japan (estimated). 1864	35 to 40 mil.	Mikado (<i>spiritual</i>); Tycoon (<i>temporal</i>).	Oct. 5, 1840.	Nov. 12, 1853.
Lichtenstein. 1858	7,150	John II., <i>Prince</i> .	Sept. 1, 1821.	Jan. 1, 1851.
Lippe. Dec. 1864	111,336	Leopold, <i>Prince</i> .		
Lübeck (free city). 1862	50,614	Burgomasters and Senate.		
Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Dec. 1864	552,612	Frederick-Francis, <i>Grand-duke</i> .	Feb. 28, 1823.	March 7, 1842.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 1860	99,660	Frederick-William, <i>Grand-duke</i> .	Oct. 17, 1819.	Sept. 6, 1860.
Mexico (estimated). 1865	8,218,080	Maximilian I., <i>Emperor</i> .	Oct. 6, 1839.	April 10, 1864.
Monaco. 1864	1,687	Charles, <i>Prince</i> .	Dec. 8, 1818.	June 20, 1856.
Montenegro (estimated). 1859	125,000	Nicholas I., <i>Prince</i> .	1840.	Aug. 14, 1869.
Morocco. about	8,000,000	Sidi Mohammed, <i>Sultan</i> .		Sept., 1859.
Nassau. Dec. 1864	465,311	Adolphus, <i>Duke</i> .	July 24, 1817.	Aug. 20, 1864.
New Granada. 1864	2,794,473	M. Marillo, <i>President</i> .		April 1, 1839.
Nicaragua. 1858	400,000	T. Martinez, <i>President</i> .		March 1, 1869.
Oldenburg. Dec. 1864	301,812	Peter, <i>Grand-duke</i> .	July 8, 1827.	Feb. 27, 1863.
Panama. 1864	2,754,473	Jil Coluque, <i>Governor</i> .		March 10, 1865.
Papal States (estimated). 1863	700,000	Pius IX., <i>Pope</i> .	May 13, 1792.	June 16, 1846.
Paraguay. 1867	1,337,431	F. S. Lopez.		Sept., 1862.
Persia (estimated). 1859	10,000,000	Nassir-ed-Deen, <i>Shah</i> .	1829.	1848.
Peru. 1859	2,500,000	M. Canseco, <i>President</i> .		Nov., 1865.
Portugal and colonies. Dec. 1863	8,037,194	Louis I., <i>King</i> .	Oct. 31, 1838.	Nov. 11, 1861.
Prussia. Dec. 1865	19,304,843	William I., <i>King</i> .	March 22, 1797.	Jan. 2, 1861.
Reuss-Greiz. Dec. 1864	43,924	Henry XXII., <i>Prince</i> .	March 28, 1846.	Nov. 8, 1850.
Reuss-Schleitz. Dec. 1864	86,472	Henry LXIX., <i>Prince</i> .	May 19, 1792.	Sept. 16, 1854.
Roumania (Dan. Princip.) est. 1852	4,003,000	Alex. John I. (Consul) <i>Hospodar</i> .	March 10, 1820.	Jan., 1859.
Russia, Poland, etc. (est.). 1865	80,295,430	Alexander II., <i>Czar</i> .	April 29, 1818.	March 2, 1855.
Sandwich Islands (Hawaii, etc.) 1861	69,800	Kam'hamcha V.	Dec. 11, 1830.	Nov., 1863.
San Marino. 1858	8,000	<i>Capitani reggenti</i> .		
San Salvador. 1858	600,000	F. Duenas, <i>President</i> .		April, 1865.
Saxony. Dec. 1864	2,343,994	John, <i>King</i> .	Dec. 12, 1801.	Aug. 9, 1854.
Saxe-Altenburg. Dec. 1864	141,839	Ernest, <i>Duke</i> .	Sept. 16, 1826.	Aug. 3, 1863.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Dec. 1864	164,527	Ernest II., <i>Duke</i> .	June 21, 1818.	Jan. 29, 1844.
Saxe-Meiningen. Dec. 1861	178,065	Bernard, <i>Duke</i> .	Dec. 17, 1800.	Dec. 24, 1803.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. Dec. 1864	280,201	Charles-Alexander, <i>Grand-duke</i> .	June 24, 1818.	July 8, 1853.
Schaumburg-Lippe. Dec. 1864	31,382	Adolphus, <i>Prince</i> .	Aug. 1, 1817.	Nov. 21, 1860.
Schwartzb.-Rudolstadt. Dec. 1861	73,792	Günther, <i>Prince</i> .	Nov. 6, 1793.	April 28, 1857.
Schwartzb.-Sondershausen " 1861	68,189	Günther, <i>Prince</i> .	Sept. 24, 1801.	Aug. 19, 1835.
Servia. 1865	1,220,000	Michael III. (Milosch).	Sept. 4, 1825.	Sept. 26, 1860.
Sleswig. 1865	406,486	Held by Prussia.		
Spain and colonies. 1864	21,031,258	Isabella II., <i>Queen</i> .	Oct. 10, 1830.	Sept. 29, 1833.
Sweden and Norway (est.). 1863	5,700,000	Charles XV., <i>King</i> .	May 3, 1826.	July 8, 1859.
Switzerland. Dec. 1860	2,510,494	<i>Annual President</i> .		July 4, 1864.
Turkish Empire (estimated). 1865	39,000,000	Abdul-Aziz, <i>Sultan</i> .	Feb. 9, 1830.	June 25, 1861.
Uruguay. 1860	240,965	Gen. V. Flores, <i>Prov. President</i> .		Feb., 1865.
Venezuela. 1859	1,565,500	J. E. Falcon, <i>President</i> .		March 18, 1865.
Waldeck. Dec. 1864	50,143	George V., <i>Prince</i> .	Jan. 14, 1831.	May 15, 1854.
Wirttemberg. Dec. 1861	1,748,323	Charles, <i>King</i> .	March 6, 1823.	June 25, 1846.
United States of America. 1860	31,345,081	Andrew Johnson, <i>President</i> .	1809.	April 15, 1865.

TABLE OF CONTEMPORARY

Great Britain.		France.	Peninsula.			Germany.	Hungary.
ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.		CASTILE.	ARAGON.	PORTUGAL.		
1066. Will. 1.	1067. Malc. 3.	1060. Philip 1.	1066. Sancho 2.	1065. Sancho.	1065. Sancho of	1056. Hen. 4.	1064. Solom.
1037. Will. 2.	1068. Donald 1064. Dunc. 1064. Donald again. 1068. Edgar.		1072. Alfonso 6.	1072. Alfonso 6.	Castile. 1072. Alfonso 6.	<i>emperor.</i>	1075. Geisa. 1076. Lad. 1. 1098. Colo- man.
1100. Hen. 1.	1107. Alex. 1.	1108. Louis 6.	1109. Urraca and Alfonso 7. 1126. Alfonso 7.	1104. Alfonso 1.	1112. Alfonso, as <i>count.</i>	1106. Hen. 5.	1114. Step. 2.
	1124. Dav. 1.					1125. Loth. 2.	1121. Bela 2.
1125. Steph.		1137. Louis 7.		1134. Ramiro, 1137. Petronella and Raymond.	1139. Alfonso 1, as <i>king.</i>	1133. Conr. 3.	1141. Geisa 3.
1154. Hen. 2.	1153. Mal. 4.		1157. Sancho 3. 1158. Alfonso 3.			1152. Fred. 1.	1161. Step. 3.
1172. (<i>Ireland annexed.</i>)	1165. Will.	1180. Philip 2.		1163. Alfonso 2.			1173. Bela 3.
1139. Rich. 1.				1196. Peter 2.	1185. Sancho 1.	1190. Hen. 6. 1198. Philip.	1196. Eméric.
1199. John.							
1216. Hen. 3.	1214. Alex. 2.	1223. Louis 8.	1214. Henry 1.	1215. James 1.	1212. Alfonso 2.	1208. Otho. 4.	1204. Lad. 2.
		1226. Louis 9.	1230. Ferdin. 3.		1223. Sancho 2.	1215. Fred. 2.	1205. And. 2.
	1249. Alex. 3.		1252. Alfonso 10.		1248. Alfonso 3.		1235. Bela 4.
1272. Ed. 1.		1270. Philip 3.		1276. Peter 3.		1257. Rich.	1270. Step. 4.
1282. (<i>Wales annexed.</i>)	<i>Interregnum.</i> 1292. John Balliol.	1235. Philip 4.	1284. Sancho 4.	1235. Alfonso 3.	1279. Dionysius, or Denis.	1273. Ro- dolph.	1272. Lad. 3.
			1295. Ferdin. 4.	1291. James 2.		1292. Adolp. 1293. Alb. 1.	1290. And. 3.
1307. Ed. 2.	1306. Robert (Bruce) 1.	1314. Louis 10.	1312. Alfonso 11.	1327. Alfonso 4.	1325. Alfonso 4.	1308. Hen. 7. 1314. Lou. 5.	1301. Charo- bert.
1327. Ed. 3.	1329. Dav. 2. 1332. Ed. Bal. 1342. Dav. 3 again.	1316. John. Phil. 5. 1321. Chas. 4. 1323. Phil. 6.		1336. Peter 4.		1347. Chas. 4.	1342. Louis.
1377. Rich. 2.	1371. Robert 2 (Stuart).	1350. John. 1364. Chas. 5. 1380. Chas. 6.	1350. Peter. 1369. Henry. 1379. John 1.	1387. John 1.	1357. Peter. 1367. Ferdinand.	1378. Wen- ceslas.	1369. Mary. 1387. Mary & Sigismund.
1399. Hen. 4.	1390. Robt. 3.		1390. Henry 2.	1395. Martin.	1383. John 1.	1400. Rupert.	
1413. Hen. 5. 1422. Hen. 6.	1406. Jas. 1. 1437. Jas. 2.	1422. Chas. 7.	1406. John 2. 1454. Henry 4. 1474. Isabella.	1410. <i>Interreg.</i> 1412. Ferdinand of Sicily. 1416. Alfonso 5. 1458. John 2. 1479. Ferdin. 2.	1438. Edward. 1438. Alfonso 5.	1410. Sigismund.	
1451. Ed. 4.	1440. Jas. 3.	1451. Louis 11.	Spain.			1438. Albert. 1440. Fred. 3.	1440. Lad. 4. 1445. Lad. 5. 1453. Mat- thias.
1438. Ed. 5. 1463. Rich. 3. 1435. Hen. 7.	1438. Jas. 4.	1438. Chas. 8. 1496. Louis 13.	1479. Ferdinand and Isabella.		1461. John 2. 1495. Emanuel.	1498. Max. 1. 1499. <i>Switz.</i> <i>independ.</i>	1490. Lad. 6.

EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

Scandinavia.			Poland.	Eastern Empire.	Italy.	
SWEDEN.	NORWAY.	DENMARK.			POPES.	NAPLES AND SICILY.
1066. Halstan.	1069. Olaf.	1047. Sweyn 2. 1076. Harold. 1080. Canute 4. 1086. Olaf 4. 1095. Eric 1.	1068. Boleslas. 1082. Ladislas.	1068. Rom. 4. 1071. Mich. 7. 1078. Nicep. 8. 1081. Alexius.	1061. Alex. 2. 1073. Greg. 7. 1086. Victor 8. 1088. Urban 2. 1099. Pascal 2.	
1090. Ingo.	1098. Magnus.					
1112. Philip. 1118. Ingo 2. 1129. Swerker.	1108. Sigurd 1, and others. 1122. Sigurd 1.	1105. Eric 2.	1103. Boles. 3.	1118. John Comnenus.	1118. Gelas 2. 1119. Callxt. 2. 1124. Honor. 2. 1130. Innoc. 2. 1143. Celest. 2. 1144. Lucius 2. 1145. Eugen. 3. 1153. Anasta. 4. 1154. Adrian 4. 1159. Alex. 5. 1181. Lucius 3. 1185. Urban 3. 1197. Greg. 3. 1197. Clem. 8. 1191. Celest. 3. 1198. Innoc. 3.	1181. Roger 1.
1155. Eric 1.	1180. Magnus 4, and others.	1187. Eric 3.	1138. Lad. 2. 1145. Boles. 4.	1148. Manuel Comnenus.	1159. Anasta. 4. 1154. Adrian 4. 1159. Alex. 5. 1181. Lucius 3. 1185. Urban 3. 1197. Greg. 3. 1197. Clem. 8. 1191. Celest. 3. 1198. Innoc. 3.	1164. William 1.
1161. Char. 7.	<i>Civil war and anarchy.</i>	1147. Sweyn 2. Canute 5. 1157. Walde-mar.	1173. Miecslas 8. 1178. Castimir 2.	1180. Alex. 2. 1188. Andronicus C. 1185. Isaac 3. 1195. Alex. 3.	1159. Anasta. 4. 1154. Adrian 4. 1159. Alex. 5. 1181. Lucius 3. 1185. Urban 3. 1197. Greg. 3. 1197. Clem. 8. 1191. Celest. 3. 1198. Innoc. 3.	1166. William 2.
1167. Canute.		1186. Swerro.	1182. Canute 6.			1189. Tancred. 1194. William 3.
1199. Swerker 2.			1194. Lesk. 5.			1197. Fred. 2, of Germ'y.
1210. Eric 2. 1216. John 1. 1222. Eric 3.	1202. Hako 3, and others. 1207. Hako 4.	1202. Walde. 2.	1200. Miec. 3. 1202. Lad. 3. 1237. Boles. 5.	1204. Theodo. 1222. John Ducas.	1216. Honor. 3. 1227. Greg. 9. 1241. Celest. 4. 1243. Innoc. 4. 1254. Alex. 4. 1261. Urban 4. 1265. Clem. 4. 1268-9. Vacant. 1271. Greg. 10. 1276. Innoc. 5. 1276. John 21. 1277. Nichol. 8. 1281. Martin 4. 1285. Honor. 4. 1288. Nichol. 4. 1292-3. Vacant. 1294. Celest. 5. Bonif. 8.	1250. Conrad. 1254. Conradin. 1258. Manfred. 1260. Charles of Anjou.
1250. Birger, Jarl	1263. Magnus 6.	1241. Eric 4. 1250. Abel. 1252. Christo. 1259. Eric 5.		1255. Theo. 2.		
1266. Waldemar.				1259. John Lascaris.		
1275. Magnus 1.	1260. Eric.		1279. Lesk. 6.	1259. Mich. 8.		
			1289. Anarc. 1290. Promilas. 1296. Ladis. 4.	1282. Andronicus 2.		Sicily. 1285. Chas. 2. 1289. Peter of Aragon. 1285. Jas.
1290. Birger 2.	1299. Hako 5.					1295. Fred. 2.
1319. Magnus 2.	1319. <i>United to Sweden.</i>	1330. Christo. 2.	1300. Wincelas.		1308. Bene. 11. 1306. Clem. 5. (Avignon.) 1314-15. Vacant. 1316. John 22. 1324. Bene. 13. 1342. Clem. 6. 1352. Innoc. 6. 1362. Urban 5. (Rome.) 1370. Greg. 11. 1378. Urban 6. 1380. Bonif. 9.	1309. Robt.
1350. Eric 4. 1359. Magnus 3. 1363. Albert.		1334. <i>Interreg.</i> 1340. Walde. 3. 1375. <i>Interreg.</i> 1376. Olaf 5.	1338. Cas. 3.	1332. And. 3.		1337. Pet. 2. 1342. Louis. 1355. Fred. 3. 1340. Louis. 1376. Maria & Martin.
1339. Margaret.	1380. <i>United to Denmark.</i>	1387. Margaret.	1370. Louis. 1382. Mary. 1384. Hedw. 1396. Lad. 5.	1391. Manuel 6.		1381. Chas. 3. 1385. Ladislas.
1412. Eric 13.				1425. John 6.	1404. Innoc. 7. 1406. Greg. 12. 1409. Alex. 5. 1410. John 28. 1417. Martin 5. 1421. Eugen. 4. 1447. Nich. 5. 1455. Callx. 3. 1458. Pius 2. 1464. Paul 2. 1471. Sixtus 4. 1484. Innoc. 8. 1492. Alex. 6.	1402. Mart. 1. 1409. Mart. 2. 1414. Joan. 2. (<i>United to Aragon.</i>) 1410. Ferd. 2. 1416. Alf. 1.
1440. Christopher 3.			1434. Lad. 6.	1448. Constant. 18.		1435. Alfonso 1. 1458. Ferd. 1. 1458. John.
1448. Charles 8.		1448. Christ'n 1.	1445. Casl. 4.	Turkey.		1494. Alf. 2. 1479. Ferd. 1495. Ferd. 3. 1496. Fred. 2.
1457. Christian 1.				1438. Mohammed 2.		
1483. John of Denmark.		1481. John.	1492. Albert.	1481. Bajaz. 2.		

TABLE OF CONTEMPORARY

Great Britain.		France.	Peninsula.			Germany.	Hungary.
ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.		CASTILE.	ARAGON.	PORTUGAL.		
1502. Hen. 3. 1547. Ed. 6. 1553. Mary. 1553. Eliz.	1512. Jas. 5. 1542. Mary. 1567. Jas. 6.	1515. Francis 1. 1547. Henry 2. 1559. Francis 2. 1560. Chas. 2. 1574. Henry 3. 1589. Henry 4.	1504. Joanna and Philip 1. 1512. Ferd. 5 (Cast.) 2 (Aragon). 1516. Charles 1 (5 of Germ. 1519). 1556. Philip 2. 1589. Philip 3.	Ferdinand 2. <div>Holland.</div> 1579. William of Orange, <i>stadtholder</i> . 1587. Maurice.	1521. John 3. 1537. Sebastian. 1573. Henry. 1580. <i>Annexed to Spain</i> .	1519. Chas. 5 (1 of Spain). (KINGS OF HUNGARY.) 1563. Ferdinand. 1564. Maximilian 2. 1576. Rodolph 2.	1514. Lou. 2. 1526. Jn. Zapolski and Ferdin. 2.
1603. James 1 (6 of Scot.). 1625. Charles 1. 1642. Commonwealth. 1650. Charles 2. 1685. James 2. 1689. William and Mary. 1635. William 3.		1610. Louis 13. 1643. Louis 14.	1631. Philip 4. 1685. Charles 2.	1625. Fred. Hen. 1647. William 2. 1650-72. No <i>stadtholder</i> . 1679. Will. Hen. (William 3 of England).	<i>Kingd. restored.</i> 1640. John of Braganza. 1656. Alfonso 6. 1667. Peter, <i>regent</i> . 1683. Peter 2.	1612. Mathias. 1619. Ferdinand 2. 1637. Ferdinand 3. 1658. Leopold 1.	
1702. Anne. 1714. George 1. 1727. George 2. 1760. George 3.		1715. Louis 15. 1774. Louis 16. 1793. Louis 17. <i>Republic</i> .	1700. Philip 5 (<i>abdicated</i>). 1724. Louis. Philip 5 again. 1746. Ferdinand 6. 1759. Charles 3. 1788. Charles 4 (<i>abdicated</i>).	1702-47. No <i>stadtholder</i> . 1747. Will. Hen. 1757. William 4.	1706. John 5. 1750. Joseph. 1777. Maria and Peter 3. 1780. Maria alone. 1791. John, <i>reg't</i> .	1705. Joseph. 1711. Chas. 6. 1742. Chas. 7. 1745. Francis. 1765. Jos. 2. 1786. Fred. William 2. 1790. Leop. 2. 1792. Fran. 2.	Prussia. 1701. Fred. 1. 1713. Fred. William 1. 1740. Fred. 2. 1786. Fred. William 2. 1797. Fred. William 3.
1812. (George, Prince of Wales, <i>regent</i>)* 1820. George 4. 1830. William 4. 1837. Victoria.		1802. Cns't'le. 1804. Napol. 1. 1814. Louis 18. 1834. Chas. 10. 1830. L. Philip. 1843. <i>Republic</i> . 1862. Napol. 3.	1808. Ferdinand 7 (<i>dethroned</i>). Jos. Bonap. 1814. Ferdinand 7 (<i>restored</i>). 1833. Isabella 2.	1806. Lou., <i>king</i> . <div>Netherlands.</div> 1814. Will. Fred. <i>king</i> .* 1840. William 3. 1849. William 3.	1816. John 6. 1826. Peter 4. 1828. Maria 2. 1828. Miguel. 1833. Maria 2. 1863. Peter 5. 1861. Louis 1.	Austria. 1800. Fran. 1. 1805. Ferd. 2. 1848. Francis Joseph. 1860. Will. 1.	

* BELGIUM.—1831. Leopold 1; 1835. Leopold 2.

EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.—Continued.

Scandinavia.			Poland.	Eastern Empire.	Italy.	
SWEDEN.	NORWAY.	DENMARK.			POPE.	NAPLES AND SICILY.
1520. Christian 2.		1513. Christn. 2.	1501. Alex. 1506. Sig. 1.	1512. Selim.	1503. Pius 8. Julius 2. 1513. Leo 10. 1522. Adrian 6. 1523. Clem. 7. 1524. Paul 3. 1550. Julius 3. 1555. Marcel. 2. Paul 4. 1559. Pius 4. 1566. Pius 5. 1573. Greg. 13. 1585. Sixtus 5. 1590. Urban 7. Greg. 14. 1591. Innoc. 9. 1592. Clem. 8.	1501. <i>United to Spain.</i>
1523. Gustavus Vasa.	Russia.* 1538. Ivan 4. 1534. Feodor 1. 1593. Boris.	1523. Freder. 1. <i>and Norway.</i> 1524. Christn. 3. 1559. Freder. 2. 1588. Christn. 4.	1543. Sig. 2. 1573. Henry. 1575. Steph. 1587. Sig. 3.	1520. Solyman 2. 1566. Selim 2. 1574. Amn-rath 3.		
1560. Eric 14.						
1563. John 3.						
1592. Sigismund.				1595. Mah. 3.		
1604. Charles 9. 1611. Gustavus Adolphus.	1606. Basil. 1614. Michael (Romanoff).			1603. Ach. 1. 1617. Must. 1. 1618. Osm. 2. 1622. Mustafa again. 1623. Amur. 4. 1640. Ibrahim. 1648. Mah. 4. 1657. Solym. 3. 1691. Ach. 2. 1695. Must. 2.	1605. Leo 11. Paul 5. 1621. Greg. 15. 1623. Urban 8. 1644. Innoc. 10. 1685. Alex. 7. 1667. Clem. 9. 1670. Clem. 10. 1676. Innoc. 11. 1689. Alex. 8. 1691. Innoc. 12.	
1633. Christina. 1654. Charles 10. 1660. Charles 11.	1645. Alexia. 1676. Feodor. 1692. Ivan 5 and Peter 1. 1699. Peter 1.	1643. Freder. 3. 1670. Christn. 5. 1699. Freder. 4.	1632. Lad. 7. 1643. John C. 1669. Mich'l. 1674. John Sobieski.			
1697. Charles 12.			1697. Fredk. August. 1.			
1719. Ulrica and Frederick 1.	1725. Cathar. 1. 1727. Peter 2. 1730. Anne. 1740. Ivan 6. 1741. Elizabeth. 1762. Peter 3. Cathar. 2.	1730. Christn. 6. 1746. Freder. 5. 1766. Christn. 7. 1784. Prince Fred., <i>regent.</i>	1704. Stan. 1. 1709. Fredk. Augustus, <i>restored.</i> 1733. Fredk. August. 2. 1764. Stan. 2. 1705. <i>Partition.</i>	1703. Ach. 3. 1720. Mah. 5. 1754. Osm. 3. 1767. Must. 3. 1774. Ach. 4. 1789. Selim 3.	1700. Clem. 11. 1721. Innoc. 13. 1734. Bene. 13. 1739. Clem. 12. 1740. Bene. 14. 1758. Clem. 13. 1769. Clem. 14. 1775. Pius 6. 1800. Pius 7.	Naples and Sicily. Sardinia.
1741. Frederick 1. 1751. Adolphus Frederick.						1720. Victor Amadeus. 1780. Chas. Emman. 1.
1771. Gustavus 3.						1773. Victor Amade. 2.
1792. Gustavus 4.	1796. Paul 1.					1796. Chas. Emman. 2.
1809. Charles 13. 1814. <i>Norway annexed.</i> 1819. Charles 14.	1801. Alexan. 1. 1828. Nicholas.	1808. Freder. 6. 1814. <i>Norway taken away.</i> 1839. Christn. 8. 1848. Freder. 7. 1863. Christn. 9.	Greece. 1832. Otho 1.	1807. Must. 4. 1803. Mah. 6. 1839. Abdul Medjid.	1823. Leo 12. 1839. Pius 8. 1831. Greg. 16. 1846. Pius 9.	Naples. 1809. Victor Emman. 1. 1805. <i>Annex. to Kingdom of Italy.</i> 1808. Joach. Murat. Naples and Sicily. 1816. Ferd. 1. 1825. Fran. 1. 1830. Ferd. 2. 1859. Fran. 3. 1860. <i>Annex. to Italy.</i>
1844. Oscar. 1850. Charles 15.	1855. Alexan. 2.		1863. Geo. 1.	1861. Abdul Aziz.		Italy. 1861. Victor Emmanuel.

* See Article RUSSIA for preceding Rulers.

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

AAR

AARGAU (Switzerland), formerly included in Berne, was formed into an independent canton in 1803, and finally settled as such in 1816. It was much disturbed by religious dissensions in 1841-44.

ABACUS, the capital of the Corinthian order of architecture, ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.—This name is also given to a frame traversed by stiff wires, on which beads or counters are strung, used by the Greeks, Romans, and Chinese. M. Lalanne published an **ABACUS** at Paris in 1845. The multiplication table has been called the Pythagorean abacus.

ABANCAY. A town in Peru, 65 miles from Cuzco. Here Almanzo gained a complete victory over Alvarado in the civil wars among the Spaniards, July 12th, 1537.

ABATTOIRS, slaughter-houses for cattle. In 1810 Napoleon decreed that five should be erected near Paris; they were opened in 1818. An abattoir was erected at Edinburgh in 1861; and abattoirs form part of the new London metropolitan cattle-market, opened on June 13, 1855. There was some discussion in the newspapers of New York during 1863-64 about the introduction of abattoirs into that city. They began to be introduced in 1866.

ABBASSABAD. A Persian city and fortress. The Russians beat the Persians in two battles here, June 20th and July 18th, 1937, and on July 31st took the fort.

ABBASSIDES, descendants of Mohammed's uncle, Abbas - Ben - Abdul - Motalleb. Abul Abbas defeated Merwan II., the last caliph of the Omniades, in 750, and became the ruler of the faithful. The Abbassid color was black. Thirty-seven caliphs of this race reigned from 750 to 1258, when their reign was overthrown by the Mongols.

ABBAYE, a military prison near St. Germain des Prés, Paris, where 164 prisoners were murdered by infuriated Republicans led by Mallard, September 2 and 3, 1792.

ABBÉ, the name of a class of semi-clerical persons in France before the Revolution of 1793. They were unmarried, had studied theology more or less, and waited for an income given by the king out of some ecclesiastical revenue.

ABBEYS, monasteries for men or women. See *Monachism and Convents*. The first abbey founded in England was at Bangor in 560; in France, at Poitiers, about 800; in Ireland in the 5th century; in Scotland in the 6th century. 110 monasteries and priories were suppressed in England, 2 Henry V., 1414.—*Salmon*. These institutions (containing then about 47,721 persons) were totally suppressed throughout the realm by Henry VIII., 1539. Abbeys were suppressed in France in 1790; and in the kingdom of Italy in 1861.

ABBEVILLE. Three treaties were made here Aug. 1st, 1637, between Francis I. and Wolsey for Henry VIII. of England, and were ratified at Amiens August 8th. Flint-knives and a human jaw-bone discovered near it have recently been an important source of discussion and investigation in relation to the pre-Adamite or pre-historic man.

ABBOT (from *Ab*, father), the head of an abbey. In England, mitred abbots were lords of Parliament; there were twenty-seven abbots and two priors thus distinguished in 1339; but the number was reduced to twenty-five in 1806.—*Coke*. The abbots of Reading, Jistonbury, and St. John's, Colchester, England, were

ABE

hanged and quartered for denying the king's supremacy, and not surrendering their abbey, 1539. See *Glastonbury*. "Abbot of Misrule," also "Abbot of Fools," and in Scotland "Abbot of Unreason," the master of Christmas festivities in the Middle Ages and subsequently. After the Reformation the term Lord of Misrule was substituted.

ABBOTSFORD, the residence of Sir Walter Scott. He bought the land in 1811, and completed the house, a splendid and fantastic pile, in 1824, eight years before his death.

A B C CLUB. A name adopted by a number of Republican enthusiasts in Paris, their object being to relieve the *abbatis* or depressed. They broke out into an insurrection on June 5, 1832, which was suppressed with bloodshed, after Paris had been put into a state of siege on June 6. These events are described by Victor Hugo in *Les Misérables*, published in 1862.

ABDICATIONS of sovereigns, voluntary and compulsory, are numerous in history. The following are the most remarkable:

Sylla, Roman Dictator	B.C. 79
Diocletian, Roman emperor	A.D. 305
Stephen II., of Hungary	1181
Albert, the Bear of Brandenburg	1143
Lescov V., of Poland	1200
Uladislaus III., of Poland	1206
John Balliol, of Scotland	1306
Otho (of Bavaria), of Hungary	1309
Eric IX., of Denmark, etc.	1489
Pope Felix V.	1449
Charles V. as emperor	1555
" as King of Spain	1556
Christina, of Sweden	1654
John Casimir, of Poland	1669
James II., of England	1688
Frederick Augustus II., of Poland	1704
Phillip V., of Spain (resumed)	1724
Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia	1730
Charles, of Naples	1759
Stanislaus, of Poland	1795
Charles Emmanuel II., of Sardinia	June 24, 1802
Francis II., of Germany, who became Emperor of Austria	Aug. 11, 1804
Charles IV., of Spain, in favor of his son, March 19; in favor of Bonaparte. See <i>Spain</i> . May 1, 1808	
Gustavus IV., of Sweden	1809
Joseph Bonaparte, of Naples (for Spain) ..	June 1, 1808
Louis, of Holland	July 1, 1810
Jerome, of Westphalia	Oct. 20, 1813
Napoleon, of France	April 6, 1814
Victor Emmanuel, of Sardinia	March 13, 1821
Pedro IV., of Portugal	May 2, 1826
Charles X., of France	Aug. 2, 1830
Pedro I., of Brazil	April 7, 1881
Dom Miguel, of Portugal (by leaving it) ..	May 26, 1834
William I., of Holland	Oct. 8, 1840
Louis Philippe, of France	Feb. 24, 1848
Louis Charles, of Bavaria	March 21, 1848
Ferdinand of Austria	Dec. 2, 1848
Charles Albert, of Sardinia	March 26, 1849
Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany	July, 1859

ABECEDARIANS, followers of Storck, an Anabaptist in the 16th century, deriving their name from their rejection of all worldly knowledge, even of the alphabet.

ABELARD and **HÉLOÏSE**, celebrated for their passionate love, which commenced at Paris, 1118, when Héloïse (a canon's daughter) was under seventeen years of age. Abelard built the convent of the Paraclete and made her abbess in 1121. Here he taught what was condemned as heresy, 1122 and 1140. After

* *Viz.*, 274 large monasteries (revenue £104,919 12s. 8d.), 198 less monasteries (revenue £23,479 12s. 7½d.), and 61 houses of the knights hospitallers (revenue £2365 12s. 8d.); total, houses, 608: revenue, £140,784 12s. 6½d.

suffering an ignominious injury, he became a monk of the Abbey of St. Denis, and died of grief in 1142, at St. Marcel. Heloise begged his body, buried it in the Paraclete, and was interred beside him in 1163. The ashes of both were carried to the Museum of French Monuments in 1800; and the Mæneum having been subsequently broken up, they were finally removed to the burying-ground of Père la Chaise in 1817. Their works and letters were published in one volume in 1816. Pope's imitations of the latter are well known.

ABELITES, ABELLANS, ABELONIANs, a religious sect near Hippo, 4th century. They were forbidden to have children, though they allowed man and woman to live together as if married. They took their name from Abel, because he did not marry. They did not continue long in existence. There was also a secret society of that name in the 18th century, who professed to cultivate the good qualities of Abel.

ABENCERRAGES, a powerful Moorish tribe of Granada, opposed to that of the Zegris. From 1480 to 1492 their quarrels deluged Granada with blood and hastened the fall of the kingdom. They were exterminated by Boabdil (Abu Abdallah), the last king, who was dethroned by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492; his dominions were annexed to Castile.

ABENSBERG. See *Eckmühl*.

ABERDEEN (N. Scotland), said to have been founded in the 8d century after Christ. Gregory the Great conferred peculiar privileges on Aberdeen in 898. Old Aberdeen was made a royal burgh in 1154; it was burnt by the English in 1386; and soon after New Aberdeen was built. The *University* was founded by Bishop William Elphinstone, who had a bull from the Pope Alexander VI. in 1494. King's College was erected in 1600-4. Marischal College was founded by George Keith, Earl Marischal of Scotland, in 1693; rebuilt in 1837. In 1868 the universities and colleges were united.—Malcolm III., having gained a great victory over the Danes in the year 1010, resolved to found a new *bishopric* in token of his gratitude for his success, and pitched upon Mortlach in Banffshire, where St. Beanus was first bishop, 1015. The see, removed to Aberdeen early in the twelfth century, was discontinued at the Revolution, 1689, and is now a post-revolution *bishopric*, instituted in 1721. See *Bishops*.

ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION, called the *Coalition Ministry*, as including Whigs, Radicals, and followers of Sir R. Peel. Formed in consequence of the resignation of the first Derby administration; sworn in Dec. 28, 1852; resigned Jan., 1855; succeeded by the Palmerston administration, *which see*.

Earl of Aberdeen, * *First Lord of the Treasury*.

Lord Cranworth, *Lord Chancellor*.

Earl Granville, *President of the Council*.

Duke of Argyll, *Lord Privy Seal*.

Lord John Russell, *Foreign*.

Viscount Palmerston, *Home Secretary*.

Duke of Newcastle, *Colonial and War Secretary*.

William Ewart Gladstone, *Chancellor of Exchequer*.

Sir James Graham, *First Lord of the Admiralty*.

Sir Charles Wood, *President of the India Board*.

Edward Cardwell, *President of the Board of Trade*.

Hon. Sidney Herbert, *Secretary at War*.

Sir William Molesworth, *Chief Commissioner of Works*.

Marquess of Lansdowne (without office).

Viscount Canning, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Right Hon. Edward Strat, &c.

ABERDEEN, EARLS OF, Scotch peers. A branch of the Gordon family. The earldom was conferred in 1683 on Sir George Gordon, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland.

ABHORRERS, a political court party in England, in the reign of Charles II., the opponents of the Addressers (afterward *Whigs*), so called from their address to the king praying for the immediate assembly of the Parliament, which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court. The first mentioned (afterward *Tories*) expressed their abhorrence of those who endeavored to encroach on the royal prerogative, 1680. *—Hume*.

* Born in 1784; engaged in foreign diplomacy, 1812; became foreign secretary, Jan., 1838; joined the party of Sir R. Peel, 1844; died, Dec. 14, 1860.

† Lord John Russell was succeeded as Foreign Secretary by the Earl of Clarendon, but continued a member of the cabinet, without office; he afterward became President of the Council in the room of Earl Granville, appointed to the Duchy of Lancaster.

‡ On June 11, 1854, the offices were separated; the Duke of Newcastle remained Secretary of War, and Sir George Grey was made Colonial Secretary.

§ The Commons expelled several members for being Abhorers, among them Sir Francis Withens (whom they sent to the Tower), and prayed his majesty to remove others from places of trust. They also

ABINGDON LAW. In 1645, Lord Essex and Waller held Abingdon, in Berks, England, against Charles I. The town was unsuccessfully attacked by Sir Stephen Hawkins in 1644, and by Prince Rupert in 1645. On these occasions the defenders put every Irish prisoner to death without trial; hence the term "Abingdon law."

ABJURATION of certain doctrines of the Church of Rome was enjoined by statute 25 Charles II., 1672. The oath of abjuration of the Pope and the Pretender was first administered by statute 13 William III., 1701; the form was changed in after reigns. By 21 and 23 Vict., c. 48 (1858), an alteration in this oath was authorized for Jews.

ABJURATION OF THE REALM. An oath to quit England and not to return except by the king's license. This law was modified under Henry VIII., and abolished in 1624.

ABO, a port of Russia, founded prior to 1157, was, till 1809, capital of Swedish Finland. It has suffered much by fire, especially in 1776 and 1827; was seized by the Russians in Feb., 1808; ceded to them in 1809; and rebuilt by them after the fire in 1827. A university was erected by Gustavus Adolphus and Christina, 1640, &c., and removed to Helsingfors in 1827. The peace of Abo, between Russia and Sweden, was signed in 1743.

ABOLITION, ABOLITIONISTS. During the Revolution, and when the Constitution was made, various societies were formed for the abolition of slavery. The first of these originated in Philadelphia, April 14, 1775, Benjamin Franklin, president. John Jay, and after him Alexander Hamilton, were the first presidents of a second society for the same purpose, formed in New York, Jan. 25, 1785. Others followed in different parts of the Union. The meetings, publications, and petitions of these bodies were treated respectfully until the development of the cotton planting in the early part of the 19th century raised the value of slaves. Then began the struggle between the anti-slavery and pro-slavery interest, which culminated in the emancipation proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863. In Feb., 1866, a bill was passed by the requisite majority abolishing slavery forever from the territories of the United States. The great leaders of the abolition movement were William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips.

ABORIGINES (from *ab origine*, without origin), a name given to the earliest known inhabitants of Italy (whence came the Latin); now applied to the original inhabitants of any country.—The Aborigines Protection Society was established in 1838. Reports on the condition of the aborigines in the British colonies were presented to Parliament in 1834 and 1837.

ABOUKIR (Egypt), the ancient Canopus. The bay is famous for the defeat of the French fleet by Nelson, Aug. 1, 1798. See *Nile*. A Turkish army of 15,000 was defeated here by 6000 French under Bonaparte, July 25, 1799. A British expedition to Egypt under General Sir Ralph Abercromby landed here, and Aboukir surrendered to them after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, March 8, 1801. See *Alexandria*.

ABRAHAM, ENA or, used by Eusebius; so called from the patriarch Abraham, who died B.C. 1821. It began Oct. 1, 2016 B.C. To reduce this era to the Christian, subtract 2015 years and three months.

ABRAHAM, HIGHERS OF, near Quebec, Lower Canada. The French were defeated here by General Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory, Sept. 13, 1760. See *Quebec*.

ABRAHAMITES, a sect which adopted the errors of Paulus, and was suppressed by Cyriacus, the patriarch of Antioch. In the 9th century there sprang up a community of monks under a like designation; it, too, was suppressed, or rather exterminated, for worshipping images. A mongrel sect of this name was banished from Bohemia by Joseph II. in 1783.

ABRANTES, a Portuguese town commanding some of the frontier roads made into Spain. Boldly seized by Junot, Nov. 23, 1807, who was thus enabled to push on and occupy Lisbon, and for his decision and daring was made Duke of Abrantes. TERRY OF ABRANTES, sometimes called of Madrid, because ratified there; signed Sept. 29, 1801, between Spain and Portugal, under the influence of Bonaparte. It closed the Portuguese ports to England.

resolved "that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a Parliament, and that to traduce such petitions as tumultuous and seditious is to contribute to the design of altering the Constitution." Oct., 1840.—*See* mon.

ABRAXAS, a stone with natural lines, thought to represent some animal or person; or carved with such lines, on which the word "abraxas" is cut. Such stones were used as talismans or amulets among the Gnostic sects about A.D. 64 to 800.

ABSALOM'S REBELLION, ending in his death (1024-3 B.C.), is described in 2 Sam. xv.-xix.

ABSENTEE TAX (four shillings in the pound) was first levied in Ireland in 1715 on the incomes and pensions of absentees (persons who derive their income from one country and spend it in another), but ceased in 1753. A tax of 2s. in the pound was vainly proposed by Mr. Flood in 1773, and by Mr. Molyneux in 1753.

ABSOLUTION, ECCLESIASTICAL. Till the 3d century the consent of the congregation was necessary to absolution; but soon after the power was reserved to the bishop; and in the 12th century the form "I absolve thee" had become general.

ABSTINENCE. It is said that St. Anthony lived to the age of 106 on twelve ounces of bread and water daily, and James the Hermit to the age of 104. St. Epiphanius lived thus to 115; Simeon the Stylite to 112; and Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, to 136 years of age.—*Spottiswood.* Ann Moore, the fastidious woman of Tutbury, Staffordshire, was said to have lived twenty months without food; but her imposture was detected by Dr. A. Henderson, Nov., 1808. At Newry, in Ireland, a man named Cavanagh was reported to have lived two years without meat or drink, Aug., 1840. His imposture was afterward discovered in England, where he was imprisoned as a cheat, Nov., 1841. See *Fasts*.

ABSTINENTS, ascetics that wholly abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage, appeared in France and Spain in the 4th century.

ABYDOS, on the Hellespont, said to have been colonized from Miletus, 715 B.C.

ABYSSINIA, a large country in N.E. Africa. Its ancient history is very uncertain. The kingdom of Axumites (from its chief town Axum) flourished in the 1st and 3d centuries after Christ. The religion of the Abyssinians is a corrupt form of Christianity introduced about 329 by Frumentius. About 960, Judith, a Jewish princess, murdered a great part of the royal family, and reigned forty years. The young king escaped, and the royal house was restored in 1368 in the person of his descendant Icon Amal. In the Middle Ages it was said to be ruled by Prester John, or Prete Janni. The Portuguese missions commenced in the 15th century, but were expelled in 1639 in consequence of the tyranny of Mendez and the Jesuits. The encroachments of the Gallas and intestine disorders soon after broke up the empire into petty governments. Missions were sent from England in 1829 and 1841. Much information respecting Abyssinia has been given by Bruce (1790), Salt (1806-9), Ruppell (1839), and Parkyn (1853).

ABYSSINIAN ERA is reckoned from the creation, which the Abyssinians place in the 5493d year before our era, on the 29th of Aug., old style; and their dates consequently exceed ours by 5492 years and 125 days. To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years and 125 days.

ACADEMIES. *Academia* was a shady grove without the walls of Athens (bequeathed to Academus for gymnastic exercises), where Plato first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Academici, 373 B.C.—*Stanley.* Rome had no academies.—Ptolemy Soter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria about 314 B.C. Abderahman I., caliph of Spain, founded academies about A.D. 773. Theodosius the Younger, Charlemagne, and Alfred are also named as founders of academies. Italy is celebrated for its academies; and Jarchius mentions 560, of which 25 were in the city of Milan. The following are among the principal academies:

* Abyssinia has long been in a state of anarchy. In 1844 the Emperor Ras Ali was deposed by his son-in-law Theodore, the late ruler, who invited the European sovereigns to join him in a crusade against his neighbors the Turks. The British consul (Plowden) at Massowah imprudently joined this sovereign, and lost his life while opposing an insurrection; and his successor (Col. Cameron) and other persons were imprisoned by Theodore, who was jealous of their favoring the Turks. The subject was discussed in Parliament in July, 1845, and the consul was censured by government for having disregarded his instructions. The refusal of King Theodore to release the prisoners led to war between him and Great Britain. General Sir Robert Napier, commander-in-chief of the expedition sent for the rescue of the prisoners, arrived in Abyssinia January 9, 1868. At that time, through intestine commotions, Theodore's army had been reduced from 150,000 to about 5000. Napier's army consisted of 12,000 men, of whom a considerable portion was drawn from India. On the 10th of April he encountered King Theodore in his stronghold at Magdala, and succeeded in the object of his expedition. The chief finding he could not maintain his position, committed suicide.

American Academy of Sciences, Boston, 1730.
American Philosophic Society, 1743; Fine Arts, 1697;
Natural Science, 1818.
Amiens, 1750.
Ancona, of the *Caglianosi*, 1642.
Angers, *Belles Lettres*, 1635.
Basil, 1460.
Berlin, Royal, 1700; of Princes, 1703; Architecture, 1799.
Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1637; Mathematics, 1690; Sciences and Arts, 1712.
Bordeaux, Arts, Sciences, and *Belles Lettres*, 1708.
Brescia, of the *Erranti*, 1626.
Brest and Toulon, Military, 1692.
Brussels, *Belles Lettres*, 1776.
Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1705.
Copenhagen, of Sciences, 1743.
Cortona, Antiquities, 1726.
Dijon, 1740.
Dresden, Fine Arts, 1697.
Dublin, Arts, 1742; Painting, Sculpture, etc., 1823.
Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1754.
Faenza, the *Philopotti*, 1612.
Florence, *Belles Lettres*, 1772; *Della Crusca* (now united with the *Florentine*, and merged under that name), 1582; *Del Cimento*, 1637 (by Cardinal de' Medici); Antiquities, 1807.
Geneva, Medical, 1715.
Genoa, Painting, etc., 1751; Sciences, 1738.
Germany, *Nature Curiosa*, now *Leopoldine*, 1602.
Göttingen, 1750.
Haerlem, the Sciences, 1760.
Irish Academy, Royal, Dublin, 1782.
Lisbon, History, 1720; Sciences, 1779.
London. See *Societies*. Royal Academy of Fine Arts, 1768; of Music, 1784-48; and 1822.
Lyons, Sciences, 1710; Physic and Mathematics added, 1758.
Madrid, the Royal Spanish, 1718; History, 1730; Painting and the Arts, 1758.
Manheim, Sciences, 1755; Sculpture, 1775.
Mantua, the *Vigilanti*, Sciences, 1704.
Marseilles, *Belles Lettres*, 1726.
Massachusetts, Arts and Sciences, 1780.
Milan, Architecture, 1830; Sciences, 1719.
Montauban, 1744.
Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1757.
Naples, *Rosarum*, 1540; Mathematics, 1550; Sciences, 1695; *Herculeum*, 1755.
New Haven, Connecticut, Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1799.
New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814.
Nismes, Royal Academy, 1683.
Padua, for Poetry, 1618; Sciences, 1792.
Palermo, Medical, 1645.
Paris, *Sorbonne*, 1253; Painting, 1891; Music, 1648 and 1672; French (by Richelieu), 1635; Fine Arts, 1648; *Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* (by Colbert), 1663; Sciences (by Colbert), 1666; Architecture, 1671; Surgery, 1751; Military, 1751; Natural Philosophy, 1796.
Parma, the *Innominati*, 1550.
Perousa, *Innomati*, 1561; *Pilgrini*, 1574.
Philadelphia, Arts and Sciences, 1749.
Portsmouth, Naval, 1722; enlarged, 1806.
Rome, *Umbriati*, 1611; *Fantastici*, 1625; *Infesanti*, 1633; Painting, 1665; *Arcaidi*, 1690; English, 1753; *Lincci*, about 1600; *Nuovi Lincci*, 1847.
Rouen, Science and Art, 1737.
Soissons, 1675.
St. Petersburg, Sciences, 1725; Military, 1732; the School of Arts, 1764.
Stockholm, of Science, 1741; *Belles Lettres*, 1753; Agriculture, 1751; Royal Swedish, 1768.
Toulon, Military, 1692.
Toulouse, Floral Games (*Jeux Floreux*), 1822; Science, Inscriptions, and *Belles Lettres*, 1732.
Turin, Sciences, about 1759; Fine Arts, 1778.
Turkey, Military School, 1775.
United States American Institute of Instruction, 1830;
American Association for the Advancement of Education, 1849; American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1845; Association of American Geologists, 1840.
Upsal, Royal Society, Sciences, 1720.
Venice, Medical, etc., 1701.
Verona, Music, 1643; Sciences, 1780.
Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1706; Surgery, 1788; Oriental, 1810.
Warsaw, Languages and History, 1758.
Washington, United States, America, 1863.
Woolwich, Military, 1741.

ACADEMY, MILITARY. A special school for the instruction of youth in military or naval science and art. Such are, for instance:

Addiscombe, East India Company.....	1315
Alabama, U. S., Military.....	1331
Annapolis, Maryland, Naval.....	1645
Brest, Military.....	1862
Kentucky, Military.....	1846
Lexington, Virginia, Military.....	1-39
University of Chicago, Military.....	1566
Louisiana, Military.....	1869
Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, Military.....	1886
North Carolina, Military.....	1799
Norwich, Vermont, Military.....	1820
Portsmouth, England, Naval.....	1732
St. Cyr, Military.....	1903
St. Petersburg, Military.....	1732
Sandhurst, Military.....	1812
Toulon, Military.....	1682
Turin, Military.....	1675
Vincennes, Military.....	1775
West Point, Military.....	1802
Woolwich, Artillery and Engineering.....	1741

ACADEMY. An educational institution between a school and a college, and generally prepares students for business or for farther education. In 1860 there were in the United States 6577 of these academies, with 16,247 teachers and 448,023 pupils. Among the most important are the Free Academy of New York, established 1851; Phillips Academy, of Andover, founded 1790; Phillips Academy, of Exeter, 1781; Groton (Mass.) Academy, 1793—name changed to Lawrence Academy, 1845.

ACADIA. See *Nova Scotia*.

ACANTHUS, the foliage forming the volutes of the Corinthian capital, ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.

ACAPULCO, a Spanish galleon from Acapulco, laden with gold and precious wares (estimated at above £1,000,000 sterling), taken by Lord Anson, who had previously acquired booty in his voyage amounting to £200,000. He arrived at Spithead in the *Centurion*, after having circumnavigated the globe, June 15, 1744.

ACARNANIA, N. Greece. The people became prominent in the Peloponnesian War, having invited the help of the Athenians against the Ambraciens, 432 B.C. The Acarnanians were subdued by the Lacedæmonians in 390; they took part with Macedon against the Romans in 200, by whom they were subjugated in 197; finally, in 145.

ACCENTS. The most ancient manuscripts are written without accents, and without any separation of words; nor was it until after the 9th century that the copyists began to leave spaces between the words. Michaelis, after Wetstein, ascribes the insertion of accents to Euthalius, bishop of Sulca, in Egypt, A.D. 453. Accents were first used by the French in the reign of Louis XIII. (about 1610).

ACCEPTANTS, also called Constitutionists. A party in the French Roman Catholic Church, which accepted the Bull Unigenitus, issued by Clement XI. in 1713, which bull condemned as heretical 101 propositions from the commentary of Quesnel on the New Testament (published 1687). Their opponents, mostly Jansenists, were termed Recusants, or Appellants, and underwent much persecution for opposing the bull, particularly from about 1713 to 1730.

ACCESSION, THE, &c., that of the house of Hanover to the throne of England in the person of George I., elector of Hanover, the son of Sophia, the daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. He succeeded to the crown Aug. 1, 1714, by virtue of the act of settlement passed in the reign of William III., June 12, 1701, which limited the succession to his mother (as a Protestant) in the event of Queen Anne dying without issue.

ACCESSORIES TO CRIMES. The English law respecting them consolidated and amended in 1861.

ACCIDENTS. See *Coal, Fire, Railways, &c.* For compensation for accidents, see *Campbell's Act and Passengers*.

* This admirable institution has supplied the nation with 2200 accomplished officers, of which any army might well be proud; has filled every arm of the service with talent, efficiency, and integrity; has materially aided in successfully conducting three great wars; has constructed and armed our fortifications, improved our harbors, lakes, and rivers, defined our boundaries, surveyed and lighted our coasts, and explored the length and breadth of our land; has given to our militia and volunteers large numbers of valuable officers, and to our college able presidents and professors; has furnished distinguished civil engineers who have bound our territory together with a network of railways and canals;..... and through the contributions and text-books of its graduates, has greatly extended the scientific standard of most of the educational institutions throughout our country, and even extended its influence abroad."—*G. W. Collins*.

ACCLIMATIZATION OF ANIMALS. This has been prosecuted with great vigor since the establishment of the Zoological Society of London in 1829, and of the Société d'Acclimatation in Paris. Numbers of European animals have been naturalized in Australia; the camel has been conveyed to Brazil (1859); alpacas are bred at Paris; and ostriches in Italy (1860). On Oct. 6, 1860, the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, was opened as a zoological garden, containing only acclimatized animals. An English acclimatization society was founded June 10, 1860, by Hon. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. J. Crookford, Mr. F. Buckland, etc., and the Prince of Wales became president in April, 1865. An acclimatizing garden was established at Melbourne, Australia, in Feb., 1861, and efforts are being made to naturalize English birds, fishes, etc.

ACCORDION, a small wind-instrument with keys, introduced into England from Germany about 1828.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL IN CHANCERY. The office was appointed in 1726, and abolished in 1841; it was always held by a Master in Chancery.—*Hardy*.

ACCUSERS. By the occult writers, such as Agrippa, accusers are the eighth order of devils, whose chief is called Asteroth, or Stry. In the Revelation, ch. xii., 10, the devil is called "the accuser of the brethren." False accusers were to be hanged by 24 Henry VI., 1446; and burnt in the face with an F, by 27 Henry VIII., 1545.—*Stowe*.

ACELDAMA, a field, said to have been the one bought with the thirty pieces of silver given to Judas Iscariot for betraying Christ, is still shown to travellers. It is covered with an arched roof, and retains the name *Aceldama*, that is, "the field of blood," to this day.—*Matthew xxvii., 8; Acts i., 19*. This name was given to an estate purchased by Judge Jeffreys after the "Bloody Assizes" in 1685.

ACEPHALI, persons without a head or leader, first applied to those who neither followed Cyril nor John of Antioch in the disputes at the Council of Ephesus (431). Also to the Eutyrians for differing with bishops, A.D. 451 and afterward. It has been applied to other sects without leaders.

ACETYLENE, a luminous hydrocarbon gas resembling coal gas, discovered by Berthelot, and made known in 1862.

ACHAIA (N. Peloponnesus), Greece; the capital was settled by Achæus, the son of Xuthus, about 1330 B.C. (?) The kingdom was united with Sicyon or subject to the Ætolians until about 294 B.C. The Achæi, descendants of Achæus, originally inhabited the neighborhood of Argos; but when the Heraclidae drove them thence, they retired among the Ionians, expelled the natives, and seized their thirteen cities, viz., Pelene, Egira, Ægium, Bura, Tritæa, Leontium, Rhypes, Ceryneæ, Olenos, Helice, Patreæ, Dyme, and Phare, forming the *ACHÆAN LEAGUE*, which was broken up soon after the death of Alexander of Macedon, 323 B.C.

Achaia invaded by Epaminondas..... B.C. 366
The Achæan League revived by four cities..... about 290
Aratus made pretor..... 245

The league joined by Corinth, Megara, etc..... 243-236
Supported by Athens and Antigonus Doson..... 229

War with the Spartans; the Achæans defeated at Ladocea by the Spartans under Cleomenes III., 326; but totally defeated them at Sellasia..... 221

The Social War begun; battle of Caphysæ, in Arcadia; Aratus defeated..... 220

The Peloponnesus ravaged by the Ætolians..... 219

Aratus poisoned at Ægium..... 213

Philopemen, leader of the league, defeats the Spartan tyrant Machanidas..... 206

Alliance of the league with the Romans..... 198

Philopemen defeated by Nabis in a naval battle..... 194

Sparta joined to the league..... 191

War with Messene; Philopemen made prisoner and slain..... 183

The Achæans overrun Messenia with fire and sword..... 189

The Romans enter Achaia, and carry off numbers of the people, among whom is the celebrated Polybius..... 165

Metellus enters Greece..... 147

The Achæans defeated by Mummius at Leucopetra; the league dissolved by Mummius; Corinth taken; Greece subjected to Rome, and named the Province of Achaia..... 146

Achaia made a Latin principality, A.D. 1206; founded by William of Champlite, 1206; obtained by Geoffrey Villehardouin, 1210; by Geoffrey II., 1218; by his brother William, 1246; who conquers the Moors, 1248; makes war with the Em-

peror Michael, 1253, and gains three fortresses, 1262; succeeded by Isabella, 1277; who marries Florenz of Hainault, 1291; their daughter Maud, princess, 1311; thrice married; forcibly married to John de Gravina, and dies in prison; Achala subject to the kings of Naples.....1324
 Conquered by the Turks.....about 1540

ACHEEN, a native kingdom in the northwest of Sumatra; first visited by the Portuguese, 1509; by the English, 1606.

ACHILLES PUZZLE. This is an argument that Achilles could never catch a tortoise, because while the man was running the intervening distance, the tortoise would still get some distance ahead, and so on to infinity. Invented by Zeno the Eleatic about 455 B.C.

ACHONRY, Sligo (N. Ireland); a bishopric founded by St. Finian, who erected the Church of Achad, usually called Achonry, about 520, and conferred it on his disciple Nathy (Dathy, or David), the first bishop. The see, held with Killala since 1612, was united with Tuam in 1834.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, in which color is got rid of, were invented by John Dollond, and described in *Phil. Trans.* of the Royal Society, London, 1763-8.

ACIDS (now defined as salts of hydrogen) are generally soluble in water, redder organic blues, decompose carbonates, and destroy the properties of alkalies, forming alkaline salts. The number was increased by the Arabs; Geber (8th century) knew nitric acid and sulphuric acid. Theories of the constitution of acids were put forth by Becher (1669), Lemery (1678), and Stahl (1723). After the discovery of oxygen by Priestley, Aug. 1, 1774, Lavoisier (1778) concluded that oxygen was a constituent of all acids; but about 1810, Davy, Gay-Lussac, and others, proved the existence of acids free from oxygen. In 1816 Dulong proposed the binary or hydrogen theory of acids, and in 1837 Liebig applied the theories of Davy and Dulong to explain the constitution of several organic acids. Oxygen acids are now termed anhydrides. An innumerable number of acids have been discovered through the advance of organic chemistry.—*Watts*.

ACLEA, BATTLE OF. Ethelwolf and his son Ethelbald defeated the Danes, 861. The place is now Ocksey, in Surrey, England.

ACOLYTES, an inferior order of clergy in the Latin Church, unknown to the Greek Church for four hundred years after Christ.

ACOUSTICS (from *akouē*, Greek, I hear), the science of sound, so named by Sauveur in the 17th century. The communication of sounds to the air by the vibrations of the atmosphere, strings, etc., was explained by Pythagoras about 500 B.C., and by Aristotle 330 B.C.

The speaking trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C.

Galileo's discoveries, about A.D. 1600.

His theorem of the harmonic curve demonstrated by Dr. Brook Taylor in 1714; farther perfected by D'Alembert, Euler, Bernouilli, and La Grange, at various periods of the 18th century.

Hooke calculated the vibration of sounds by the striking of the teeth of brass wheels, 1681.

Sauveur determined the number of vibrations belonging to a given note, about 1700.

Velocity of sound said to be 1473 feet in a second, by Gaseendi; 1172 feet by Cassini, Römer, and others; 968 by Newton, about 1700.

Chladni (who raised acoustics to an independent science) published his important discoveries on the figures produced in layers of sand by harmonic chords, etc., in 1787, and since.

Cagniard-Latour invented the *strine* (which see), 1819. Blot, Savart, Wheatstone, Lissajous, Helmholtz, Tyndall, and others in the present century have greatly increased our knowledge of acoustics.

ACRE. This measure was formerly of uncertain quantity, and differed in various parts of England, until made standard by statute 81 Edward I., 1308, and fixed at 40 poles or perches in length, and 4 in breadth—or 160 square poles, containing 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. In certain counties and places the measure is larger.—*Pardon*.

ACRE, Acca, anciently Ptolemais, in Syria, was taken by the Saracens in 638; by the Crusaders, under Baldwin I., in 1104; by Saladin, in 1187; and again by Richard I. and other Crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years, with a loss of 6 archbishops, 12

bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 800,000 soldiers. It was then named *St. Jean d'Acce*. It was retaken by the Saracens in 1291, when 60,000 Christians perished. This capture was rendered memorable by the murder of the nuns, who had mangled their faces to repress the lust of the infidels.—Acce, gallantly defended by Djeddar Racha against Bonaparte, in July, 1798, was relieved by Sir Sidney Smith, who resisted twelve attempts by the French, between March 16 and May 20, 1799, when Bonaparte retreated.—St. Jean d'Acce, as a pacha's subject to the Porte, was seized July 2, 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, who had revolted. On Nov. 8, 1840, it was stormed by the British fleet under Sir Robert Stopford, and taken after a bombardment of a few hours, the Egyptians losing upward of 2000 in killed and wounded, and 8000 prisoners, while the British had but 12 killed and 42 wounded.—See *Syria* and *Turkey*.

ACROPOLIS, the citadel of Athens, was built on a rock, and accessible only on one side; Minerva had a temple at the bottom. The roof of this vast pile, which had stood above 2000 years, was destroyed by the Venetians, who took Athens in 1687.

ACROSTIC. A poem, the initial or final letters of whose lines form a word or phrase. The later Greek poets composed acrostics, and they have prevailed wherever quaintness and conceits have characterized poetry, as in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

ACS (Hungary). The Hungarians under Görgey were defeated here by the Austrians and Russians on July 10, 1849.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT, etc. See *Accession*, *Succession*, *Supremacy*, and *Uniformity Acts*.

ACTA SANCTORUM (acts of the saints), a work commenced by the Jesuits in the 17th century. The first volume appeared in 1643; the publication was interrupted in 1754, when the fifty-third volume was published, but was resumed in 1846, and is still in progress, having advanced in the order of the months as far as October. From one of the first editors, Bolland, the writers have been named *Bollandists*.

ACTIAN GAMES. Celebrated in ancient times at Actium every third year in honor of Apollo, with wrestling, horse-racing, and sea-fights.

ACTINOMETER, an instrument to measure the power of the solar rays, invented by Sir J. F. Herschel about 1825. See *Sun*.

ACTIUM, a promontory of Acarnania, W. Greece, near which was fought, on Sept. 2, 81 B.C., the battle between the fleets of Octavius Caesar on the one side, and of Marc Antony and Cleopatra on the other, which decided the fate of Antony, 800 of his galleys going over to Caesar. This victory made Octavius master of the world, and the Roman empire is commonly dated Jan. 1, 80 B.C. (the *Actian Era*). The conqueror built Nicopolis (the city of victory), and instituted the Actian games.—*Blair*.

ACTRESSES appear to have been unknown to the ancients, men or eunuchs performing the female parts. Charles II. is said to have first encouraged the public appearance of women on the stage in England, in 1632; but the queen of James I. had previously performed in a theatre at court.—*Theat. Biog.* Mrs. Colman was the first actress on the stage; she performed the part of *Ianthe* in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," in 1664.—*Victor*. The most celebrated actresses have been Mrs. Siddons, England, born 1755, died 1831; Fanny Kemble, England, born 1811; Mademoiselle Rachel, French Jewess, born 1820, died 1838; Madame Ristori, Italian, born 1821.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, or STATUTES. See *Parliament*. The following are among the most celebrated early statutes:

Statutes of Clarendon, to restrain the power of the clergy, enacted in 10 Hen. II., 1164. Provisions of Merton, 1235-6. Statute of Marlborough, 1267. Of Bigamy, 1275-6. Of Gloucester, the earliest statute of which any record exists, 6 Edw. I., 1278. Of Mortmain, 1270. Quo Warranto, Oct., 1280. Statutes of Wales, 1284. Of Winchester, Oct., 1284. Of Westminster, 1285. Statute forbidding the levying of taxes without the consent of Parliament, 1297. Magna Charta, 1297. Of Præmunire, 1306.

Between 1823 and 1829, 1126 acts were wholly repealed, and 443 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. (afterward Sir Robert) Peel; of these acts 1344 related to the kingdom at large, and 225 to Ireland solely; and in 1860 many obsolete statutes (enacted between 1285 and 1777) were repealed.

By the Statute Law Revision Act of 1861, 770 acts were wholly repealed, and a great many partially. By the similar act of 1863, a great number of enactments were repealed, commencing with the Provisions of Merton, 20 Henry III. (1230), and ending with 1 James II. (1685).

The greatest number of acts passed in any one year since 1800 was 570 in 1846 (the railway year); 402 were local and personal, 51 private, and 117 public acts. In 1841, only 13 were passed (the lowest number), of which two were private. In three instances only, the annual number was under a hundred. The average number of the first ten years of the present century was 192 public acts. In the ten years ending 1850, the average number of acts of public interest was 112.

The number of public general acts passed in 1851 was 106; in 1852, 98; in 1853, 137; in 1854, 125; in 1855, 134; in 1856, 120; in 1857, 86; in 1858, 109; in 1859, 101; in 1860, 154; in 1861, 134; in 1862, 114; in 1863, 125; in 1864, 121.

In 1850, 15 Vict., c. 13, was passed to curtail *Repetitions* in statutes.

Statutes first printed in the reign of Richard III., 1483. Statutes of the Realm, from Magna Charta to George I., printed from the original records and MSS., in 12 vols. folio, under the direction of commissioners appointed in 1801, 1811–23.

The statutes passed during each session are now printed annually in 4to and 8vo. Abstracts are given in the *Cabinet Lawyer*.

ACTS, in dramatic poetry, first employed by the Romans. Five acts are mentioned by Horace (*Art of Poetry*) as the rule (about B.C. 8).

ACTUARY, *ACTUARIUS*, the Roman accountant. The Institute of Actuaries, founded in 1843, publishes its proceedings in the "Assurance Magazine."

ADAM AND EVE, ERA OF, set down by most Christian writers as being 4004 B.C. There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between the creation of the world and the birth of the Redeemer; some make it 6016 years, and some as great as 6494 years. See *Creation*.

ADAMITES, a sect said to have existed about 180, and to have assembled quite naked in their places of worship, asserting that if Adam had not sinned there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Prodicus; they defied the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ.—*Æneid*. A similar sect arose at Antwerp in the 12th century, under Tandemus, or Tanchellin, whose followers, 3000 soldiers and others, committed many crimes under spiritual names. The sect became extinct soon after the death of its chief; but another of the same kind, named Turlupins, appeared shortly after in Savoy and Dauphiny. A Fleming, named Picard, revived this sect in Bohemia about 1415; it was suppressed by Ziska.

ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pitt, having engaged to procure Roman Catholic emancipation to secure the union with Ireland, and being unable to do so as a minister, resigned, Feb. 3, 1801. A new ministry was formed by Mr. Addington, March, 1801; after various changes it terminated May 11, 1804:

Henry Addington,* *First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer*.
Lord Eldon, *Lord Chancellor*.
Duke of Portland, *Lord President*.
Earl of Westmoreland, *Lord Privy Seal*.
Lord Pelham, *Home Secretary*.
Lord Hawkesbury, *Foreign Secretary*.
Lord Hobart, *Colonial Secretary*.
Earl St. Vincent, *Admiralty*.
Earl of Chatham, *Ordnance*.
Charles Yorke, *Secretary at War*.
Viscount Lewisham, *Lord Auckland*, etc.

ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE, near Croydon, Surrey, England, established by the East India Company in 1830 for the education of candidates for the scientific branches of the Indian army, was closed in 1861.

ADDED PARLIAMENT. See *Parliament*, 1014.

ADDRESSERS. See *Abhorrens*.

ADELAIDE, the capital of South Australia, was founded in 1836. It contained 14,000 inhabitants in 1850, and 18,229 in 1856. It was made a bishopric in 1847.

* Born 1757, became Viscount Sidmouth in 1805, held various offices afterward, and died in 1844. His circular to the lords lieutenant, dated March 27, 1817, directing them to adopt severe measures against the authors of blasphemous and seditious pamphlets, was greatly censured, and not carried into effect.

ADELPHI (Greek for brothers), a series of streets on the south side of the Strand, London, erected about 1763 by the brothers John, Robert, James, and William Adam, after whom the streets are named. *Adelphi Theatre*, see under *Theatre*.

ADEN, a free port on the S. W. corner of Arabia, where in 1837 a British ship was wrecked and plundered. The sultan promised compensation, and agreed to cede the place to the English. The sultan's son refusing to fulfill this agreement to Captain Haynes, a naval and military force, under Captain H. Smith, of the *Voyage*, was dispatched to Aden, which captured it, Jan. 19, 1839. It is now a coal dépôt for Indian steamers, etc.

ADIGE, a river in N. Italy, near which the Austrians defeated the French on March 20, 30, and April 5, 1799.

ADIPOCERE, a substance much like spermaceti, which forms from dead bodies long buried in damp places. First found at Paris in 1787, on removing the bodies from the Cemetery of the Innocents.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND AND OF GREAT BRITAIN.* For a fuller account of each, since 1700, see separate articles headed with the name of the PREMIER.

HENRY VIII.—Abp. Warham; Bps. Fisher and

Fox; Earl of Surrey, etc.....A.D.1509

Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, etc.....1514

Earl of Surrey; Tunstall, bishop of London, etc.....1523

Sir Thomas More; Bishops Tunstall and Gardiner,

and Cranmer (*afterward* Abp. of Canterbury).....1529

Abp. Cranmer; Lord Cromwell, *aft.* Earl of Essex;

Thos. Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire, etc.....1533

Thomas, duke of Norfolk; Henry, earl of Surrey;

Thomas, lord Audley; Bishop Gardiner; Sir

Ralph Sadler, etc.....1540

Lord Wriothesley; Thomas, duke of Norfolk; Lord

Lisle; Sir William Petre; Sir William Paget, etc. 1544

EDWARD VI.—Lord Wriothesley, now Earl of South-

ampton, lord chancellor (expelled); Edward, earl

of Hertford, lord protector, created Duke of Som-

erset; John, lord Russell; Henry, earl of Arun-

del; Thomas, lord Seymour; Sir William Paget;

Sir William Petre, etc.....1547

John Dudley, late Lord Lisle and Earl of Warwick,

created Duke of Northumberland; John, earl of

Bedford; Bishop Goodrich; Sir William Cecil,

etc.....1553

MARY.—Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester;

Edmund Bonner, bp. of London; William, mar-

quess of Winchester; Sir Edwd. Hastings, etc.....1554

ELIZABETH.—Sir Nicholas Bacon; Edward, lord

Clinton; Sir Robert Dudley, *aft.* Earl of Leices-

ter; Sir William Cecil, *aft.* Lord Burleigh.....1558

Lord Burleigh (minister during nearly all the

reign), Sir N. Bacon, etc.....1573

William, lord Burleigh; Sir Thomas Bromley;

Robert Devereux, earl of Essex (a favorite); Earl

of Leicester; Earl of Lincoln; Sir Walter Mil-

may; Sir Francis Walsingham, etc.....1579

Lord Burleigh; Robert, earl of Essex; Sir Christo-

pher Hatton, etc.....1587

Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, *afterward* Earl

of Dorset; Sir Thomas Egerton, *afterward* Lord

Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley; Sir Robert

Cecil, etc.....1599

JAMES I.—Thomas, earl of Dorset; Thomas, lord

Ellesmere; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thom-

as, earl of Suffolk; Edward, earl of Worcester;

Robert Cecil, *afterward* Earl of Salisbury, etc. 1603

* Until the Restoration, there was not, in fact, any thing that could be exclusively called a Cabinet. The sovereign latterly governed by a collection of privy counselors, sometimes of larger, sometimes of smaller number, and of various offices being frequently changed. The separation of the Cabinet from the Privy Council became greater during the reign of William III., and the control of the chief, now termed the "premier," was established in the reign of Anne. "The era of ministries may most properly be reckoned from the day of the meeting of the Parliament after the general election of 1688."—*Lord Macaulay*. "In Walpole's time there was an interior council, of Walpole, the chancellor, and secretaries of state, who, in the first instance, consulted together on the more confidential points."—*Croker's Memoirs of Lord Hervey*. Till 1830 the cabinet council usually consisted of the following twelve members: First lord of the Treasury; lord chancellor; lord president of the Council; chancellor of the Exchequer; lord privy seal; home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; first lord of the Admiralty; president of the Board of Trade; president of the Board of Control; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1840 the number was fifteen, and included the secretary at war, the postmaster general, and the chief secretary for Ireland. In the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (which see), the president of the Poor-law Board replaced the secretary for Ireland. The average duration of a ministry has been not down to four, five, and six years; but instances have occurred of the duration of a ministry for much longer periods. Sir Robert Walpole was minister from 1721 to 1742 (21 years); Mr. Pitt, 1783 to 1801 (18 years); and Lord Liverpool, 1812 to 1827 (15 years). Several ministries have not endured beyond a few months, as the *Coalition Ministry* in 1793, and the "Talented" Ministry in 1804. The "Short-lived" administration lasted Feb. 10 to 12, 1764.

Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Henry, earl of Northampton; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk, etc. 1609

Henry, earl of Northampton; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Edward, earl of Worcester; Sir Ralph Winwood; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Robert, viscount Rochester, *afterward* Earl of Somerset, etc. 1613

Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Sir George Villiers (a favorite), *afterward* Viscount Villiers, and successively Earl, Marquess, and Duke of Buckingham. 1615

Sir Henry Montagu, *afterward* Viscount Mandeville and Earl of Manchester. 1630

Lionel, lord Cranfield, *afterward* Earl of Middlesex; Edward, earl of Worcester; John, earl of Bristol; John Williams, dean of Westminster; George Villiers, now Marquess of Buckingham; Sir Edward Conway, etc. 1631

CHARLES I.—Richard, lord Weston, *afterward* Earl of Portland; Sir Thomas Coventry, *afterward* Lord Coventry; Henry, earl of Manchester (succeeded by James, earl of Marlborough, who, in turn, gave place to Edward, lord, *afterward* viscount, Conway); William Laud, bishop of London; Sir Albert Morton, etc. 1633

William Laud, now Archbishop of Canterbury; Francis, lord Cottingham; James, marquess of Hamilton; Edward, earl of Dorset; Sir John Coke; Sir Francis Windebank, etc. 1635

William Juxon, bishop of London; Sir John Finch, *afterward* Lord Finch; Francis, lord Cottingham; Wentworth, earl of Strafford; Algernon, earl of Northumberland; James, marquess of Hamilton; Laud, archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Francis Windebank; Sir Henry Vane, etc. 1640

[The king beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649.]

COMMONWEALTH.—Oliver Cromwell, protector, named a council, the number at no time to exceed twenty-one members, or be less than thirteen. 1653

Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver, succeeded on the death of the latter. A council of officers ruled at Wallingford House. 1653

CHARLES II.—Sir Edward Hyde, *afterward* Earl of Clarendon; George Monk, created Duke of Albemarle; Edward Montagu, created Earl of Sandwich; Lord Saye and Sele; Earl of Manchester; Lord Seymour; Sir Robert Long, etc. 1660

George Monk, duke of Albemarle, made first Commissioner of the Treasury, etc. 1667

"*Cabal*" Ministry: Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Landerdale. (See *Cabal*). 1670

Thomas, lord Clifford; Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury; Henry, earl of Arlington; Arthur, earl of Anglesey; Sir Thomas Osborne, created Viscount Latimer; Henry Coventry; Sir George Carteret; Edward Seymour, etc. 1672

Thomas, viscount Latimer, *afterward* Earl of Danby, made lord high treasurer. June 26, 1673

Arthur, earl of Essex (succeeded by Lawrence Hyde, *afterward* Earl of Rochester); Robert, earl of Sunderland, etc. 1679

[The king nominated a new council on April 21, consisting of thirty members only, of whom the principal were the great officers of state and the great officers of the household.]

Sidney, lord Godolphin; Lawrence, earl of Rochester; Daniel, earl of Nottingham; Robert, earl of Sunderland; Sir Thomas Chicheley; George, lord Dartmouth; Henry, earl of Clarendon; Earls of Bath and Radnor, etc. 1694

JAMES II.—Lawrence, earl of Rochester; George, marquess of Halifax; Sir George Jeffreys, *afterward* Lord Jeffreys; Henry, earl of Clarendon; Sir John Ernley; Viscount Preston, etc. 1695

The Earl of Rochester was displaced, and John, lord Belsayse, made first Commissioner of the Treasury in his room, Jan. 4; the Earl of Sunderland made President of the Council; Viscount Preston, secretary of state; and various other changes took place in this and the following year. 1697

[The king left Whitehall in the night of Dec. 17, and, quitting the kingdom, landed at Ambleteuse, in France, on Dec. 23, 1688.]

WILLIAM III. AND MARY.—Charles, viscount Mordaunt; Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, created Marquess of Carmarthen, *afterward* Duke of Leeds; George, marquess of Halifax; Arthur Herbert, *afterward* Lord Torrington; Earls of Shrewsbury, Nottingham, and Sunderland; Earl

of Dorset and Middlesex; William, earl (*afterward* duke) of Devonshire; Lord Godolphin; Lord Montagu; Lord De la Mere, etc. 1689

Sidney, lord Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Danby; Richard Hampden; Thomas, earl of Pembroke; Henry, viscount Sydney; Daniel, earl of Nottingham, etc. 1690

Sir John Somers became Lord Somers in 1697, and lord chancellor; Charles Montagu, *afterward* Lord Halifax, was made first Commissioner of the Treasury, May 1, 1698, succeeded by Ford, earl of Tankerville, in 1699.

ANNA.—Sidney, lord (*afterward* earl of) Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Pembroke, etc. May, 1703

Robert Harley, earl of Oxford; Sir Simon Harcourt, etc. June 1, 1711

Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, made lord treasurer three days before the queen's death, etc. July 30, 1714

GEORGE I.—Charles, earl of Halifax (succeeded on his death by the Earl of Carlisle), etc. 1714

Robert Walpole, first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, etc. 1715

James (*afterward* earl) Stanhope; William, lord Cowper, etc. 1717

Charles, earl of Sunderland, etc. 1718

Robert Walpole, *afterward* Sir Robert Walpole, and Earl of Orford, etc. 1721

GEORGE II.—Robert Walpole, *continued*. 1727

[Sir Robert remained prime minister twenty-one years; numerous changes occurring in the time. See *Walpole*.]

Earl of Wilmington; Lord Hardwicke, etc. 1743

Henry Pelham, in the room of Earl of Wilmington, deceased. Aug., 1743

"*Broad Bottom*" Administration—Henry Pelham; Lord Hardwicke, etc. Nov., 1744

"*Short-lived*" Administration—Earl of Bath; Lords Winchelsea and Granville. Feb. 10-12, 1746

Henry Pelham, etc., again. Feb. 12, 1746

Thos. H. Pelham, duke of Newcastle; Earl of Holderness, etc. April, 1754

Duke of Devonshire; William Pitt, etc. Nov., 1756

Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Pitt, *afterward* Earl of Chatham, etc. June, 1767

GEORGE III.—Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Pitt's ministry, *continued*. 1760

Earl of Bute; Lord Henley, etc. May, 1763

George Grenville; Earls of Halifax and Sandwich, etc. April, 1768

Marquess of Rockingham; Earl of Winchelsea, etc. July, 1768

Earl of Chatham; Duke of Grafton, etc. Aug., 1768

Duke of Grafton; Lord North, etc. Dec., 1767

Frederick, lord North; Earl Gower, etc. Jan., 1770

[Lord North was minister during the whole of the American war.]

Marquess of Rockingham; Lord Camden; C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke, etc. March, 1783

Earl of Shelburne (*afterward* Marquess of Lansdowne); William Pitt, etc. July, "

"*Coalition Ministry*," Duke of Portland; Lord North; C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke, etc. April, 1788

William Pitt; Henry Dundas, etc. Dec., "

[During Mr. Pitt's long administration, numerous changes in the ministry took place.]

Henry Addington; Duke of Portland; Lord Eldon, etc. March, *et seq.*, 1801

William Pitt; Lord Eldon; George Canning, etc. May, *et seq.*, 1804

[Mr. Pitt died Jan. 23, 1806.]

"*All the Talents*" Administration—Lord Grenville; Lord Henry Petty; Lord Erskine; C. J. Fox; Sir Charles Grey (*afterward* Earl Grey). Feb., 1806

[Mr. Fox's death, Feb. 12, 1806, led to numerous changes.]

Duke of Portland; Lord Eldon, etc. March, 1807

Spencer Perceval; Earl of Liverpool; Viscount Palmerston, etc. Nov. and Dec., 1809

PERCEVAL.—Mr. Spencer Perceval (shot by Bellingham, May 11, 1812), etc., *continued*. Feb. 6, 1811

Earl of Liverpool; Lord Eldon; Mr. Vansittart; Lord Melville; Viscount Castlereagh, etc. May, June, 1819

GEORGE IV.—Earl of Liverpool, etc., *continued*. Jan. 29, 1820

[During Lord Liverpool's long administration, numerous changes in, and accessions to, office occurred.]

George Canning; Lord Lyndhurst; Viscount Goderich; Mr. Huskisson; Lord Palmerston; Duke of Clarence, etc. April, 1827

* The duel between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, Sept. 24, 1806, led to the breaking up of this administration.

[Mr. Canning died Aug. 8, 1827.]

Viscount *Goderich*; Viscount *Palmerston*; Marquess of *Lansdowne*; Mr. *Huskisson*, etc. Aug., 1827
Duke of *Wellington*; Robert, *Peel*; Mr. *Huskisson*, etc. Jan., 1828

[The ministry was reconstructed on the retirement of the Earl of *Dudley*; Lord *Palmerston*; Mr. *Grant*; and Mr. *Huskisson*.] May and June, " *WILLIAM IV.*—Duke of *Wellington*, etc., continued June 26, 1830

Earl *Grey*; Marquess of *Lansdowne*; Lord *Brougham*; Viscount *Althorpe*; Earl of *Durham*; Viscounts *Melbourne*, *Palmerston*, and *Goderich*; Sir *James Graham*; Lord *John Russell*, etc. Nov., "

[Earl *Grey* resigns office, owing to a majority against him in the Lords on the Reform Bill, May 10, but resumes his post.] May 18, 1832
Viscount *Melbourne*, etc. July, 1834

[Viscount *Melbourne's* administration dissolved, Nov., 1834. The Duke of *Wellington* held the seals of office until the return of Sir *Robert Peel* from Italy, Dec., 1834.]

Sir *Robert Peel*; Lord *Lyndhurst*; Duke of *Wellington*; Earl of *Aberdeen*, etc. Nov. and Dec., " *Viscount Melbourne*, etc. April, 1835
VICTORIA.—Viscount *Melbourne*, etc., continued June 20, 1837

[Among the subsequent accessions were F. T. *Baring*; Earl of *Clarendon*; T. B. *Macaulay*, etc.]

[Viscount *Melbourne* resigns, and Sir *Robert Peel* receives the queen's commands to form a new administration, May 8. This command is withdrawn, and on May 10, Lord *Melbourne* and his friends return to power.] 1839

Sir *Robert Peel*; Duke of *Wellington*; Lord *Lyndhurst*; Sir *James Graham*; Earl of *Aberdeen*; Lord *Stanley*, etc. Aug. and Sept., 1841

[Among the accessions were *Sidney Herbert*, W. E. *Gladstone*, etc.]
Lord *John Russell*; Viscount *Palmerston*, Earl *Grey*, etc. July, 1846

[Among the accessions were Earl *Granville*; Mr. *Fox Maule*; Earl of *Carlisle*; Sir *Thomas Wilde*, created Lord *Truro*, etc.]

[Feb. 24. Lord *John Russell* announced to the Commons, and the Marquess of *Lansdowne* to the Lords, that the ministers had resigned, owing to their defeat on Mr. *Locke King's* motion respecting the franchise, the majority against them being 48 (100 to 52); and on March 3, the same personages informed Parliament that it having been found impossible to construct a coalition ministry, the queen, by the advice of the Duke of *Wellington*, had called upon her late ministers to resume office. Lord *Stanley* (since Earl of *Derby*) had been charged by her majesty, in the interval, to form a new cabinet, but had not succeeded.] 1851

Lord *John Russell* and his colleagues continued March, "

Earl of *Derby* (late Lord *Stanley*); Lord St. *Leonards*; Benjamin *Dissell*; *Spencer H. Walpole*; Earl of *Malmesbury*; Sir *John Pakington*; Duke of *Northumberland*, etc. Feb. 27, 1852

Earl of *Aberdeen*; Lord *John Russell*; Viscount *Palmerston*, etc. Dec. 23, "

[In this last ministry various changes of offices took place; a fourth secretary of state was appointed, by a separation of the war from the colonial department. See *Secretaries of State*.]

[The retirement of Lord *J. Russell*, Jan. 24, 1855, and a majority in the Commons against ministers of 157 (306 to 149) on Mr. *Roebuck's* motion respecting the conduct of the war, led to the resignation of Lord *Aberdeen* and his colleagues, Jan. 30; the cabinet was reconstructed under Lord *Palmerston*.]

Viscount *Palmerston*; Lord *Cranworth*, etc. Feb. 7, 1855
[Viscount *Palmerston*, owing to the secession of Sir *J. Graham*, Mr. *Gladstone*, and Mr. S. *Herbert*, had to reconstruct his ministry.]

Viscount *Palmerston*; Lord *John Russell*; Earl of *Clarendon*; Sir *G. Grey*; Sir *G. C. Lewis*; Sir *W. Molesworth*, etc. Feb. 24, "

On the second reading of the Foreign Conspiracy Bill, the government (defeated by a vote of censure being passed by a majority of 19, on the motion of Mr. *Miller Gibson*) resigned immediately. Feb. 19, 1858

Earl of *Derby*; B. *Dissell*; *Spencer Walpole*; Lord *Stanley*; Sir *F. Theigler* (Lord *Chelmsford*), etc. Feb. 26, "

[The *Derby* Administration, in consequence of a

vote of want of confidence in it being carried by a majority of 19, June 10, 1859, resigned the next day. Earl *Granville* attempted to form an administration in vain; and Lord *Palmerston* and Lord *John Russell* came into office.]

PALMERSTON-RUSSELL Administration.—Viscount *Palmerston*; Lord *John* (since Earl) *Russell*, etc. June 18, 1859

[The death of *Palmerston*, Oct. 18, 1865, led to a change of ministry.]

Earl *Russell*; Earl *Granville*; Lord *Cranworth*; Duke of *Argyle*; W. E. *Gladstone*, etc. 1865

[The Reform Bill of the *Russell-Gladstone* Administration being defeated led to the resignation of the ministry, July 6, 1864.]

Earl *Derby*; B. *Dissell*, etc. 1866
B. *Dissell*, etc. 1868

ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. The following is a list of the Presidents of the United States and their respective cabinet officers, from the commencement of the Federal government to 1868.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION—1789 to 1797.

President: *George Washington*, of *Virginia*.

Vice-President: *John Adams*, of *Massachusetts*.

Secretaries of State: *Thomas Jefferson*, of *Va.*, Jan. 20, 1793; *Edmund Randolph*, of *Va.*, Jan. 2, 1794; *Timothy Pickens*, of *Mass.*, Dec. 10, 1795.

Secretaries of the Treasury: *Alexander Hamilton*, of *N. Y.*, Sept. 11, 1789; *Oliver Wolcott*, of *Conn.*, Feb. 8, 1796.

Secretaries of War: *Henry Knox*, of *Mass.*, Sept. 12, 1789; *Timothy Pickens*, of *Mass.*, Jan. 2, 1795; *James M'Henry*, of *Md.*, Jan. 27, 1796.

Secretaries of the Navy: No Navy Department was organized during *Washington's* administration.

Postmaster Generals: *Samuel Osgood*, of *Mass.*, Sept. 26, 1789; *Timothy Pickens*, of *Mass.*, Nov. 7, 1794; *Joseph Habersham*, of *Geo.*, Feb. 25, 1795.

Attorney Generals: *Edmund Randolph*, of *Va.*, Sept. 26, 1789; *William Bradford*, of *Penn.*, Jan. 27, 1794; *Charles Lee*, of *Va.*, Dec. 10, 1795.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION—1797 to 1801.

President: *John Adams*, of *Massachusetts*.

Vice-President: *Thomas Jefferson*, of *Virginia*.

Secretaries of State: *Timothy Pickens*, continued in office; *John Marshall*, of *Va.*, May 18, 1800.

Secretaries of the Treasury: *Oliver Wolcott*, continued in office; *Samuel Dexter*, of *Mass.*, Dec. 31, 1800.

Secretaries of War: *James M'Henry*, continued in office; *Samuel Dexter*, of *Mass.*, May 18, 1800; *Roger Griswold*, of *Conn.*, Feb. 8, 1801.

Secretaries of the Navy: *George Cabot*, of *Mass.*, May 8, 1798, declined; *Benjamin Stoddert*, of *Md.*, May 21, 1798.

Postmaster General: *Joseph Habersham*, continued in office.

Attorney General: *Charles Lee*, continued in office.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION—1801 to 1809.

President: *Thomas Jefferson*, of *Virginia*.

Vice-Presidents: *Aaron Burr*, of *N. Y.*, from 1801 to 1805; *George Clinton*, of *N. Y.*, from March 4, 1805.

Secretary of State: *James Madison*, of *Va.*, March 5, 1801.

Secretaries of the Treasury: *Samuel Dexter*, continued in office; *Albert Gallatin*, of *Pa.*, Jan. 26, 1802.

Secretary of War: *Henry Dearborn*, of *Mass.*, March 5, 1801.

Secretaries of the Navy: *Benjamin Stoddert*, continued in office; *Robert Smith*, of *Md.*, Jan. 26, 1802; *Jacob Crowninshield*, of *Mass.*, March 2, 1806.

Postmaster Generals: *Joseph Habersham*, continued in office; *Gideon Granger*, of *Conn.*, Jan. 26, 1802.

Attorney Generals: *Levi Lincoln*, of *Mass.*, March 5, 1801; *Robert Smith*, of *Md.*, March 8, 1805; *John Breckinridge*, of *Ky.*, Jan. 17, 1806; *Cesar A. Rodney*, of *Del.*, Jan. 20, 1807.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION—1809 to 1817.

President: *James Madison*, of *Virginia*.

Vice-Presidents: *George Clinton*, of *N. Y.*, died April 20, 1812; *Elbridge Gerry*, of *Mass.*, March 4, 1812—died Nov. 23, 1813.

Secretaries of State: *Robert Smith*, of *Md.*, March 6, 1809; *James Monroe*, of *Va.*, April 2, 1811.

Secretaries of the Treasury: *Albert Gallatin*, continued in office; *George W. Campbell*, of *Tenn.*, Feb. 9, 1814; *Alexander J. Dallas*, of *Penn.*, Oct. 6, 1814.

Secretaries of War: *William Eustis*, of *Mass.*, March 7, 1809; *John Armstrong*, of *N. Y.*, Jan. 18, 1813; *James Monroe*, of *Va.*, Sept. 27, 1814, acting secretary; *William H. Crawford*, of *Geo.*, March 8, 1815.

Secretaries of the Navy: *Paul Hamilton*, of *S. C.*, March

7, 1809: William Jones, of Penn., Jan. 12, 1813; Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Mass., Dec. 17, 1814.
 Postmaster Generals: Gideon Grainger, continued in office; Return J. Meigs, of Ohio, March 17, 1814.
 Attorney Generals: Caesar A. Rodney, continued in office; William Pinckney, of Md., Dec. 11, 1811; Richard Rush, of Penn., Feb. 10, 1814.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION—1817 to 1826.

President: James Monroe, of Virginia.
 Vice-President: Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.
 Secretary of State: John Q. Adams, of Mass., March 5, 1817.
 Secretary of the Treasury: William H. Crawford, of Geo., March 5, 1817.
 Secretaries of War: Isaac Shelby, of Ky., March 5, 1817, declined the appointment; George Graham, of Va., April 7, 1817; John C. Calhoun, of S. C., Oct. 8, 1817.
 Secretaries of the Navy: Benjamin W. Crowninshield, continued in office; Smith Thompson, of N. Y., Nov. 9, 1818; John Rogers, of Mass., Sept. 1, 1822; Samuel L. Southard, of N. J., Sept. 16, 1828.
 Postmaster Generals: Return J. Meigs, continued in office; John M'Lean, of Ohio, June 26, 1823.
 Attorney Generals: Richard Rush, continued in office; William Wirt, of Va., Nov. 18, 1817.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION—1825 to 1829.

President: John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.
 Vice-President: John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
 Secretary of State: Henry Clay, of Kentucky, March 7, 1825.
 Secretary of the Treasury: Richard Rush, of Penn., March 7, 1825.
 Secretaries of War: James Barbour, of Va., March 7, 1825; Peter B. Porter, of N. Y., May 26, 1828.
 Secretary of the Navy: Samuel L. Southard, continued in office.
 Postmaster General: John M'Lean, continued in office.
 Attorney General: William Wirt, continued in office.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION—1829 to 1837.

President: Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.
 Vice-Presidents: John C. Calhoun, of S. C.—resigned Dec. 28, 1833; Martin Van Buren, of N. Y., March 4, 1835.
 Secretaries of State: Martin Van Buren, of N. Y., March 4, 1829; Edward Livingston, of La., May 24, 1831; Louis M'Lane, of Del., March 29, 1833; John Forsyth, of Geo., June 27, 1834.
 Secretaries of the Treasury: Samuel D. Ingham, of Pa., March 6, 1829; Louis M'Lane, of Del., Aug. 8, 1831; William J. Duane, of Penn., May 29, 1833; Roger B. Taney, of Md., Sept. 22, 1833—not confirmed by the Senate; Levi Woodbury, of N. H., June 27, 1834.
 Secretaries of War: John H. Eaton, of Tenn., March 9, 1829; Lewis Cass, of Mich., Aug. 1, 1831—resigned November, 1836.
 Secretaries of the Navy: John Branch, of N. C., March 9, 1830; Levi Woodbury, of N. H., May 23, 1831; Mahlon Dickerson, of N. J., June 30, 1834.
 Postmaster Generals: Wm. T. Barry, of Ky., March 9, 1829. Previous to this date, the Postmaster General had not been recognized as a member of the President's cabinet. Amos Kendall, of Ky., May 1, 1836.
 Attorney Generals: John M'Pherson Berrien, of Ga., March 9, 1829; Roger B. Taney, of Md., Dec. 27, 1831; Benjamin F. Butler, of N. Y., June 24, 1834.

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION—1837 to 1841.

President: Martin Van Buren, of New York.
 Vice-President: Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.
 Secretary of State: John Forsyth, continued in office.
 Secretary of the Treasury: Levi Woodbury, continued in office.
 Secretary of War: Joel R. Poinsett, of S. C., March 7, 1837.
 Secretaries of the Navy: Mahlon Dickerson, continued in office; James K. Paulding, of N. Y., June 20, 1838.
 Postmaster Generals: Amos Kendall, continued in office; John M. Niles, of Conn., May 18, 1840.
 Attorney Generals: Benjamin F. Butler, continued in office; Felix Grundy, of Tenn., July 7, 1838; Henry D. Gilpin, of Pa., Jan. 10, 1840.

NINTH ADMINISTRATION—1841 to 1845.

President: William Henry Harrison, of Ohio. Died April 4, 1841, when John Tyler, the Vice-President, became President.
 Vice-President: John Tyler, of Virginia.
 Secretaries of State: Daniel Webster, of Mass., March 5, 1841—resigned May 8, 1843; Hugh S. Legaré, of S. C., May 9, 1843—died June 30, 1843; Abel P. Upshur, of Va., July 24, 1843—killed by the bursting of

a cannon, Feb. 23, 1844; John Nelson, of Md. (acting Secretary), Feb. 29, 1844; John C. Calhoun, of S. C., March 6, 1844.

Secretaries of the Treasury: Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, March 5, 1841—resigned Sept. 11, 1841; Walter Forward, of Penn., Sept. 18, 1841—resigned March 1, 1843; Caleb Cushing, of Mass., rejected by the Senate; John C. Spencer, of N. Y., March 8, 1843; Geo. M. Bibb, of Ky., June 15, 1844.

Secretaries of War: John Bell, of Tenn., March 5, 1841—resigned Sept. 11, 1841; John M'Lean, of Ohio, Sept. 18, 1841, declined; John C. Spencer, of N. Y., Oct. 12, 1841; James M. Porter, of Pa., March 8, 1843, rejected by the Senate; William Williams, of Penn., Feb. 15, 1844.

Secretaries of the Navy: George E. Badger, of N. C., March 5, 1841—resigned Sept. 11, 1841; Abel P. Upshur, of Va., Sept. 18, 1841; David Henshaw, of Mass., July 24, 1843, rejected by the Senate; Thomas W. Gilmer, of Va., Feb. 15, 1844—died Feb. 23, 1844; John Y. Mason, of Va., March 14, 1844.

Postmaster Generals: Francis Grainger, of N. Y., March 6, 1841—resigned Sept. 12, 1841; Charles A. Wickliffe, of Ky., Sept. 18, 1841.

Attorney Generals: John J. Crittenden, of Ky., March 5, 1841—resigned Sept. 11, 1841; Hugh S. Legaré, of S. C., Sept. 18, 1841; John Nelson, of Md., July 1, 1843.

TENTH ADMINISTRATION—1845 to 1849.

President: James K. Polk, of Tennessee.
 Vice-President: George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.
 Secretary of State: James Buchanan, of Penn., March 5, 1845.
 Secretary of the Treasury: Robert J. Walker, of Miss., March 5, 1845.
 Secretary of War: William L. Marcy, of N. Y., March 5, 1845.
 Secretaries of the Navy: George Bancroft, of Mass., March 10, 1845; John Y. Mason, of Va., Sept. 9, 1846.
 Postmaster General: Cave Johnson, of Tenn., March 5, 1845.
 Attorney Generals: John Y. Mason, of Va., March 5, 1845; Nathan Clifford, of Maine, Oct. 17, 1846; Isaac Toucey, of Conn., June 21, 1848.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION—1849 to 1853.

President: Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana. Died July 9, 1850, and was succeeded by the Vice-President.
 Vice-President: Millard Fillmore, of New York.
 Secretaries of State: John M. Clayton, of Del., March 7, 1849—resigned July 10, 1850; Daniel Webster, of Mass., July 20, 1850—died Oct. 24, 1852; Edward Everett, of Mass., Dec. 9, 1852.
 Secretaries of the Treasury: William M. Meredith, of Pa., March 7, 1849—resigned July 10, 1850; Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, July 20, 1850.
 Secretaries of War: George W. Crawford, of Georgia, March 7, 1849—resigned July 10, 1850; William A. Graham, of N. C., July 20, 1850—resigned July 15, 1852; John P. Kennedy, of Md., July 22, 1852.
 Secretaries of the Interior (a new office): Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, March 7, 1849—resigned July 10, 1850; James A. Pearce, of Md., July 20, 1850; T. M'Kennon, of Pa., Aug. 15, 1850, and died soon afterward; Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Va., Sept. 12, 1850.
 Postmaster Generals: Jacob Collamer, of Vt., March 7, 1849—resigned July 10, 1850; N. K. Hall, of N. Y., July 20, 1850—resigned Aug. 1852; Samuel D. Hubbard, of Conn., Aug. 31, 1852.
 Attorney Generals: Reverdy Johnson, of Md., March 7, 1849—resigned July 10, 1850; John J. Crittenden, of Ky., July 20, 1850.

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION—1853 to 1857.

President: Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.
 Vice-President: William R. King, of Alabama. Died April 18, 1853.
 Secretary of State: William L. Marcy, of New York, March 5, 1853.
 Secretary of the Treasury: James Guthrie, of Ky., March 5, 1853.
 Secretary of War: Jefferson Davis, of Miss., March 5, 1853.
 Secretary of the Navy: James C. Dobbin, of N. C., March 5, 1853.
 Secretary of the Interior: Robert M'Clellan, of Mich., March 5, 1853.
 Postmaster General: James Campbell, of Pa., March 5, 1853.
 Attorney General: Caleb Cushing, of Mass., March 5, 1853.

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION—1857 to 1861.

President: James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

Vice-President: John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.
 Secretaries of State: Lewis Cass, of Mich., March 6, 1867—resigned Dec. 14, 1860. Jeremiah S. Black, of Penn., succeeded him.
 Secretaries of the Treasury: Howell Cobb, of Ga., March 6, 1867—resigned Dec. 10, 1860. Philip F. Thomas, of Md.—resigned Jan. 11, 1861; John A. Dix, of N. Y.
 Secretaries of War: John B. Floyd, of Va., March 6, 1867—resigned Dec. 29, 1860; Joseph Holt, of Ky., Dec. 30, 1860.
 Secretary of the Navy: Isaac Toucey, of Conn., March 6, 1867.
 Secretary of the Interior: Jacob Thompson, of Miss., March 6, 1867—resigned Jan. 8, 1861.
 Postmaster Generals: Aaron V. Brown, of Tenn., March 6, 1867—died March 8, 1859. Joseph Holt, of Ky., July, 1859; Horatio King, of Me., Feb. 12, 1861.
 Attorney Generals: Jeremiah S. Black, of Pa., March 6, 1867; Edwin M. Stanton, of Ohio, Dec., 1860.

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION—1861 to 1869.

Presidents: Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois—died April 15, 1865. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, succeeded Abraham Lincoln, April 15, 1865.
 Vice-Presidents: Hannibal Hamlin, of Me.; Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., March 4, 1865.
 Secretary of State: William H. Seward, of New York, March, 1861.
 Secretaries of the Treasury: Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, March, 1861; William P. Fessenden, of Maine, Sept., 1864; Hugh McCulloch, of Ind., March, 1865.
 Secretaries of War: Simon Cameron, of Pa., March, 1861; Edwin M. Stanton, of Ohio, Jan., 1862.
 Secretary of the Navy: Gideon Welles, of Conn., March, 1861.
 Secretaries of the Interior: Caleb B. Smith, of Ind., March, 1861—resigned Dec., 1862; John P. Usher, of Ind., Jan., 1863; James Harlan, of Iowa, May, 1865; O. H. Browning, of Ill., July, 1866.
 Postmaster Generals: Montgomery Blair, of Md., March, 1861; William Dennison, of Ohio, Oct., 1864; Alexander W. Randall, of Wis., July, 1866.
 Attorney Generals: Edward Bates, of Mo., March, 1861; James Speed, of Ky., Dec., 1864; H. F. Stansbury, of Ky., July, 1866.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION derived its origin from a general opinion that the disasters which occurred to the army in the Crimea in 1854-5 were attributable to the inefficient and irresponsible management of the various departments of the state. The association was organized in London, May 5, 1855. A meeting was held in Drury Lane Theatre on June 18, and Mr. Layard's motion on the subject in Parliament was negatived June 18 following. The association was reorganized in 1856, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., becoming chairman, but soon became unimportant. See *Civil Service*.

ADMIRAL. This distinction does not appear to have been adopted in England until about the year 1300, but the title was in use some time previously in France.—*Sir Harris Nicolas*. Alfred, Athelstan, Edgar, Harold, and other kings, had been themselves the commanders of their own fleets. The first French admiral is said to have been appointed 1254. The rank of *Admiral of the English Seas* was one of great distinction, and was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I. in 1297.—*Spelman*; *Rymer*. The first Lord High Admiral in England was created by Richard II. in 1380: there had been previously high admirals of districts—the north, west, and south. This office has seldom been intrusted to single hands, the duties being generally executed by lords commissioners. A similar dignity existed in Scotland from the reign of Robert III.: in 1673 the king bestowed it upon his natural son, Charles Lennox, afterward Duke of Richmond, then an infant, who resigned the office to the crown in 1708: after the Union it was discontinued. The dignity of lord high admiral of *Ireland* (of brief existence) was conferred upon James Butler by Henry VIII., in May, 1534. The *Admiral of the Fleet* is the highest rank in the English Royal Navy, corresponding to that of marshal in the army. There are now three admirals of the fleet, twenty-one admirals, and twenty-seven vice-admirals (1865). See *Navy*. The title of admiral has been given to the highest officers in the United States Navy during the late rebellion, in the place of commodore, which before that time had been the highest title.

ADMIRALTY. COURT or, said to have been erected by Edward III. in 1357—a civil court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs. It was enacted in the reign of Henry VIII. that criminal causes should be tried by witnesses and a jury, some of the judges at

Westminster (or, as now, at the Old Bailey) assisting. The judgship of the Admiralty was constituted in 1514, and was filled by two or more functionaries until the Revolution, when it was restricted to one.—*Beaumont*. The judge has usually been an eminent doctor of the civil law. In 1844 the criminal jurisdiction of this court was removed, and by 30 & 31 Vic., c. 77 (1857) the judge of the Probate Court was to be also judge of the Admiralty Court. Sir John Dodson, the last admiralty judge, died in 1868. The jurisdiction of this court was extended in 1861. In the United States the Admiralty Courts are merged in the Federal, Circuit, and District Courts.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE dates from 1512, when Henry VIII. appointed commissioners to inspect his ships of war, etc. In 1662 the admiralty was first put into commission, the great officers of state being the commissioners. During the Commonwealth the admiralty affairs were managed by a committee of the Parliament, and at the Restoration, in 1660, James, duke of York, became lord high admiral. See succeeding changes below. In 1688-9 the admiralty was put into commission, and the board appears to have assembled at Admiral Herbert's lodgings, in Channel Row, Westminster, he being at that time first lord. In 1880, 1882, and 1886 various changes were made in the civil departments, several offices being abolished or consolidated with others. In March, 1861, a royal commission recommended the abolition of the Board of Admiralty and the appointment of a minister of the navy department.

FIRST LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, ETC.

1600. JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, *lord high admiral*, June 6.
 1673. KING CHARLES II., June 14.
 " PRINCE ROBERT, July 9.
 1679. Sir Henry Capel, Feb. 14.
 1680. Daniel Finch, Esq., Feb. 19.
 1681. Daniel, lord Finch, Jan. 20.
 1683. Daniel, earl of Nottingham, April 17.
 1684. KING CHARLES II.
 1685. KING JAMES II., May 17.
 " *Office in Commission*.
 1689. Arthur Herbert, Esq., March 8.
 1690. Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Jan. 20.
 1692. Charles, lord Cornwallis, March 10.
 1693. Anthony, viscount Falkland, April 15.
 1694. Edward Russell, Esq. (*aft.* Earl of Orford), May 2.
 1699. John, earl of Bridgewater, June 2.
 1701. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, April 4.
 1702. GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK, *lord high admiral*, May 20.
 1708. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, *ditto*, Nov. 29.
 " *Office in Commission*.
 1709. Edward, earl of Orford, Nov. 8.
 1710. Sir John Leake, Oct. 4.
 1712. Thomas, earl of Strafford, Sept. 30.
 1714. Edward, earl of Orford, Oct. 14.
 1717. James, earl of Berkeley, March 19.
 1727. George, viscount Torrington, Aug. 2.
 1733. Sir Charles Wagner, Knt., June 25.
 1742. Daniel, earl of Winchelsea, March 19.
 1744. John, duke of Bedford, Dec. 27.
 1748. John, earl of Sandwich, Feb. 10.
 1751. George, lord Anson, June 22.
 1756. Richard, earl Temple, Nov. 19.
 1757. Daniel, earl of Winchelsea, April 6.
 " George, lord Anson, July 2.
 1762. George M. Dunk, earl of Halifax, June 19.
 1763. George Grenville, Esq., Jan. 1.
 " John, earl of Sandwich, April 25.
 " John, earl of Egmont, Sept. 10.
 1766. Sir Charles Saunders, Sept. 10.
 " Sir Edward Hawke, Dec. 10.
 1771. John, earl of Sandwich, Jan. 12.
 1782. Hon. Augustus Keppel, April 1.
 " Augustus, viscount Keppel, July 18.
 1783. Richard, viscount Howe, Jan. 23.
 1783. John, earl of Chatham, July 16.
 1794. George John, earl Spencer, Dec. 20.
 1801. John, earl St. Vincent, Feb. 19.
 1804. Henry, viscount Melville, May 15.
 1805. Charles, lord Barham, May 2.
 1806. Hon. Charles Grey, Feb. 10.
 " Thomas Grenville, Esq., Oct. 23.
 1807. Henry, lord Mulgrave, April 6.
 1809. Charles Yorke, Esq., May 10.
 1812. Robert, viscount Melville, March 25.
 1827. WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF CLARENCE, *lord high admiral*, May 2, resigned Aug. 12, 1828.
 1828. Robert, viscount Melville, Sept. 19.
 1830. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., Nov. 25.
 1834. George, lord Auckland, June 11.

1884. Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, Dec. 23.
 1836. George, lord Auckland, April 25.
 " Gilbert, earl of Minto, Sept. 19.
 1841. Thomas, earl of Haddington, Sept. 8.
 1846. Edward, earl of Ellenborough, Jan. 18.
 " George, earl of Auckland, July 24.
 1849. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Jan. 18.
 1852. Algernon, duke of Northumberland, Feb. 23.
 1853. Sir James Robert George Graham, Jan. 5.
 1865. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., Feb. 24.
 1868. Sir John Pakington, Feb. 26.
 1869. Edward, duke of Somerset, the present first lord (1865).

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall. "At the south end of Duke Street, Westminster, England, was seated a large house, made use of for the Admiralty Office until the business was removed to Greenwich, and thence to Wallingford House, against Whitehall." It was rebuilt by Ripley about 1796: the screen was erected to conceal the ugliness of the building by the brothers Adam in 1776.—Lord Nelson lay in state in one of the apartments on January 8, 1806, and on the next day was buried at St. Paul's.

"ADMONITION TO THE PARLIAMENT," condemning all religious ceremonies but those commanded in the New Testament, was published by certain Puritans in 1571. It was answered by Abp. Whitgift. Its presumed authors, Field and Wilcox, were imprisoned.

ADRIAN'S WALL (to prevent the irruptions of the Scots and Picts into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government) extended from the Tyne to Solway Firth, and was 80 miles long, 12 feet high, and 8 feet in thickness, with watch-towers: built 121. It was named after its second founder, the Emperor Adrian, and was repaired by Severus, 206.

ADRIANOPOLE, in Turkey, so named after its restorer, the Emperor Adrian (who died July 10, 138). Near here was fought the battle by which Constantine gained the empire, July 8, 323; also near here the Emperor Valens was defeated and slain by the Goths, Aug. 9, 378. Adrianople was taken by the Turks under Amurath in 1361, and was the seat of their empire till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. Mohammed II. was born here in 1430.—*Priestley*. Adrianople was taken by the Russians on Aug. 30, 1829, but was restored at the close of the war, Sept. 14, same year. See *Turkey*.

ADRIATIC. The ceremony of the Dogs of Venice wedding the Adriatic Sea (instituted about 1173) took place annually on Ascension day. The dogs dropped a ring into the sea from his bucentaur, or state barge, being attended by his nobility and foreign ambassadors. The ceremony was first omitted in 1797.

ADULTERATION OF FOON was the subject of legislation in England in 1267. Much attention was drawn to it in 1822, through Mr. Accum's book, popularly called "Death in the Pot," and in 1865 through Dr. Hassell's book, "Food and its Adulterations." By an act for preventing the adulteration of food, passed in 1860, parochial chemical analysts may be appointed.

ADULTERY, by the law of Moses (1490 B.C.) was punished with death, *Lev. xx., 10.*—Lycurgus (884 B.C.) punished the offender as he did a parricide, and the Locrians and Spartans tore out the offender's eyes. The early Saxons burnt the adulteress, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hanged the adulterer. The ears and nose were cut off under Canute, 1031. Ordained to be punished capitally under Cromwell, May 14, 1660; but there is no record of this law taking effect. In New England a law was ordained whereby adultery was made capital to both parties, even though the man were unmarried; and several suffered under it, 1662.—*Hardie*. Till 1867 the legal redress against the male offender was by civil action for a money compensation, the female being liable to divorce. In England the "action for criminal conversation" was abolished, and the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" was established, with power to grant divorces for adultery and ill usage. The usual punishment for adultery in the United States is by fine or imprisonment. It is also good ground for absolute divorce on petition of the aggrieved party, as is the case under the Code Napoleon. See *Divorce*.

ADVENT (*adventus*, coming). The season includes four Sundays previous to Christmas, the first being the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30), before or after. Homilies respecting Advent are mentioned prior to 878. Advent Sunday, 1866, Dec. 3; 1866, Dec. 2; 1867, Dec. 1.

ADVENTURE BAY, at the S.E. end of Van Di-

men's Land, discovered in 1773 by Capt. Furneaux, in his first voyage to the Pacific, and named from his ship *Adventure*. It was visited by Capt. Bligh in 1788.

ADVENTURERS, MERCHANT, a celebrated company of enterprising merchants, originally formed for the discovery of territories and the extension of commerce, by John, duke of Brabant, in 1296, was transferred to England in the reign of Edward III. Queen Elizabeth formed it into an English corporation in 1564.—*Anderson*.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS, as now published, were not general in England till the beginning of the 18th century. A penalty of £50 was inflicted on persons advertising a reward with "no questions to be asked" for the return of things stolen, and on the printer.—*Statutes*. The advertisement duty was formerly charged according to the number of lines; it was afterward fixed, in England, at 8s. 6d., and in Ireland, at 2s. 6d. each advertisement. The duty was farther reduced, in England, to 1s. 6d., and in Ireland to 1s. each, in 1833, and was altogether abolished in the United Kingdom by 16 & 17 Vic., c. 68 (Aug. 4, 1863).
ADVERTISING VANS, a great nuisance, were prohibited by 16 & 17 Vic., c. 33 (1863).

ADVOCATE, THE KING'S. This office was instituted about the beginning of the 18th century; and the advocate (always a doctor of the civil law) was empowered to prosecute at his own instance certain crimes, 1597. The Lord Advocate in Scotland is the same as the attorney general in England. It was decided in the Parliament of Paris, in 1685, that the king's advocate of France might at the same time be a judge; so, in like manner, it was allowed in Scotland, where Sir John Nesbit and Sir William Oliphant were lord advocates and lords of session at the same time.—*Bealson*. The Advocates' Library in Edinburgh was established by Sir G. Mackenzie in 1662.

ÆDILES, magistrates of Rome, first created 492 B.C. There were three degrees of these officers, with functions similar to those of our justices of the peace. The plebeian ædiles presided over the more minute affairs of the state, the maintenance of order, the repARATION of the streets, the supply of provisions, etc.—*Varro*.

ÆGATES ISLES, W. of Sicily: near these, during the first Punic War, the Roman consul, Lutatius Catulus, gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginian fleet under Hanno, March 10, 241 B.C. Peace ensued, the Romans obtaining Sicily and a tribute of 3200 talents.

ÆGINA, a Greek island, a rival of Athens, was humbled by Themistocles, B.C. 485; and taken, 456. Its inhabitants, expelled 481, were restored by the Spartans, 404; they renewed war with Athens, 388, and made peace, 387.

ÆGOSPOTAMOS, the Goat River, in the Chersonesus, where Lysander, the Lacedæmonian, defeated the Athenian fleet, 405 B.C., and ended the Peloponnesian War.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA, built on the ruins of Jerusalem by the Emperor Adrian, 131.

ÆMILIA, the name given to the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, united to Sardinia in 1860, and now part of the kingdom of Italy.

ÆNEID, the great Latin epic poem, relating the adventures of Æneas, written about 24 B.C., by Virgil, who died Sept. 22, 19 B.C., before he had finally corrected the poem. It was first printed in 1469, at Rome.

ÆNIGMA. Samson's riddle (about 1141 B.C.; *Judges* xiv., 12) is the earliest on record. The ancient oracles frequently gave responses admitting of perfectly contrary interpretations. Gale attributes ænigmatical speeches to the Egyptians. In Nero's time, the Romans were often obliged to have recourse to this method of concealing truth under obscure language. The following epitaph on Fair Rosamond (mistress of Henry II., about 1173) is a mediæval specimen: "Hic jacet in tombâ Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda: Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

ÆOLIA, in Asia Minor, was colonized by a principal branch of the Hellenic race, beginning about 1124 B.C. The Æolians built several large cities, both on the main land and the neighboring islands; Mitylene, in Lesbos, was considered the capital.

ÆOLIAN HARP. Its invention is ascribed to Kircher, 1668, but it was known before.

* On Oct. 16, 1860, the whole of the libretto of MacFarren's opera, *Robin Hood*, was inserted as an advertisement in the *Times* (4½ columns).

ÆOLOPILE, a hollow ball with an orifice in which a tube might be screwed, was used in the 17th century as a boiler for experimental steam-engines.

ÆQUI, an ancient Italian race, were subdued by the Romans, and their lands annexed after a conflict, 471-302 B.C.

AEROLITES. Metallic masses have often fallen from the atmosphere upon all parts of the world, singly or in showers. Livy mentions a shower of them on the Alban Mount, 664 B.C., and Plutarch one that fell at Ægospotamos, 467 B.C. An aerolite weighing 2 cwt. fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, 1492. There was a shower of them near Benares, Dec. 19, 1798, and a remarkable one in Normandy, April 26, 1803, the stones weighing from 17½ pounds downward, and scattering over more than 20 square miles. Two in South America are thought to weigh respectively 30,000 and 14,000 pounds. Many valuable records of aerolites are preserved in the American Journal of Science and Art. Chladni's theory that aerolites are of a planetary nature was first published 1794, and in full, 1819. Laplace thought they came from lunar volcanoes.

ÆRRATED WATERS. Apparatus for combining gases with water have been patented by Thomsen in 1807; Bakewell in 1839 and 1847; Tylor in 1840, and by several other persons. Aerated bread is made by processes patented by Dr. Dargillash, 1856-7.

ÆRIANS, followers of Aerials, a presbyter, in the 4th century, who held that there was no distinction between a bishop and a presbyter; that there was no Pasch to be observed by Christians; that the Lent and other fasts should not be observed, and that prayers should not be offered for the dead.—*Euphrantus*.

AERONAUTICS and AEROSTATICS. See *Flying and Balloons*.

ÆSCULAPIUS, the Greek god of medicine. An embassy was sent to his shrine at Epidaurus, from Rome, about 400 B.C., in time of sickness. His worship was introduced at Rome 938 B.C. The priests of Æsculapius were called Asclepiades, and practiced medicine.

ÆSOP'S FABLES, said to have been written about 619, 571, or 566 B.C. They are, no doubt, a compilation from various sources. Phædrus's Latin paraphrases in lambics (about A.D. 5) are very elegant.

ÆSTHETICS (from the Greek *aiathesis*, perception), the science of the beautiful (especially in art); a term invented by Baumgarten, a German philosopher, whose work "Æsthetica" was published in 1750.

ÆTOLIA, in Greece, a country named after Ætolus of Elis, who, having accidentally killed a son of Phoroneus, king of Argos, left the Peloponnesus, and settled here. After the ruin of Athens and Sparta, the Ætoliars became the rivals of the Achæans, and alternate enemies of Rome.

The Ætoliars join Sparta against Athens. . . . B.C. 455
Subdued by Antipater during the Lamian War. . . . 322
Aid in the expulsion of the Gauls. . . . 279
Invade the Peloponnesus, and ravage Messenia (Social War), and defeat the Achæans at Caphyræ 220
Philip V., of Macedon, invades Ætolia, and takes Thermum—peace concluded. . . . 217
Alliance with Rome. . . . 211
War with Philip, 202; deserted by the Romans, the Ætoliars make peace. . . . 205
They invite the kings of Macedon, Syria, and Sparta to coalesce with them against the Romans. 198-2
Defeat of the allies near Thermopylæ. . . . 191
Conquered by the Romans under Fulvius. . . . 189
Leading patriots massacred by the Roman party. 167
Made a province of Rome. . . . 146

AFFINITY. Marriage within certain degrees of kindred was prohibited in almost every age and country, but has yet taken place to a considerable extent. See *Leviticus*, chap. xviii. (1490 B.C.). In England, a table restricting marriage within certain near degrees was set forth by authority, 1568. Prohibited marriages were adjudged to be incestuous and unlawful by the 99th canon in 1603. All marriages within the forbidden degrees are declared to be absolutely void by statute 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 64, 1835. See *Marriage (of deceased Wife's Sister)*.

AFFIRMATION. See *Quakers*. The affirmation was altered in 1702, 1721, 1837, and in April, 1859. In England the indulgence was granted to persons who were formerly Quakers, but who had seceded from that sect, 2 Vic., 1858; and extended to other dissenters by 9 Geo. IV., c. 32 (1825), and 18 & 19 Vic., c. 2 (1855).

AFGHANISTAN, a large country in Central Asia,

formerly part of the Persian and Greek empires, was conquered by the Tartars about 997.

The Mohammedan dynasty, the Ghaznevîdes, said to have ruled from 1186 to 1200.

They were conquered by Genghis Khan about 1221, and by Tamerlane, 1398.

Baber conquered Canbul in 1523.

On his death Afghanistan divided between Persia and Hindostan.

The Afghans revolt in 1730; invade Persia and take Isfahan; repulsed by Nadir Shah in 1728, who subdues the whole of the country, 1737.

On his assassination, one of his officers, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, forms Afghanistan into an independent kingdom, and reigns prosperously, 1747-73.

His son and successor, Timour, died in 1793; whose son, Zemaun, was dethroned and blinded after reigning ten years. Since then the history is a series of broils, crimes, and murders.

Ranjit Singh, the Sikh chief of Lahore, conquers a large part of the country in 1813.

Dost Mohammed becomes ruler, 1829.

[For the Afghan war with England, see *India*, 1838.]

Dost Mohammed takes Herat, May 26; dies, after designating his eldest son, Shîr Ali, his successor, May 29, 1838; a war of succession ensues.

The English remain neutral, June, etc., 1838.

Treachery and anarchy prevailing, June, 1835.

AFRANCESADOS. Spaniards who took the oath of allegiance to Joseph Bonaparte. Such underwent much harsh treatment from Ferdinand VII. between 1814 and 1820, and even then, though a general pardon was proclaimed, they were kept in a sort of disfranchisement.

AFRICA, called *Libya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the universe; said to have been first peopled by Ham. For its history, see *Egypt, Carthage, Cyrene, Abyssinia, Algiers, Morocco*, etc.

Carthage subdued by the Romans, 146 B.C.; other provinces gained by Pompey, 82.

N. Africa conquered by the Vandals under Genserich, A.D. 429-35; reconquered by Belisarius, 533-5.

The Saracens subdue the north of Africa, 637-709.

Portuguese settlements begun, 1450.

Cape of Good Hope discovered by Diaz, 1487.

English merchants visit Guinea in 1550; and Elizabeth granted a patent to an African company in 1588.

Dutch colony at the Cape founded, 1650.

Capt. Stubbs sailed up the Gambia, 1723.

Bruce commenced his travels in 1768.

Sierra Leone settled by the English, 1787.

Mungo Park, who made his first voyage to Africa, May 22, 1705; and his second voyage, Jan. 30, 1804, but from which he never returned (see *Park*).

Visited by Salt in 1806 and 1809; Burckhardt in 1812; Hornemann in 1816; Denham and Clapperton in 1822; the brothers Lander in 1830.

The great Niger expedition (for which the English Parliament voted £61,000), consisting of the *Albert*, *Wilberforce*, and *Soudan* steam-ships, commenced the ascent of the Niger, Aug. 20, 1841; but when they reached Iddah, fever broke out among the crews, and they were successively obliged to return, the *Albert* having ascended the river to Egga, 320 miles from the sea, Sept. 28. The expedition was, in the end, relinquished, owing to disease, heat, and hardships, and all the vessels had cast anchor at Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, Oct. 17, 1841.

James Richardson explored the great Sahara in 1845-6, and in 1849 (by direction of the Foreign Office) he left England to explore Central Africa, accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg. Richardson died, March 4, 1851; and Overweg, Sept. 27, 1852.

Dr. Vogel sent out with re-enforcements to Dr. Barth, Feb. 20, 1853; in April, 1857, said to have been assassinated.

Dr. Barth returned to England, and received the Royal Geographical Society's medal, May 16, 1856. His travels were published in 5 vols. in 1858.

Dr. David Livingstone, a missionary traveler, returned to England in Dec., 1856, after an absence of 16 years, during which he traversed a large part of the heart of S. Africa, and walked about 11,000 miles, principally over country hitherto unexplored. His book was published in Nov., 1857. In Feb., 1858, he was appointed British consul for the Portuguese possessions in Africa, and left England shortly after.

The publication of M. du Chaillu's travels in Central Africa created much controversy and excitement in 1861.

Second expedition of Dr. Livingstone, March, 1858.

Captains Speke and Grant announce the discovery of the Nile in Lake Nyanza Victoria, Feb. 28, 1863.

[Capt. Speke was accidentally shot by his own gun while alone near Bath, Sept. 15, 1864.]

Some Dutch ladies unsuccessfully explore the White Nile, and undergo many privations, July, 1863-1864. Oxford mission. Bishop Mackenzie sent out; dies, 1863.

Du Chailin starts on a fresh expedition, 6 Aug., 1863.

Dr. Livingstone returns, July 28, 1864.

Death of Dr. W. B. Baikie, at Sierra Leone, Nov. 30, 1864.

[He was sent as special envoy to the negro tribes near the Niger by the Foreign Office about 1864.

He opened commercial relations with Central Africa.]

Mr. Samuel Baker discovered a lake, supposed to be another source of the Nile, which he named Lake Nyanza Albert, March, 1864.

Dr. Livingstone appointed British consul for Inner Africa, March 24, 1865.

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, for promoting the exploration of Central Africa, was formed in June, 1788, principally by Sir Joseph Banks; and under its auspices many additions were made to African geography by Ledyard, Park, Burckhardt, Hornemann, etc. It merged into the Royal Geographical Society in 1881.

AFRICAN COMPANY (merchants trading to Africa), arose out of an association in Exeter, formed in 1588. A charter was granted to a joint-stock company in 1618; a third company was created in 1631; a fourth corporation in 1669; another was formed by letters-patent in 1672; remodeled in 1695. In 1821 the company was abolished.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION, founded in London in 1807, for the abolition of the slave-trade and the civilization of Africa. Many schools have been established with success, particularly at Sierra Leone.

AGAPÆ (*agapē*, Greek for love, charity), "feasts of charity," referred to *Jude* 12, and described by Tertullian, of which the first Christians of all ranks partook, in memory of the last time when Christ ate with his disciples. In consequence of disorders creeping in, these feasts were forbidden to be celebrated in churches by the councils of Laodicea (366) and Carthage (390). These feasts are still recognized by the Greek Church, and are held in their original form weekly by the Samaritanians, and also, in some measure, by the Moravians and Wesleyans.

AGAPEMONIANS, a sect which originated with Henry James Prince, an ex-clergyman of the Church of England, who claimed the attributes of omnipotence, and thereby obtained great influence over his wealthy dupes in 1845. They professed to live in a state of brotherly love, delivering themselves up to innocent amusements, not vexing themselves with the cares of ordinary mortals. Various disclosures did not at all confirm these statements. They resided in a building called "Agapomonē" (Greek for "the abode of love"), near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire.

AGDA, in France. A council on Church discipline convened there by Alaric, A.D. 506.

AGE. Chronologists have commonly divided the time between the creation and the birth of Christ into periods called ages. Hesiod (about 850 B.C.) described the Golden; Silver, Brazen, and Iron Ages. See *Dart's Ages*.

FIRST AGE (from the Creation to the Deluge).....B.C. 4004-2349

SECOND AGE (to the coming of Abraham into Canaan).....2349-1922

THIRD AGE (to the Exodus from Egypt).....1922-1491

FOURTH AGE (to the founding of Solomon's Temple).....1490-1014

FIFTH AGE (to the capture of Jerusalem).....1014-688

SIXTH AGE (to the birth of Christ).....688-4

SEVENTH AGE (to the present time)....B.C. 4-A.D. 1868

AGE OF MAJORITY. Varied in different countries. In Greece and Rome twenty-five was full age for both sexes, but a greater age was requisite for the holding certain offices; e.g., thirty for tribunes, forty-three for consuls. In England the minority of a male terminates at twenty-one, and of a female, in some cases, as that of a queen, at eighteen. In 1847, the majority of Edward VI. was, by the will of his father, fixed at eighteen years; previously to completing which age, Henry VIII. had himself assumed the reins of government in 1600.—A male of twelve may take the oath of allegiance; at fourteen he may consent to a marriage or choose a guardian; at seventeen he may be an executor, and at twenty-one he is of age; but, according

to the statute of wills, 7 William IV. & 1 Vict., c. 26, 1837, no will made by any person under the age of twenty-one years shall be valid. A female at twelve may consent to a marriage; at fourteen she may choose a guardian, and at twenty-one she is of age. In the United States males are of age at twenty-one, and females at eighteen; but at eighteen and sixteen respectively they may devise property by will. At the ages of fourteen and twelve they may make a legal marriage. The President of the United States must be thirty-five.

AGINCOURT (N. France), a village, where Henry V. of England, with about 9000 men, defeated about 60,000 French, on St. Crispin's day, Oct. 25, 1415. Of the French, whose leaders acted with little judgment, there were, according to some accounts, 10,000 killed, including the Dukes of Alençon, Brabant, and Bar, the Archbishop of Sens, one marshal, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and 1500 knights; and 14,000 prisoners, among whom were the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 7000 barons, knights, and gentlemen. The English lost the Duke of York, the Earl of Suffolk, and about 30 others. St. Rémy asserts, with more probability, that the English lost 1600 men. Henry V. soon after obtained the kingdom of France.

AGITATORS (or Adjutors), officers appointed by the English army in 1647 to take care of its interests; each troop or company had two. The Protector Cromwell was eventually obliged to repress their seditious power. At a review he seized the ringleaders of a mutiny, shot one instantly, in the presence of his companions and the forces on the ground, and thus restored discipline.—*Hume*. Daniel O'Connell, called the *Agitator of Ireland*, was born in 1776. He began to agitate at the elections in 1826; was elected for Clare, July 5, 1828; the election being declared void, he was re-elected, July 30, 1829. After the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, he agitated in vain for the repeal of the Union, 1834 to 1843. He died May 15, 1847. Richard Cobden and John Bright were the chief *Anti-corn-law Agitators*, 1841-45.

AGLABITES, a dynasty of rulers of Cairo and Tunis, in Africa, founded by Ibrahim Ben Aglab, A.D. 800, and ending after 113 years with Zeyadatala.

AGNADELLO (N. E. Italy). Here Louis XII. of France gained a great victory over the Venetians; some of whose troops were accused of cowardice and treachery, May 14, 1509. The conflict is also termed the Battle of the Rivolta.

AGNOTIÆ (from *agnōia*, Greek, *ignorance*). 1. A sect founded by Theophrastus of Cappadocia about 870—said to have doubted the omniscience of God. 2. The followers of Themistius of Alexandria about 530, who held peculiar views as to the body of Christ, and doubted his divinity.

AGNUS DEI. A wax medal with the figure of a lamb bearing a cross, as a certificate for baptism. First used in the 7th and 8th century. Since the 14th century the popes have consecrated medals of a like pattern and name for distribution on the first Sunday after Easter.

AGONISTICI (from *agon*, Greek, *a conflict*), also termed *circitores*, a branch of the Donatists (*which see*). They preached their heretical doctrines with great boldness in public places, and hence incurred the severe persecution of the emperors in the 4th and 5th centuries.

AGRA (N. W. India), founded by Akbar in 1560, was the capital of the Great Mogul. See *Mausoleums*. In 1658 Aurungzebe removed to Delhi. The fortress of Agra, termed the key of Hindostan, in the war with the Mahattas, surrendered to the British forces, under General Lake, Oct. 17, 1803, after one day's siege; 109 pieces of ordnance and £240,000 were captured.—In June, 1857, the city was abandoned to the mutineers by the Europeans, who took refuge in the fort, from which they were rescued by Major Montgomery and Colonel Greathed.—Allahabad was made capital of the N. W. provinces of India instead of Agra in 1861.

AGRARIAN LAW (*Aggraria lex*) decreed an equal division among the Roman people of all the lands acquired by conquest, limiting the acres which each person should enjoy. It was first proposed by the Consul Spurius Cassius, 486 B.C., and occasioned his judicial murder when he went out of office in 485. It was re-introduced by the Tribune Licinius Stolo, 370, and by the Tribune Tiberius Gracchus, 132 B.C. The law at last proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under Julius Cæsar, 60 B.C.—*Italy*; *Prostius*. In modern times the term has been misinterpreted to signify a division of the lands of the rich among the poor, frequently pro-

posed by demagogues, such as *Gracchus Babenf*,* editor of the *Tribun du Peuple*, in 1794.

AGRICOLA'S WALL. See *Roman Walls*.

AGRICULTURE. "Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground," *Genesis* iv., 2. The Athenians asserted that the art of sowing corn began with them, and the Cretans, Sicilians, and Egyptians made the same claim.

Cato the Censor (died 149 B.C.) and Varro (died 28 B.C.) were eminent Roman writers on agriculture. It was brought into England by the Romans about A.D. 57.

Fitzherbert's "Book of Husbandry," printed in 1524.

Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry," 1562.

Blythe's "Improver," 1649.

Hartlib's "Legacy," 1650.

Jethro Tull's "Horse-hoeing Husbandry," 1701.

About the end of the 18th century following was gradually superseded by turnips and other green crops.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The earliest mentioned in the British Isles was the Society of Improvers of Agriculture in Scotland, instituted in 1723. The Dublin Agricultural Society (1749) gave a stimulus to agriculture in Ireland; its origin is attributed to Mr. Prior, of Rathdowney, Queen's County, in 1731. The Bath and West of England Society, established 1771, and the Highland Society of Scotland, 1793. County Agricultural Societies are now numerous.

London Board of Agriculture established by act of Parliament, 1793.

Francis, duke of Bedford, a great promoter of agriculture, died March 2, 1802.

Royal Agricultural Society of England, established in 1839 by noblemen and gentlemen, the chief landed proprietors in the kingdom, and incorporated by royal charter, 1840. It holds two meetings annually—one in London, the other in the country; the first country meeting at Oxford, in 1839. It awards prizes, and publishes a valuable journal. The London meeting at Battersea, in June, 1862, was highly successful.

"Chambers of Agriculture" were established in France in 1851.

The Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester organized, 1842; chartered, 1845.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Sir Humphry Davy delivered lectures on this subject (afterward published), at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, in 1812; but it excited little attention till the publication of Liebig's work in 1840, which made a powerful impression. Boussingault's "Economie Rurale," an equally important work, appeared in 1844. The immoderate expectations from this study having been somewhat disappointed, a partial reaction took place. Liebig's "Letters on Agriculture" appeared in 1853.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, N. London, chiefly for the meetings of the Smithfield Club. The foundation stone was laid by the president, Lord Berners, Nov. 5, 1861. A remarkable exhibition of dogs was opened here on June 24, 1862, and of horses and of donkeys in July, 1864, 1865.

In Aug., 1855, a committee presented a report on the best mode of obtaining accurate agricultural statistics, which has not been acted on. There were, in 1831, 1,058,993 agricultural laborers in Great Britain, and in Ireland 1,131,715.

Cattle first carried to America by Columbus in his second voyage, 1493.

Swine brought into the present territory of the United States by De Soto, 1538.

First slave labor within present territory of the United States at the founding of St. Augustine, 1565.

Tobacco carried to England from America by Raleigh, 1584.

First cattle and swine brought to Massachusetts, 1624.

Hops first brought to present territory of the United States, 1628.

First horses in Massachusetts, 1629-30.

First apples picked in present territory of the United States in Boston, 1639.

Sugar-cane brought into Louisiana, 1751.

First improved cattle brought into the United States, 1783.

South Carolina and Philadelphia Agricultural Societies founded, 1784.

(Most of the other states now have them.)

First cotton (8 bales) sent from the United States to England, and seized by custom-house on the ground that the United States can not have produced so much, 1784.

* In 1796 he conspired against the Directory with the view of obtaining a division of property, and was executed.

First recorded United States thresher patent, 1791.

Thence to 1810 were granted in the United States 96 patents for reapers; from 1810 to 1835, 240 more; and many have been granted since.

Whitney's cotton-gin invented, 1793.

First cast-iron plow patent issued to Newbold of New Jersey, 1797.

Jefferson investigated scientifically the Mould Ward question, 1798.

Kennebec Agricultural Society in Maine founded, 1800.

First Agricultural Exhibition in the United States at Georgetown, D.C., May 10, 1810.

First useful mowing machine (Manning's) patented in the United States, 1831.

N. York State Agricultural Society incorporated, 1832.

First useful reaper patents in the United States, Schnebly's and Hussey's, both of Maryland, granted, 1833.

Guano begins to come into use about 1840.

American Pomological Society founded, 1848.

Yale College Agricult. Department established, 1852.

Trial of agricultural implements at Geneva, N.Y., 1852.

World's Fair, New York, promotes use of agricultural machinery, 1853.

Pennsylvania Farmer's High School, 1854.

Michigan passes an act to establish an Agricultural College, 1856.

Great trial of threshing, reaping, and mowing machines in France—the American machines gaining a complete victory, 1855.

The United States Government Agricultural Department established by act of Congress, May 15th, 1862.

The following table gives the value or quantity of some of the chief agricultural productions of the United States by the censuses of 1850 and 1860:

	1850.	1860.
Wheat, bush.	100,435,944	171,133,381
Rye, bush.	14,188,913	20,976,226
Indian corn, bush.	593,071,104	830,451,707
Oats, bush.	146,554,179	173,554,083
Rice, lbs.	815,818,497	187,140,173
Tobacco, lbs.	199,759,055	439,890,771
Cotton, ginned, bales of 400 lbs.	2,445,798	5,198,077
Wool, lbs.	58,516,959	60,511,843
Pease and beans, bush.	9,519,901	16,188,013
Potatoes, bush.	65,737,896	110,671,261
Potatoes, sweet, bush.	88,285,145	41,606,909
Barley, bush.	5,167,015	15,635,119
Buckwheat, bush.	8,836,919	17,664,914
Orchard products, value.	\$7,728,158	\$19,739,351
Wine, gall.	331,969	1,860,009
Market-garden prod., value	\$6,350,080	\$15,541,027
Butter, lbs.	818,245,805	469,559,854
Cheese, lbs.	106,535,896	168,676,135
Hay, tons	18,583,648	19,128,193
Clover-seed, bush.	498,978	920,010
Grass-seed, bush.	416,881	900,356
Hemp, tons	84,871	104,490
Flax, lb.	7,709,676	8,738,079
Flaxseed, bush.	569,312	611,927
Hops, lbs.	3,497,026	11,010,012
Silk cocoons, lbs.	10,843	6,592
Maple sugar, lbs.	84,253,436	38,063,854
Cane sugar, hds. 1000 lbs.	267,128	809,305
Cane molasses, gall.	19,700,991	16,837,080
Sorghum molasses, gall.		7,225,025
Maple molasses, gall.		1,944,594
Beeswax and honey, lbs.	14,568,690	26,886,535
Home-made manufactures, value	\$27,493,644	\$24,258,229
Animals slaughtered, value	111,708,142	\$12,571,653
Horses, No.		1,132,514
Asses and mules, No.		166,758
Neat cattle, No.		2,847,009
Sheep, No.		1,506,810
Swine, No.		3,467,905
Live-stock, total value	\$544,150,510	\$1,107,430,216

The following are the totals for a few of the principal of the above crops in the United States for 1863:

Wheat, bush.	191,068,339
Rye, bush.	20,798,237
Barley, bush.	16,760,597
Oats, bush.	174,858,167
Indian corn, bush.	452,446,193
Buckwheat, bush.	15,831,305
Potatoes, bush.	101,457,144
Tobacco, lbs.	267,802,770
Hay, tons	20,000,000
Wool, lbs.	79,406,215
Sorghum molasses, gall.	7,706,000

And the summaries of the condition of the land and of the value of manufactured implements for 1860 and 1860:

	1850.	1861.
Land in U. S., acres, both yrs.	238,580,614	1,920,541,280
Land in U. S., occupied, acres.	118,032,614	409,769,633
Land, improved, acres.	180,523,000	168,861,889
Land, unimproved, acres.	150,523,000	246,508,244
Agricultural implements made in the U. S., value.	\$6,842,611	\$17,802,514

The following table, drawn up by Mr. William Coul- ing, C.E., in 1827,* is extracted from the Third Report of the Emigration Committee:

Countries.	Cultivated.	Wastes capa- ble of im- provement.	Unprofit- able.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
England . . .	25,432,000	2,454,000	3,356,400	32,242,400
Wales . . .	2,117,000	530,000	1,106,000	4,153,000
Scotland . . .	5,365,000	5,850,000	8,522,900	19,737,900
Ireland . . .	12,125,200	4,900,000	2,415,664	19,441,864
British Islands	522,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
	46,322,370	16,000,000	16,271,463	77,294,433

AGRIGENTUM (now *Girgenti*), a celebrated city of Sicily, built about 593 B.C. It was governed by tyrants from 566 to 470; among these were Phalaris (see *Brazen Bull*); Alcarnenes; Theron, who, with his step-father Gelon, defeated the Carthaginians at Himera; and Thrasydaeus, his son, expelled in 470; when a re- public was established, and Agrigentum became opu- lent and luxurious. It was taken by the Carthagini- ans in 405 B.C., and held, except during short inter- vals, till wrested from them by the Romans in 262 B.C. From A.D. 825 till 1066 it was held by the Saracens.

AHMEDNUGGUR (W. India), once capital of a state founded by Ahmed Shah about 1494, which, after hav- ing fallen into the hands of the Moguls and the Mah- rattas, was taken from the latter by Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 12, 1803, and finally annexed to the British do- minions in 1817.

AIBAR (In Spain). Here the Moors defeated the Spaniards, killing their king, A.D. 582.—*Garcia*.

AILANTHUS (Glandulosa: there are other species), a native of China, brought to England in 1761, and to the United States about 50 years afterward.

AIR, or **ΑΤΜΟΣΦΗΡΑ**. Anaximenes of Miletus (530 B.C.) declared air to be a self-existent deity, and the first cause of every thing created. Posidonius (about 79 B.C.) calculated the height of the atmosphere to be 800 stadia. The pressure of air, about 15 lbs. to the square inch, was discovered by Torricelli A.D. 1643, and was found by Pascal, in 1647, to vary with the height. Halley, Newton, and others, up to the present time, have illustrated the agency and influences of this great power by various experiments, and numerous in- ventions have followed; among others, the **AIR-GUN** of Guter, of Nuremberg, about 1656; the **AIR-PUMP**, invented by Otto von Guericke, of Magdeburg, about 1650; improved by the illustrious Boyle in 1657; and the **AIR- FIRE**, invented by Mr. Sutton, a brewer of London, about 1758. The density and elasticity of air were de- termined by Boyle, and its relation to light and sound by Hooke, Newton, and Derham. The extension of our atmosphere above the surface of the earth, long considered as about 45 miles, was thought by Admiral Fitz Roy to be only about 9 or 10 miles (1869).—Its com- position, about 77 parts of nitrogen, 21 of oxygen, and 2 of other matters (such as carbonic acid, watery va- por, a trace of ammonia, etc.), was gradually ascer- tained by Priestley (who discovered oxygen gas in 1774), Scheele (1778), Lavoisier, and Cavendish; and its laws of refraction were investigated by Dr. Bradley, 1737. Dr. Stenhouse's *Air-filters* (in which powdered charcoal is used) were first set up at the Mansion House, London, in 1854. In 1858 Dr. R. Angus Smith made known a chemical method of ascertaining the

* At that period it was computed that the soil of the United King- dom was annually cropped in the following proportions:

	Acres.
Wheat	7,000,000
Barley and rye	1,950,000
Potatoes, oats, and beans	6,500,000
Turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables	1,150,000
Clover, rye-grass, etc.	1,750,000
Fallow	2,800,000
Hop-grounds	60,000
Nursery grounds	90,000
Inclosed fruit, flower, kitchen, and other gardens	110,000
Pleasure-grounds	100,000
Land depastured by cattle	91,000,000
Hedge-rows, coppices, and woods	2,000,000
Ways, water, etc.	2,100,000
Cultivated land	44,540,000

It was reckoned by the Agricultural Committee that the cultivation of wheat lands would yield above £90,000,000 a year. It was cal- culated in 1854 that there were in England 32,160,000 acres in cultiva- tion, of the annual value of £27,412,000. Since that time much land has been brought into cultivation. See *Wheat*.

amount of organic matter in the air. The researches of Dr. Schönbein, a German chemist of Basel, between 1840 and 1856, led to the discovery of two states of the oxygen in the air, which he calls *ozone* and *antozone*. See *Oxygen*, *Nitrogen*, *Ozone*, *Atmospheric Railway*, and *Pneumatic Dispatch*.—The force of compressed air has been employed in boring the Cenis Tunnel, *whic* *see*.

AIR-GUN. One was invented by Guter, of Nurem- berg, about 1656. The "Elements d'Artillerie" of Ri- vaul, preceptor of Louis XIII., describes a gun charged only with air and pure water, which he says was in- vented by Marin, a burgher of Lisleux, who presented one to Henri IV. at the end of the 16th century. Border (1783-1799) invented an air-gun which operates by inflaming the gas which forms the charge by means of an electric spark.

AIR-PUMP. Invented by Otto von Guericke, of Magdeburg, in 1654; improved by Boyle a few years after, and further by Hooke in 1668-59. Papin and Babinet have also added improvements.

AIR-TIGHT STOVE, for economically burning wood; patented by Isaac Orr about 1830.

AIR-WHISTLE, invented by C. Daboll, of New Lon- don, as early as 1850, as a signal to ships in foggy lo- calities. It is a shrill whistle, like that used in steam- engines of tremendous power, audible 4 or 5 miles against the wind, and worked by an air-pump and con- denser.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (AACHEN), a Roman city, now in Rhenish Prussia. Here Charlemagne was born 742, and died 814, having built the minster (796-804), and conferred many privileges on the city, in which fifty- five emperors have since been crowned. The city was taken by the French in 1792; retaken by the Aus- trians, 1798; by the French, 1794; reverted to Prussia, 1814.—The first *Treaty of Peace* signed here was be- tween France and Spain, when France yielded Franche Comté, but retained her conquests in the Netherlands, May 3, 1668.—The second, or celebrated treaty, was be- tween Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Genoa. (By it the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, of Nimwegen in 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, of Baden in 1714, of the Triple Alli- ance in 1717, of the Quadruple Alliance in 1718, and of Vienna in 1738, were renewed and confirmed). Signed on the part of England by John, earl of Sand- wich, and Sir Thomas Robinson, Oct. 7, 1748.—A *Con- gress* of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, assisted by ministers from England and France, was held at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a convention signed, Oct. 9, 1818. The sum then due from France to the allies was settled at 365,000,000 of francs.

AJACCIO. See *Corseica*.

AJNADIN (Syria). Here the Mohammedans defeat- ed the army of the Emperor Heraclius in July, 633. They took Damascus in 634.

AKERMAN (Bessarabia). After being several times taken, it was ceded to Russia in 1812. Here the cele- brated treaty between Russia and Turkey was con- cluded in 1826, which secured for the former the nav- igation of the Black Sea, recognized the Danubian principalities, etc.

AK HALTZEKH. A city or fortress in Armenia. Here the Russians defeated the Turks, Aug. 24, 1828. A Turkish attack on it was repulsed, Feb., 1829, and it was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Adrianople, Sept. 14, 1829.

AKYAB, in Arracan. Ceded to the English by the treaty of Yandabro, Feb. 24, 1826.

ALABAMA, a Southern slave state, originally part of Georgia, United States; made an independent state in 1819; commercial metropolis, Mobile. It seceded from the Union by an ordinance passed Jan. 11, 1861, and was reunited in 1865.

ALAMO. A fort in Texas, near San Antonio. Here occurred the massacre of the Alamo, March 6, 1826, on which day a Mexican force of 1500 or 2000 men, under Santa Anna, after having in vain besieged and bom- barded its garrison of 140 Texans, under Col. Travié, ever since the 23d of the preceding month, stormed the place and took it, after being twice repulsed. But six Texans were left alive after the assault, and these were murdered in cold blood in Santa Anna's presence, by his order, after surrender on promise of protection. "Remember the Alamo" was a telling Texan war-cry for the rest of the Texan war of independence.

ALAND ISLES (Gulf of Bothnia), taken from Swe- den by Russians, 1809. See *Bomareund*.

ALANI, a Tartar race, invaded Parthia, 75. They joined the Huns in invading the Roman empire, were defeated by Theodosius, 379-382. They were subdued by the Visigoths, 452, and were eventually incorporated with them.

ALARCOS (Central Spain). Here the Spaniards under Alfonso IX., king of Castile, were totally defeated by the Moors, July 19, 1196.

ALBA LONGA, an ancient city of Italy, said to have been founded by Ascanius, son of Aeneas, 1153 B.C. Its history is of doubtful authenticity.

Ascanius, son of Aeneas, 1153 B.C. Sylvius Posthumus, 1143; Aeneas Sylvius..... B.C. 1114
Reign of Latinus, 1048; Alba, 1088; Atys, or Capetus, 1002; Capys, 976; Capetus..... 916
Reign of Tiberinus, 908; being defeated in battle near the River *Albula*, he throws himself into the stream, is drowned, and hence this river is now called the *Tiber*..... 896
Agrippa; Romulus Silvius, 864; Aventinus, 845; Procas, 806; Numitor..... 795
Amulius, the brother of Numitor, seizes the throne, 794; killed by his grandson, Romulus, who restores Numitor..... 754
Romulus builds and fortifies Rome (see *Rome*)... 753
Alba conquered by Tullus Hostilius, and incorporated with Rome..... 665

ALBANERISES. A Manichean sect, of small numbers and short duration, in the 8th century. They believed in eternal principles of good and evil, a pre-existent state, and an immediate millennium.

ALBANIA, a province in European Turkey, formerly part of the ancient Epirus. The Albanians became independent during the decline of the Greek empire. They were successfully attacked by the Turks in 1880. About 1443, under George Castriot (Scanderbeg), they baffled the efforts of Mohammed II. to subdue them till the siege of Scutari in 1478, when they partially submitted. Albania became independent under Ali Pacha, of Janina, in 1812, who defeated the Turkish pashas, and governed ably, but cruelly and despotically, till Feb., 1822, when he and his two sons were slain, after sundering under a solemn promise of safety. A revolt in Albania was suppressed in 1843.

ALBAN'S, ST. (Hertfordshire), near the Roman Verulam, derived its present name from Alban, the British protomartyr, said to have been beheaded during the persecution by Diocletian, June 23, 286. A stately monastery to his memory was erected by Offa, king of Mercia, about 798, who granted it many privileges. Its superior sat as premier abbot in Parliament till the dissolution in 1539. It was taken from Cassivelaunus by Julius Caesar, 54 B.C., and retaken with much slaughter by Boadicea, or Boudicca, queen of the Iceni, A.D. 61. On May 23 or 28, 1455, was fought the *first battle of St. Alban's*, when the Lancastrians were defeated, their leader, Edmund, duke of Somerset, slain, and King Henry VI. taken prisoner by the Duke of York and his partisans. In the *second battle*, on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1461, Queen Margaret totally defeated the Yorkists under the Earl of Warwick and rescued the king. There was much blood shed in these desperate conflicts. St. Alban's was incorporated by Edward VI. in 1553, and disfranchised for bribery, June 17, 1862. *St. Alban's raid*, see *United States*, 1864.

ALBANY, the capital of the State of New York. Founded by the Dutch in 1614; received a city charter, 1684; became the capital of New York, 1807.

ALBANY (OR *ALBATHON*), the ancient name of the Scottish Highlands. The brother of Robert III. of Scotland was made Duke of Albany in 1386. Frederick, son of George III., was Duke of York and Albany. He died Jan. 5, 1827.

ALBERT MEMORIAL. The Prince Consort died on Dec. 14, 1861, deeply lamented by the whole civilized world. A meeting to organize a method of receiving contributions for a great national memorial was held at the Mansion House, Jan. 14, 1862, and a large sum was quickly subscribed. £36,000 had been received on March 1, and £50,220 on June 11, 1862. The nature of the memorial was referred to the queen herself. In a letter to the lord mayor, dated Feb. 19, 1862, Sir Charles Grey says, on behalf of her majesty, "It would be more in accordance with her own feelings, and she believes with those of the country in general, that the monument should be directly personal to its object. After giving the subject her maturest consideration, her majesty has come to the conclusion that nothing would be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an

obelisk to be erected in Hyde Park on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it. Nor would any proposal that could be made be more gratifying to the queen herself personally, for she can never forget that the prince himself had highly approved of the idea of a memorial of this character being raised on the same spot in remembrance of the Great Exhibition." In a second letter the queen expressed her intention of personally contributing toward erecting the memorial, that "it might be recorded in future ages as raised by the queen and people of a grateful country to the memory of its benefactor." Shortly after a committee was appointed to fulfill her majesty's desire. As a suitable block of granite could not be obtained, the proposal for an obelisk was given up. On April 23, 1863, the queen approved of the design of Mr. Gilbert G. Scott for an Eleanor Cross, with a spire 150 feet high, accompanied by statues, etc.; and on April 28, Parliament voted £50,000, in addition to the £30,000 received by voluntary contributions. The sculptors employed are McDowell, Foley, Theed, John Bell, and Armistead; material, Sicilian marble. (Jan., 1865.) Many memorials of the prince have been set up throughout the empire.*

ALBIGENSES, a name given to various bodies of persons who opposed the doctrines and corruptions of the Church of Rome, living at Albige, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse, in the 12th century. They were persecuted as Manichæans, 1163, and a crusade (proclaimed by Pope Innocent III.) commenced against them in 1207. Simon de Montfort (to whom Toulouse was given) commanded, and at Beziers he and the pope's legate put friends and foes to the sword, saying, "God will find his own." At Minerva he burnt 150 of the Albigenes alive; and at La Vaur he hanged the governor, and beheaded the chief people, drowning the governor's wife, and murdering other women. He next defeated the Count of Toulouse, but was himself killed in 1218. Louis VIII. and IX., kings of France, patronized the crusade; Count Raymond was subdued in 1229; and the heretics were given up to the Inquisition. See *Waldenses*.

ALBIOLA, near Venice, in the Lagoons. Here the Venetians defeated Pepin, 809, saving their city, and the Huns, 906, destroying all the Hunnish vessels and nearly all their crews.

ALBION (probably derived from *albus* or *alp*, white). Britain is said to have been so called by Julius Caesar and others, on account of the chalky cliffs upon its coast.

ALBUERA (OR *ALBUHERA*), Estremadura, Spain, where a battle was fought between the French, commanded by Marshal Soult, and the British and Anglo-Spanish army, under Marshal, afterward Lord Beresford, May 16, 1811. The allies obtained the victory, one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. The French loss exceeded 8000 men previously to their retreat; but the allies lost a large number. The chief brunt of the action fell on the British; Colonel Inglis, 22 officers, and more than 400 men, out of 570 who had mounted a hill, fell—out of the 67th regiment alone; the other regiments were scarcely better off, not one third being left standing; "1500 unwounded men, the remnant of 6000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on this fatal hill."—*Napier*.

ALBUERA (Spain, East Central), a lagoon, near which the French Marshal Suchet (afterward Duke of Albuera) defeated the Spaniards under Blake, Jan. 4, 1812; this led to his capture of Valencia on Jan. 9.

ALCALA DE HENARES (in Spain). The university here was founded by Cardinal Ximenes, 1499; removed to Madrid, 1807. The Complutensian Polyglot was printed here under the patronage of Ximenes in 1514-15.

ALCANTARA, an illustrious Spanish military order of knighthood, established in 1163. The sovereign of Spain has been grand master since 1495.

ALCAZAR-QUIVER, near Fez, N. W. Africa, where the Moors totally defeated the Portuguese, whose gallant king Sebastian was slain, Aug. 4, 1578. The Portuguese disbelieved his death, and anxiously expected his return; this led to the successive appearance of five impostors.

* Description of the "Memorial Cairn" on a high mountain overlooking Balmoral palace: "To the beloved memory of ALBERT, the great and good Prince Consort, erected by his broken-hearted widow, Victoria R., 21st Aug., 1862." Upon another dressed slab, a few inches below the above, is this quotation: "He being made perfect in a short time, fulfilled a long time: for his soul pleased the Lord, therefore hastened he to take him away from among the wicked."—*Wisdom of Solomon*, chap. iv., 12, 14.

ALCHEMY, the forerunner of the science of chemistry: its chief objects being the discovery of the philosopher's stone (which was to effect the transmutation of metals into gold), an alkahest or universal menstruum, and the elixir of life. Alchemy is said to be as old as the Flood; yet few writers, from Homer till 400 years after Christ, mention any such thing. The alchemists assert that their founder was Hermes *Trismegistus* (thrice greatest), an ancient Egyptian king. Pliny says the Emperor Calligula was the first who prepared natural arsenic, in order to make gold of it, but left it off because the charge exceeded the profit. Others say the Egyptians knew the secret. Zosimus wrote on the subject about 410. The Arabians are said to have invented this art, wherein they were vainly followed (in the 13th century) by Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus, Aquinas, and Raymond Lullus, by Basil Valentine (born 1394), and by Paracelsus (died 1541), and others.—In 1404 the craft of multiplying gold and silver was made felony by 5 Hen. IV., c. 4, which act was repealed in 1699. A license for practicing alchemy with all kinds of metals and minerals was granted to one Richard Carter, 1476.—*Rymer's Fæd.* Dr. Price, of Guildford, in 1739 published an account of his experiments in this way, and pretended to success: he brought his specimens of gold to the king, affirming that they were made by means of a red and white powder. Being a fellow of the Royal Society, he was required, upon pain of expulsion, to repeat his experiments before Messrs. Kirwan and Wolfe (some say Higgins); but, after much equivocation and delay, he took poison and died, Aug., 1788.

ALCOHOL. Pure spirit of wine, or hydrated alcohol, was obtained by the distillation of fermented liquors by Abucasis in the 12th century; and the dehydration of this liquor was first partially effected by Raymond Lullius in the 13th century by carbonate of potassium. Alcohol has never been reduced to the solid state, but becomes viscid at very low temperatures. In 1820, Faraday and Hennell obtained traces of alcohol by passing olefiant gas (bi-carbureted hydrogen) through sulphuric acid; and in 1862 this process was examined and confirmed by Berthelot. See *Distillation, Spirits, Brandy, Gin, Rum*.

ALDERMAN. The Saxon *ealdorman* was next to the king, and frequently a viceroy; but after the settlement of the Danes the title was gradually displaced by that of *earl*. Aldermen are now next in dignity to the mayor. They were appointed in London (where there are twenty-six) in 1442; and in Dublin (where there are twenty-four) in 1823. Aldermen chosen for life instead of annually, 17 Richard II., 1394. Present mode of election established 11 Geo. I., 1725. Aldermen made justices of the peace 15 Geo. II., 1741.

ALDERNEY (English Channel), with Jersey, etc., was incorporated with the kingdom by William the Conqueror, 1066. The "Race" is celebrated for two fatal occurrences: William of Normandy, son of Henry I. of England, and many young nobles (140 youths of the principal families of France and Britain), were overtaken by a storm, and all lost, Nov. 26, 1190. The British man-of-war *Victory*, of 100 guns and 1160 men, was wrecked here, Oct. 5, 1744; the admiral, Sir John Balchan, and all his crew, perished. Through this strait the French escaped after their defeat at La Hogue by Admiral Rooke, May, 1692.

ALDINE PRESS, that of Aldus Manutius, at Venice, where were printed many of the first editions of the Greek, Latin, and Italian classics, commencing in 1494 with *Museus*.

ALE, *Beer* (and Wine), are said to have been invented by Bacchus; the first in Egypt, where the soil was considered unable to produce grapes. Ale was known as a beverage at least in 404 B.C. Herodotus ascribes the first discovery of the art of brewing barley-wine to Isis, the wife of Osiris. A beverage of this kind is mentioned by Xenophon, 401 B.C. The Romans and Germans very early learned from the Egyptians the process of preparing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation.—*Tacitus*. Ale-houses are made mention of in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex (A.D. 688). Booths were set up in England 128, when laws were passed for their regulation. Ale-houses were subjected to regulation by 5 & 6 Edw. VI., c. 25 (1551). By 1 James I., c. 9 (1606), one full quart of the best, and two quarts of small ale, were to be sold for one penny. Excise duty on ale and beer was imposed by the Parliament in 1843, and continued by Charles II. (1660). See *Beer, Porter, Wine*.

ALEMANNI, OR **ALL MEN** (i. e., men of all nations), hence *Alemanni*, German. A body of Suevi, who took

this name, were defeated by Caracalla, 214. After several repulses, they invaded the empire under Aurelianus, who subdued them in three battles, 270. They were again vanquished by Julian, 356, 357. They were defeated and subjugated by Clovis at Tolbiac (or Zulpich), 496. The Suebians are their descendants.

ALENÇON (N. France) gave title to a count and duke.

1208. Peter made count by his father, King Louis IX.
1293. Charles I., of Valois, made count by his brother, King Philip the Fair.

1826. Charles II., his son, killed at Crecy.

1346. Charles III. (his son), became a priest.

1861. Peter, his brother.

1404. John (his son), made *dux* in 1414, killed at Agincourt, 1415.

1415. John II. (his son), intrigued against the king.

1476. Charles IV. fled after the battle of Pavía in 1626, and died shortly after of chagrin. The duchy was absorbed by the crown.

ALEPPO (anciently *Berea*), a large town, N. Syria, so named by Seleucus Nicator about 299 B.C. The pachalic of Aleppo is one of the five governments of Syria. It was taken by the Turks, A.D. 688, who restored its ancient name Haleb or Chaleb; by Saladin, 1198; and sacked by Timour, 1400. Its depopulation by the plague has been frequent; 60,000 persons were computed to have perished by it in 1797. It suffered by the plague in 1827, and the cholera in 1832. Aleppo suffered severely from the terrible earthquakes in 1822 and 1830, and has often been the scene of fanatical massacres. On Oct. 16, 1860, the Mohammedans attacked the Christian inhabitants. They burnt every thing in their way; three churches were destroyed, five others were plundered, thousands of persons were slain, and the total loss of property amounted to about a million sterling; no interference was attempted by the pacha or the Turkish soldiers.

ALESSANDRIA, a city of Piedmont, built in 1168 under the name of *Cesarea*, by the Milanese and Cremonese, to defend the Tanaro against the emperor, and named *Alessandria* after Pope Alexander III. It has been frequently besieged and taken. The French took Alessandria in 1798, but were driven out July 21, 1799. They recovered it after the battle of Marengo in 1800. Alessandria was strongly fortified by Napoleon. Its works were destroyed at the peace in 1814, but a European subscription was commenced in 1836 to restore them.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. Partly discovered by Behring, 1741; visited by Cook, 1773; surveyed by the Russians, 1781-98. The Russian American Company placed a factory there in 1756. A volcanic island rose from the sea in the group, 1795, and in 1807 was 20 miles in circumference, with lava still flowing.

ALEXANDER, *Emā* or, dated from the death of Alexander the Great, Nov. 12, 323 B.C. In the computation of this era, the period of the Creation was considered to be 5502 years before the birth of Christ, and, in consequence, the year 1 A.D. was equal to 5503. This computation continued to the year A.D. 284, which was called 5786. In the next year (A.D. 285), which should have been 5787, ten years were discarded, and the date became 5777. This is still used in the Abyssinian era, *which see*. The date is reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 5502 until the year 5786, and after that time by subtracting 5492.

"ALEXANDRA CASE." See *Trials*, 1862-64.

ALEXANDRIA (Egypt), the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, was built by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C., who was buried here, 323. It became the residence of the Greek sovereigns of Egypt, the Ptolemies. Ptolemy Soter erected the Museum, the Serapeum, the Pharo, and other edifices, and begins the library about..... B.C. 298
These works completed by his son P. Philadelphus and his grandson P. Euergetes..... 238-222
Alexandria taken by Julius Caesar; when a library is burned..... 48
Which Antony replaces by one brought from Pergamus..... 86
The city restored by Adrian..... A.D. 132
Massacre of the youth by Caracalla, in revenge for an old insult..... 211
Alexandria, supporting the usurper Achilleus, is taken by Diocletian after a long siege..... 297
Alexandria disturbed by the feuds between the Athanasians and Arians..... 521
George of Cappadocia was killed 362, and Athanasius finally restored..... 363
20,000 persons perish by an earthquake..... 365

Paganism suppressed by Theodosius, when a second library is burned..... 890
 Alexandria captured by Chosroes II., of Persia, 616; and by Amron, the general of the Caliph Omar, who ordered the library to be burned,* whereby the baths were supplied with fuel for six months..... Dec. 22, 640
 Cairo founded by the Saracens; which tends to the decay of Alexandria..... 969
 Alexandria surprised and plundered by the Crusaders..... 1365
 The French invade Egypt and capture Alexandria..... July, 1798
 A British army under Gen. Ralph Abercromby land, and defeat the French under Menou, March 21, 1801
 Abercromby dies of his wounds, March 28; Menou and 10,000 French surrender to Hutchinson, who transmits them to France..... Sept., 1801
 Alexandria taken by the British under Fraser, March 20; evacuated by them..... Sept. 23, 1807
 Railway to Cairo formed..... 1851

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX, a MS. of the Bible in Greek, said to have been written by a lady named Thecla, in the 6th century, and to have belonged to the Patriarch of Alexandria in 1098. It was presented to Charles I. of England in 1633 by Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch of Constantinople, and was placed in the British Museum in 1738. It was printed in fac-simile, 1738-1821.

ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY. The first school arose soon after the foundation of Alexandria, 333 B.C. It flourished under the patronage of the Ptolemies till about 100 B.C. It included Euclid (300), Archimedes (287-212), Apollonius (260), Hipparchus (150), and Hero (150). The second school arose about A.D. 140, and lasted till about 400. Its most eminent members were Ptolemy, the author of the Ptolemaic system (150), Diophantus, the arithmetician (300), and Pappus, the geometer (350).

ALEXANDRINES, verses of twelve syllables, first written by Alexander of Paris about 1164, and since called after him. The last line of the Spenserian stanza is an Alexandrine. In Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, this verse is thus happily exemplified:

"A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
 That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

The longest English poem wholly in Alexandrine verse is Drayton's *Polyolbion*, published in 1612. Chapman's *Homer's Iliad* (1598) is in this measure.

ALFORD (N. Scotland), BATTLE OF. General Baillie, with a large body of Covenanters, was defeated by the Marquess of Montrose, July 2, 1646.

ALGEBRA: Diophantus, said to be the inventor, first wrote upon it, probably about 200. It was much cultivated in the 9th century by the Arabs, who brought it into Spain. Among its votaries in Italy was Leonardo Bonaccio of Pisa, in 1500. In 1494 Luca Pacloio published the first printed book on algebra in Europe.—*Servet*. Some of the algebraic signs were introduced either by Christophe Rudolph (1522-6) or Michael Stifelius of Nuremberg, 1544, and others by Francis Viete, in 1590, when algebra came into general use.—*Morverf*. Descartes applied algebra to geometry about 1637. The binomial theorem of Newton, the basis of the doctrine of fluxions, and the new analysis, 1668.

ALGESIRAS, or OLD GIBRALTAR (S. Spain). By this city the Moors entered Spain in 710, and held it till 1343.—Two engagements took place here between the English fleet under Sir James Saumarez and the united French and Spanish fleets, July 6 and 19, 1801. In the first the enemy was victorious, the English losing the *Pompey*; but their honor was redeemed in the latter conflict, the *San Antonio*, 74 guns, being captured. By an unfortunate error, two Spanish ships fired on each other and took fire; of 2000 men on board, 250 were saved by the English.—*Alien*.

ALGIERS, now ALGERIA, N.W. Africa: part of the ancient Mauritania, which was conquered by the Romans 46 B.C.; by the Vandals, 439 A.D.; recovered for the empire by Belisarius, 534; and subdued by the Arabs about 690.

The town ALGIERS founded by the Arabs on the site of Icosium..... about 935
 Becoming the seat of the Barbary pirates, it is captured by Ferdinand of Spain, 1509; but is retaken by Horuc and Hayreddin Barbarossa, and

made the capital of a state; governed by a *dey*, nominally subject to the Sultan of Turkey... 1516-30
 The Emperor Charles V. loses a fine fleet and army in an unsuccessful expedition against them..... 1541
 Algiers terrified into pacific measures by Blake, 1655; by Du Quesne..... 1683
 In consequence of the continued piracy of the Algerines, the city was successfully bombarded by the British fleet, under Admiral Lord Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1816

A new treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished.

Algiers surrendered to a French armament under Bourmont and Duperré, after severe conflicts; the dey is deposed, and the barbarian government wholly overthrown, July 5, 1830. The French ministry announce their intention to retain Algiers permanently..... May 20, 1834
 The Arab chief, Abd-el-Kader, preaches a holy war, becomes powerful, and attacks the French, at first successfully..... 1834-5
 Marshal Clauzel defeats the Arabs in two battles, and enters Mascara..... Dec. 8, 1836
 General Damremont attacked Constantina (*which see*)..... Oct. 13, 1837
 After various engagements Abd-el-Kader surrenders..... Dec. 22, 1847
 An insurrection of the Kabyles subdued by the French after several sharp engagements..... 1851
 The government intrusted (for a short time) to Prince Napoleon..... 1858
 The Arab tribes attack the French; defeated, Oct. 31 and Nov. 6, 1859

Algiers visited by the Emperor Napoleon III., Sept., 1860
 Marshal Pellissier, duke of Malakoff, appointed governor general of Algeria..... Nov., 1860
 The emperor promises a Constitution securing the rights of the Arabs, saying, "I am as much Emperor of the Arabs as of the French"..... Feb., 1863
 Insurrection of the Arabs—May; submission announced..... June 15, 1864
 Death of Pellissier—dies May 23; Marshal McMahon, duke of Magenta, succeeds him..... Sept. 8, 1864
 Fresh revolt; insurgents defeated by Jollivet, Oct. 2, 1864

The emperor well received during his visit, May 2-June, 1865
 More rights and privileges promised to the natives..... July, 1865

ALHAMBRA, a Moorish palace and fortress near Granada, S. Spain, founded by Mohammed I. of Granada about 1363. It surrendered to the Christians Jan. 6, 1492. The remains have been described in a magnificent work by Owen Jones and Jules Goury, published 1842-5. There is a fac-simile of a part of this palace in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The Panopticon (*which see*) was opened as a circus, etc., under this name, in March, 1858. The Alhambra Palace Company, incorporated in July, 1863, applied for dissolution in Jan., 1865.

ALI, SEER or, founded by AH (who married Mohammed's daughter Fatima) about 632. He became Mohammed's vizir, 613, and caliph, 655. Ali was called by the Prophet "the Lion of God, always victorious;" and the Persians follow the interpretation of the Koran according to Ali, while other Mohammedans adhere to that of Abubeker and Omar. Ali was assassinated in 660.—This sect is called Shiites and Fatimites.

ALIEN. See NATURALIZATION. An act of Congress relieving the children born abroad of United States fathers from alienage was passed 1854. In 1857, the United States attorney general officially asserted that a United States citizen may renounce his citizenship. Aliens may readily naturalize themselves in the United States. In the United States aliens may sue and be sued, but can not serve a process, vote, or hold office.

* He, with his suite, embarked at Oran, and landed at Toulon on Dec. 28 following. He was removed to the castle of Amboise, near Tours, Nov. 2, 1848, and released from his confinement by Louis Napoleon, Oct. 16, 1852, after swearing on the Koran never to disturb Africa again; he was to reside henceforward at Brème, in Asia Minor; but, in consequence of the earthquake at that place, Feb. 28, 1855, he removed to Constantinople. In July, 1860, Abd-el-Kader held the citadel of Damascus, and there protected many of the Christians whom he had rescued from the massacres then perpetrated by the Turks. He received honors from the English, French, and Sardinian sovereigns.
 † 500 Arabs in a cave refuse to surrender: suffocated by smoke; said to have been ordered by General Pellissier, June 18, 1845.

‡ The first four successors of Mohammed—Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Ali, his chief agents in establishing his religion and extinguishing unbelief, and whom on that account he styled the "cutting words of God," all died violent deaths, and his family was wholly extirpated within thirty years after his own decease.

* The celebrated saying of Omar: "That if the books agreed with the book of God, they were useless; if they disagreed, they were pernicious," is denied by Mohammedans. It is also attributed to Theophilus, archbishop of Alexandria (390), and to Cardinal Ximenes (1500.)

In regard to the power of holding real estate, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Maine, Missouri, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia, require a declaration of intention to become a citizen. New Hampshire requires residence. North and South Carolina and Vermont require residence and oath of allegiance. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania only alien friends can hold real estate, and these in the latter not to exceed 2000 acres. In Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, and Wisconsin, aliens have in property matters equal rights with citizens.

ALIENS, or FOREIGNERS, were banished from England in 1155, being thought too numerous. In 1843 they were excluded from enjoying ecclesiastical benefices. By 3 Rich. II., stat. i, 1378, they were much relieved. When they were to be tried criminally, the juries were to be half foreigners, if they so desired, 1490. They were restrained from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1488, a prohibition which was relaxed in 1643. The celebrated *Alien Bill* passed Jan., 1793. Act to register aliens, 1795.—The celebrated Baron Geramb, a conspicuous and fashionable foreigner, known at court, was ordered out of England, April 6, 1812.—Bill to abolish their naturalization by the holding of stock in the banks of Scotland, June, 1820. New Registration Act, 7 Geo. IV., 1826. This last act was repealed and another statute passed, 6 Will. IV., 1836. The rigor of the alien laws was much mitigated by 7 & 8 Vict., c. 66 (1844).—**ALIEN PRIORITIES** were suppressed in England in 1414.*

ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS, passed by Congress, 1798. When war with France seemed inevitable, it was estimated that there were 30,000 Frenchmen in the United States organized in clubs, and at least 50,000 who had been subjects of Great Britain. These were regarded with great distrust as dangerous to the commonwealth. Congress passed a law authorizing the President to expel from the country any alien who should be suspected of conspiracy against the republic. Congress also decreed that any publication calculated to sow sedition, and to weaken the authority of the Federal government, might be suppressed by the President. These laws were unpopular because liable to great abuses, and they were soon repealed.

ALIWAJ, a village in N. W. India, the site of a battle on Jan. 28, 1846, between the Sikh army under Sirdar Runjoor Singh Maajetha, 19,000 strong, supported by 68 pieces of cannon, and the British under Sir H. Smith, 7000 men, with 32 guns. The contest was obstinate, but ended in the defeat of the Sikhs, who lost nearly 6000 killed or drowned in attempting to recross the Sutlej.

ALJUBANTA, in Portugal, where the Portuguese defeated the Castilians with great slaughter, Aug. 14, 1385.

ALKALIES (from *kali*, the Arabic name for the plant from which an alkaline substance was first procured) are ammonia, potash, soda, and lithia. Black discovered the nature of the difference between caustic and mild alkalies in 1736.

The fixed alkalies, potash and soda, decomposed by Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution, London, 1808. Dr. Ure invented an alkalmeter, 1816.

The manufacture of alkalies, very extensive in Lancashire and Cheshire, are based on the decomposition of common salt (chloride of sodium) by a process invented by a Frenchman named Le Blanc, about 1792.

Mr. Losh obtained crystals of soda from brine about 1814. Various modifications of these processes are now in use.

"Alkali works" are defined as works for the manufacture of alkali, sulphates of soda, sulphate of potash, and in which muriatic gas is evolved.

Mr. William Gossage's process for condensing muriatic acid gas patented in 1836.

In consequence of the serious injury to vegetation produced by the numerous alkali works in Lancashire and Cheshire, the Alkali Act "for the more effectual condensation [of 95 per cent.] of muriatic acid gas" (or hydrochloric acid) was passed, July 28, 1863, to come into operation Jan. 1, 1864.

ALKMAER. See *Bergen*.

ALLAHABAD (N. W. Hindoetan), the "holy city" of the Indian Mohammedans, situated at the junction of

the rivers Jumna and Ganges. The province of Allahabad was successively subject to the kings of Delhi and Oude, but in 1805 was wholly incorporated with the British possessions. By treaty here, Bengal, etc., was ceded to the English in 1765.—During the Sepoy mutiny several regiments of the East India Company rose and massacred their officers, June 4, 1857; Colonel Nell marched promptly from Benares and suppressed the insurrection. In Nov., 1861, Lord Canning made this city the capital of the N. W. provinces.

ALLATOONA PASS, Georgia, BATTLE OF, fought Oct. 6, 1864. After his evacuation of Atlanta, Hood covered the road to Macon. Soon, however, he shifted southward to the West Point Road, and then boldly pushed northward against Sherman's communications. Sherman followed him with the bulk of his army, but on Oct. 6 had only reached Kennesaw. Hood farther north that day attacked Allatoona Pass, the most important station on the road, and stored with one and a half million of rations. General Corse conducted the defense, and all day long held out against the assailing force, finally retaining his position; Corse was severely wounded.

ALLEGIANCE. See *Oaths*.

ALLEGORY is as old as language, and abounds in the Scriptures and Homer: see Jacob's blessing upon his sons, *Genesis* xlix. (B. C. 1689), *Psalms* lxxx., and all the prophets. Spenser's *Fairie Queene* (1590) and Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) are allegories throughout; Addison's writings in the *Spectator* (1711) abound in allegories.

ALLIA (Italy), a small river flowing into the Tiber, where Brennus and the Gauls defeated the Romans, July 16, 890 B. C. The Gauls sacked Rome and committed so much injury that the day was thereafter held to be unlucky (*nefas*), and no public business was permitted to be done thereon.

ALLIANCE, TREATIES OF, between the high European powers. The following are the principal. See *Coalitions, Conventions, Treaties, United Kingdom, etc.*

ALLIANCE.

Of Leipzig.....	April 9, 1631
Of Vienna.....	May 27, 1667
The Triple.....	Jan. 28, 1668
Of Warsaw.....	March 31, 1698
The Grand.....	May 12, 1699
The Hague.....	Jan. 4, 1717
The Quadruple.....	Aug. 2, 1718
Of Vienna.....	March 16, 1731
Of Versailles.....	May 1, 1764
Germanic.....	July 23, 1785
Of Paris.....	May 16, 1795
Of St. Petersburg.....	April 8, 1805
Austrian.....	March 14, 1812
Of Sweden.....	March 24, "
Of Toplitz.....	Sept. 9, 1813
Holy Alliance.....	Sept. 26, 1815
Of England, France, and Turkey (at Constantinople).....	March 12, 1854
Of England and France ratified.....	April 8, "
Of Sardinia with the Western Powers (at Turin),	Jan. 26, 1855
Of Sweden with the Western Powers.....	Dec. 19, "

ALLIED POWERS, declaration of, drawn up at Frankfurt, and dated Dec. 1, 1813, by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, and other German sovereigns, that they made war, not on France, but against the claims of Napoleon.

ALL SAINTS' DAY (Nov. 1), or All-Hallows, a festival said to have been begun by Pope Boniface IV. about 607, and celebrated in the Pantheon at Rome, and established by Pope Gregory IV. (about 830) for the commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in whose honor no particular day is assigned. The reformers of the English Church, 1549, struck out of their calendar altogether a great number of anniversaries, leaving only those which at their time were connected with popular feeling or tradition.

ALL SOUL'S DAY (Nov. 2), a festival of the Roman Catholic Church to commemorate the souls that are in purgatory, instituted, it is said, at Cluny about 913 or 1000.

"ALL THE TALENTS" ADMINISTRATION. See *Grenville Administrations*.

ALLIFÆ, in Samnium, now Allife, 16 miles N. N. E. of Capua. Here D. Fabius Maximus completely defeated the Samnites 820 B. C. It was a bishopric in the 5th century. The town is now nearly deserted on account of the unhealthiness of the climate.

* "Foreigners have reclaimed our marshes, drained our fens, fished our seas, and built our bridges and harbors."—*Sutiles*, 1861.

ALLYGUR, in Hindostan. Near it Lake defeated the Mahrattas and French, under Perron, Aug. 29, 1803. The Sepoys here mutilated, May 20, 1857. The Europeans escaped, and Col. Greathed retook it Oct. 5, 1857.

ALMA, a river in the Crimea, near which was fought a great battle on Sept. 20, 1854. See *Russo-Turkish War and Crimea*. The English, French, and Turkish army (about 87,000 men) moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on Sept. 19, and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac. The Russians (commanded by Prince Menschikoff), mustering 40,000 infantry, had 150 field-places on the heights, and on the morning of Sept. 20th were joined by 6000 cavalry from Theodosia (or Kaffa). The English forces, under Lord Raglan, consisted of 26,000 men; the French of 24,000, under Marshal St. Arnaud. At 12 o'clock the signal to advance was made; the River Alma was crossed, while Prince Napoleon took possession of the village under the fire of the Russian batteries. At 4, after a sanguinary fight, the allies were completely victorious. The enemy, utterly routed, threw away their arms and knapsacks in their flight, having lost about 5000 men, of whom 900 were made prisoners, mostly wounded. The loss of the British was 26 officers and 327 men killed, and 73 officers and 1539 men wounded (chiefly from the 23d, 7th, and 33d regiments); that of the French, 3 officers and 238 men killed, and 54 officers and 1033 men wounded. Total loss of allies, about 3300.

ALMANACS (from the Arabic *al manah*, to count). The Egyptians computed time by instruments. The Alexandrians had almanacs. Log calendars were anciently in use. In the British Museum and universities are curious specimens of early almanacs. Michael Nostradamus, the celebrated astrologer, wrote an almanac in the style of Merlin, 1556. *Dugresney*, Professor Augustus de Morgan's valuable "*Book of Almanacs*," with an index of reference, by which the almanac may be found for every year, was published in March, 1851. Among the earlier and more remarkable almanacs were

John Somer's Calendar, written in Oxford	1390
One in Lambeth Palace, written in	1460
First printed one, published at Buda	1472
First printed in England by Richard Pynson	1497
Tybal's Prognostications	1553
Almanac Liègeois	1636
Lilly's Ephemeris	1644
Poor Robin's Almanac	1652
British Merit	1663
Edinburg Almanac	1683
Connaissance des Temps (by Picard)	1699
Moore's Almanac	1698 or 1713
Lady's Diary	1706
Franklin's Poor Richard's Almanac	1732
Season on the Seasons	1735
Gentleman's Diary	1741
Nautical Almanac, begun by Dr. Neville Maskelyne (materially improved in 1834)	1767
British Imperial Calendar	1809
Hone's Every-day Book	1826
British Almanac and Companion	1828
Anniversary Calendar, published by W. Kidd	1832
Chambers's Book of Days	1862-3

ALMANZA (S. E. Spain). Here, on April 25 (O. S. 14), 1714, the English, Dutch, and Portuguese forces, under the Earl of Galway, were totally defeated by the French and Spanish, commanded by James Fitzjames, duke of Berwick (illegitimate son of James II.). Most of the English were killed or made prisoners, having been abandoned by the Portuguese at the first charge.

ALMAREZ (Spain). Gen. (afterward Lord) Hill took the chief outworks here from the French, May 19, 1812. Charles V. built the bridge here over the Tagna, 1552.

ALMAZAN, TREATY OF, between Castile and Aragon, April 12, 1375, negotiating the marriage of the Infante John of Castile.

ALMEIDA (Portugal), a frontier town, captured by Massena, Aug. 17, 1810. The French crossed into Spain, leaving a garrison at Almeida, blockaded by the English, April 6, 1811. Almeida was retaken by

* Of Moore's (under the management of Henry Andrews, the able compositor of the *Nautical Almanac*) at one time upward of 430,000 copies were annually sold. He died in 1820. The Stationers' Company claimed the exclusive right of publishing almanacs in virtue of letters patent from James I., granting the privilege to them and the two universities; but the monopoly was broken up by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas in 1776. A bill to renew the privilege was lost in 1779. The stamp duty on English almanacs, first imposed in 1710, was abolished in August, 1834; since when almanacs have become innumerable, being issued by tradesmen with their goods. Of *Continental Almanacs*, the principal are the "*Almanach de France*," first published in 1699, and the "*Almanach de Gotha*," 1764.

Wellington (May 10), who eventually compelled Massena to retire from Portugal, his route being tracked by horrid desolation.

ALMENARA, a village, N. E. Spain, where, on July 28, 1710, an English and German army defeated the Spanish army supporting Philip V., the grandson of Louis XIV. of France. Stanhope, the English general, killed the Spanish general, Amezcaga, in single conflict, an act almost unexampled in modern warfare.

ALMERIA (Spain). Taken by the Moorish Almora-vides in 1091, by the Spaniards in 1147, often attacked by the Moors, and at last ceded by them to Ferdinand and Isabella, who entered it in triumph, December 7, 1489.

ALMOHADES, Mohammedan partisans, followers of El-Mehedi in Africa, about 1190. They subdued Morocco, 1145; entered Spain, and took Seville, Cordova, and Granada, 1146-56; ruled Spain till 1232, and Africa till 1278.

ALMONACID (Spain), BATTLE OF, the French defeating the Spaniards, August 21, 1809.

ALMONER, an office of uncertain origin, anciently allotted to a dignified clergyman, who had the privilege of giving the first dish from the royal table to the poor, or instead thereof an alms in money. By an ancient canon all bishops were required to keep almoners. The grand almoner of France (*le grand aumonier*) was the highest ecclesiastical dignity in that kingdom before the Revolution, 1789. Queen Victoria's almoner (now the Bishop of Oxford) or his sub-almoner distributes the queen's gifts on *Maudy Thursday* (which see).

ALMORAVIDES, Mohammedan partisans in Africa, rose about 1050; entered Spain by invitation, 1066; were overcome by the Almohades in 1145.

ALMSHOUSES for aged and infirm persons have been erected by very many public companies and benevolent individuals, particularly since the destruction of religious houses at the time of the Reformation in the 16th century. A list of them, with useful information, will be found in "*Low's Charities of London*," ed. 1862.

Cornelius Van Dnn founded the Red Lion almshouses, Westminster	1577
Emmanuel College, Westminster, founded by Lady Dacre	1594
Whittington's almshouses, founded in 1621, were rebuilt near Highgate Hill by the Mercers' Company	1626
The Fishmongers' Company founded almshouses in 1618, and rebuilt them on Wandsworth Common	1650
Haberdashers' almshouses, Hoxton, founded by Robert Aske	1669
Dame Owen's almshouses, Islington, built in 1618 (in gratitude for her escape from an arrow-shot), were rebuilt by the Brewers' Company	1639
Bancroft's almshouses, Mile End, were erected	1735
The London almshouses, in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill, built at Brixton	1833
Numerous almshouses since erected for printers, bookbinders, etc.	

ALNEY. A combat is asserted to have taken place between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, on Alney, an island on the Severn, Gloucestershire, in sight of their armies; when the latter was wounded, he proposed a division of the kingdom, the south part falling to Edmund. Edmund was murdered at Oxford shortly after the treaty, according to some by the treachery of Eadric Streon, and Canute obtained possession of the whole kingdom, 1016.

ALNWICK (Saxon *Ealnwic*), on the River Alne, in Northumberland, was given at the conquest to Ivo de Vesco. It has belonged to the Percies since 1310. Malcolm, king of Scotland, besieged Alnwick in 1083, when he and his sons were killed. It was taken by David I. in 1136, and attempted in 1174 by William the Lion, who was defeated and taken prisoner. It was burnt by King John in 1215, and by the Scots in 1448. Since 1864 the castle has been repaired and enlarged with great taste and at unparing expense.

ALPACA (or *Paco*), a species of the South American quadruped the Llama, the soft hairy wool of which is now largely employed in the fabrication of cloths. It was introduced into England about 1836 by the Earl of Derby. An alpaca factory, etc. (covering 11 acres), was erected at Salfaire, near Shipley, Yorkshire, by Mr. Titus Salt, in 1852.

ALPHABET. Athotes, son of Menes, is said to have been the author of hieroglyphics, and to have written

thus the history of the Egyptians, 3193 B.C. — *Blair*. But Josephus affirms that he had seen inscriptions by Seth, the son of Adam; this is deemed fabulous.

The Egyptian alphabet is ascribed to Memnon, 1822 B.C.

The first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph*, called by the Greeks *alpha*, and abbreviated by the moderns to A. The Hebrew is supposed to be derived from the Phœnician.

Cadmus, the founder of Cadmeæ, 1498 B.C., is said to have brought the Phœnician letters (fifteen in number) into Greece, viz.: A, B, Γ, Δ, I, K, A, M, N, O, Π, P, Σ, T, Y. These letters were originally either Hebrew, Phœnician, or Assyrian characters, and changed gradually in form till they became the ground of the Roman letters, now used all over Europe. Palamedes of Argos invented the double characters, Θ, X, Φ, Ξ, about 1224 B.C.; and Simonides added Z, Ψ, H, Ω, about 499 B.C. — *Arundelian Marbles*. When the E was introduced is not precisely known. The Greek alphabet consisted of 16 letters till 899 (or 408) B.C., when the Ionic of 24 characters was introduced. The small letters, for the convenience of writing, are of later invention. The alphabets of the different nations contain the following number of letters:

English.....	26	Greek.....	24
French.....	25	Hebrew.....	22
Italian.....	20	Arabic.....	28
Spanish.....	27	Persian.....	32
German.....	26	Turkish.....	28
Slavonic.....	42	Sanscrit.....	44
Russian.....	35	Chinese radical char-	
Latin.....	22	acters.....	214

ALPHONSINE TABLES, astronomical tables, composed by Spanish and Arab astronomers, and collected in 1265 under the direction of Alphonsus X. of Castile, surnamed the Wise, who is said to have expended upward of 400,000 crowns in completing the work; he himself wrote the preface. The Spanish government ordered the work to be reprinted from the best MSS.; three volumes have appeared, 1863-5.

ALPS, a European range of mountains. Those between France and Italy were passed by Hannibal 218 B.C., by the Romans 154 B.C., and by Napoleon I. in A.D. 1800. Roads over Mont Cenis and the Simplon, connecting France and Italy, were constructed by order of Napoleon, between 1801-4. See *Simplon*. A sub-alpine tunnel through Mont Cenis to connect Savoy and Piedmont has been in progress since 1867. In 1859, the "Alpine Club," which consists of British travelers in the Alps, published their first work, "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers."

ALRESFORD (England). Here the Parliamentary army defeated the Royalists, March 29, 1644.

ALSACE (N. E. France), formerly part of the kingdom of Austrasia, now the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It was incorporated into the German empire in the 10th century. A portion was restored to France, 1648, and the whole, including Strasbourg, in 1697. The precinct of Whitefairs, London, called Alsatia, is described in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." Its privilege of sanctuary was abolished in 1696.

ALTAR. One was built by Noah, 2848 B.C. (*Gen. viii.*, 90); others by Abraham, 1921 (*Gen. xii.*, 8). Directions for making an altar are given *Exod. xx.*, 24, 1491 B.C. Altars were raised to Jupiter, in Greece, by Cecrops, 1656 B.C. He introduced among the Greeks the worship of the deities of Egypt. — *Herodotus*. The term "altar" was applied to the Lord's table for the first three centuries after Christ (*Heb. xiii.*, 10). Christian altars in churches were instituted by Pope Sixtus I., A.D. 186; and were first consecrated by Pope Sylvester. The first Christian altar in Britain was 634. — *Stow*. The Church of England terms the table on which the elements are placed an altar. Since the time of Elizabeth there has been much controversy on the subject, and the Puritans in the Civil War destroyed many of the stone altars, substituting wooden tables. In 1846 it was decided in the Arches Court that stone altars were not to be erected in English churches.

ALTER EGO (*another or second I.*), a term applied to Spanish viceroys when exercising regal power; used at Naples when the crown prince was appointed vicar-general during an insurrection in July, 1820.

ALTON RIOTS. On the night of November 7, 1837,

* At first the boring was effected by ordinary machinery; in 1850 steam power was employed; but afterward compressed air was used as a motive power with great success. It is confidently expected that the tunnel will be completed in 1870. In 1868 Messrs. Brassey proposed laying down a line of steeply inclined railway for 4½ miles, to be used till the tunnel is completed.

a mob attacked the premises at Alton, Illinois, where the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was printing his abolitionist newspaper, "The Observer," in order to destroy his press, as had already been done once at Alton and once at St. Louis. After the attack had been repulsed once or twice by Mr. Lovejoy and a few citizens who stood by him, he was shot as he stepped out of his door. The leading rioters were tried and acquitted.

ALT-RANSTADT (Prussia), where the treaty of peace dictated by Charles XII. of Sweden, to Frederick Augustus of Poland, was signed, Sept. 24, 1706. Frederick, deposed in 1704, regained the throne of Poland after the defeat of Charles XII. in 1709.

ALUM is said to have been first discovered at Rocha, in Syria, about 1800; it was found in Tuscany about 1470; was brought to perfection in England by Sir T. Challoner, who established large alum works near Whitby in 1608; was discovered in Ireland in 1757; and in Anglesey in 1790. Alum is a salt used as a mordant in dyeing; and also to harden tallow, to whiten bread, and in the paper manufacture. It may be made of pure clay exposed to vapors of sulphuric acid, and sulphate of potash added to the ley; but is usually obtained by means of ore called alum slate.

ALUMBAGH, a fort near Lucknow, Oude, India, seized and heroically defended by the British under Sir James Outram during the mutiny in 1857. He defeated an attack of 80,000 Sepoys on Jan. 12, 1858, and of 90,000 on Feb. 31. He was relieved by Sir Colin Campbell in March.

ALUMINIUM, a metal, the base of the earth alumina (*clay*), which was shown to be a distinct earth by Marggraf in 1754, having been previously confounded with lime. Oerstedt in 1826 obtained the chloride of aluminium; and in 1827 the metal itself was first obtained by F. Wöhler, but was for some time merely a scientific curiosity, the process being expensive. The mode of production was afterward simplified by Bunsen and others, more especially by H. Ste. Claire Deville, who in 1856 succeeded in procuring considerable quantities of this metal. It is very light (sp. g. 2.705), malleable, and sonorous; when pure does not rust, and is not acted on by sulphur or any acid except hydrochloric. Those qualities will render it very useful when improved processes render it cheaper. In March, 1866, it was 23 the ounce; in June, 1867, 11s. or 12s.; and it is now much cheaper (1868). The eagles of the French colors have been made of it, and many other ornamental and useful articles. Deville's work, "De l'Aluminium," was published in 1869. An aluminium manufactory was established at Newcastle in 1860 by Messrs. Beil. They obtain the metal from a French mineral, bauxite. Their aluminium bronze, an alloy of copper and aluminium, invented by Dr. John Percy, F.R.S., came into use for watch-cases, etc., manufactured by Messrs. Reid, of Newcastle, in 1862.

AMADIS or GAUL, a Spanish or Portuguese romance, stated to have been written about 1424 by Vasco de Lobeiro. It was translated and enlarged by De Montalvo about 1485.

AMALEKITES (descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esau or Edom, the brother of Jacob) attacked the Israelites 1491 B.C., when perpetual war was denounced by God against them. They were subdued by Saul about 1079; by David, 1068 and 1056; and by the Simonites about 715 B.C.

AMALFI, a city on the Gulf of Salerno, Naples, in the 8th century became the seat of a republic, and flourished by its commerce till 1075, when it was taken by Roger Guiscard. It eventually was incorporated into the kingdom of Naples. The Pisans, in their sack of the town in 1196, are said to have found a copy of the Pandects of Justinian, and thus to have induced the revival of the study of Roman law in Western Europe. Flavio Gioia, a native of Amalfi, is the reputed discoverer of the mariner's compass, about 1302.

AMARANTA, ORDER OF. Instituted by Christina, of Sweden, 1645 or 1653; declined at her joining the Romish Church, 1656, and soon became extinct.

AMAZON, West India mail steam-ship, left Southampton on her first voyage, Friday, Jan. 2, 1852, and on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, was destroyed by fire at sea, about 110 miles W.S.W. of Scilly (ascribed to the spontaneous ignition of combustible matter placed near the engine-room). Out of 161 persons on board, 102 persons must have perished by fire or drowning. 21 persons were saved by the life-boat of the ship; 25 more were carried into Brest Harbor by a Dutch vessel passing by; and 13 others were picked up in the Bay of Biscay, also by a Dutch galliot. Elliot Warbur-

ton, a distinguished writer in general literature, was among those lost.

AMAZONIA (S. America) was discovered by Francisco Orellana in 1540. Coming from Peru, he sailed down the River Amazon to the Atlantic, and observing companies of women in arms on its bank, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had previously been called Marañon.

AMAZONS. Three nations of Amazons have been mentioned—the Asiatic, Scythian, and African. They are said to have been the descendants of Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands, having made incursions, were all slain, being surprised in ambushes by their enemies. Their widows resolved to form a female state, and having firmly established themselves, they decreed that matrimony was a shameful servitude.—*Quintus Curtius*. They were said to have been conquered by Theseus, about 1231 B.C. The Amazons were constantly employed in wars; and that they might throw the javelin with more force, their right breasts were burned off, whence their name from the Greek, *a*, no, *mazos*, breast. Others derive the name from *maza*, the moon, whom they are supposed to have worshipped. About 330 B.C., their queen, Thalestris, visited Alexander the Great, while he was pursuing his conquests in Asia; three hundred females were in her train.—*Herodotus*.

AMBASSADORS. Accredited agents, and representatives from one court to another, are referred to early ages. The government of the United States has at this time thirty at the courts of foreign governments. Thirteen of these are styled "envoys extraordinary" and "ministers plenipotentiary." Nineteen are ministers resident, and three commissioners. The usual pay of an envoy is \$12,000 per annum. Of those to England and France, \$17,500; of a resident minister, \$7500. In most countries they have great privileges; and in England, they and their servants are secured against arrest. England usually has twenty-five ambassadors or envoys extraordinary, and about thirty-six chief consuls, resident at foreign courts, exclusive of inferior agents; the ambassadors and other chief agents from abroad at the court of London in 1905 were 47.

The Russian ambassador's being imprisoned for debt by a lace-merchant, July 27, 1708, led to the passing the statute of 8 Anne, for the protection of ambassadors, 1709.

Two men, convicted of arresting the servant of an ambassador, were sentenced to be conducted to the house of the ambassador, with a label on their breasts, to ask his pardon, and then one of them to be imprisoned three months, and the other fined, May 12, 1730.

The first ambassador from the United States of America to England, John Adams, presented to the king, June 2, 1785; the first from Great Britain to America was Mr. Hammond, in 1791.

AMBER, a carbonaceous mineral, * principally found in the northern parts of Europe, of great repute in the world from the earliest time; esteemed as a medicine before the Christian era. Theophrastus wrote upon it, 800 B.C. Upward of 150 tons of amber have been found in one year on the sands of the shore near Piliau.—*Phillips*.

AMBERG (Germany). Here the Austrians defeated the French, Aug. 24, 1796.

AMBLETUSE, a sea-port near Calais, where Cæsar embarked for Britain, 34 B.C., and James II. landed, after flying from England, Dec. 3, 1688.

AMBOISE (C. France). A conspiracy of the Huguenots against Francis II., Catharine de Medicis, and the Guises, was suppressed at this place in Jan., 1560. On March 19, 1563, the Pacification of Amboise was published, whereby toleration was granted to the Huguenots. The civil war was, however, soon renewed.

AMBOYNA, one of the Molucca Isles, discovered about 1512 by the Portuguese, but not wholly occupied by them till 1680. It was taken by the Dutch in 1606. The English factors at this settlement were cruelly tortured and put to death, Feb. 17, 1623-4, by the Dutch,

on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations resided and jointly shared in the pepper trade of Java. Cromwell compelled the Dutch to give a sum of money to the descendants of the sufferers. Amboyna was seized by the English, Feb. 16, 1796, but was restored by the treaty of Amiens in 1802. It was again seized by the British, Feb. 17-19, 1810, and again restored at the peace of 1814.

AMBROSIAN CHANT. See *Chant*.

AMENDE HONORABLE, in France, in the 9th century, was an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors and sacrilegious persons. The offender was delivered into the hands of the hangman; his shirt was stripped off, a rope put about his neck, and a taper in his hand; he was then led into court, and was obliged to beg pardon of God and the country. Death or banishment sometimes followed.

AMERCEMENT, in Law, a fine assessed for an offense done, or pecuniary punishment at the mercy of the court, thus differing from a fine directed and fixed by a statute. By Magna Charta a freeman can not be amerced for a small fault, but in proportion to the offense he has committed, 9 Henry III., 1225.

AMERICA,* the great Western Continent, is about 9000 miles long, with an area of about 13,663,000 square miles. It is now believed to have been visited by the Norsemen or Vikings in the 10th and 11th centuries; but the modern discovery is due to the sagacity and courage of the Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus, † who, after having his scheme long contemptuously rejected, sailed on his first expedition from Palos, in Andalusia, on Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, with vessels supplied by the sovereigns of Spain.

Columbus lands on Guanahani, one of the Bahamas; takes possession of it in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, and names it San Salvador. Friday, Oct. 12, 1492
He discovers Cuba, Oct. 25; and Hispaniola (now Hayti), where he builds a fort, La Navidad, Dec. 6, "

He returns to Spain, March 15; sails from Cadiz on his second expedition, Sept. 25; discovers the Caribbean Isles—Dominica, Nov. 3; Guadalupe, Nov. 4; Antigua, Nov. 10; founds Isabella in Hispaniola, the first Christian city in the New World. Dec., 1493

He discovers Jamaica, May 3; and Evangelista (now Isle of Pines), June 13; war with the natives of Hispaniola. 1494

He visits the various isles, and explores their coasts. 1495-6

Returns to Spain to meet the charges of his enemies. June 11, 1496

Cabot (sent out by Henry VII. of England) discovers Labrador, on the coast of North America [he is erroneously said to have discovered Florida, and also Newfoundland, and to have named it Prima Vista]. June 24, 1497

Columbus sails on his third voyage, May 30; discovers Trinidad, July 31; lands on Terra Firma, without knowing it to be the new continent, naming it Isla Santa. Aug. 1, 1498

Ojeda discovers Surinam, June; and the Gulf of Venezuela. 1499

Vicente Yañez Pinzon discovers Brazil, South America, Jan. 26; and the River Marañon (the Amazon); Cabral the Portuguese lands in Brazil (see Brazil). May 3, 1500

Gaspar Corteal discovers Labrador.

Columbus is imprisoned in chains at San Domingo by Bobadilla, sent out to investigate

* The name is derived from Amerigo Vesputius, a Florentine merchant, who died in 1512. He accompanied Ojeda in his voyage on the eastern coast in 1498; and described the country in letters sent to his friends in Italy. He is charged with presumptuously inserting "Terra de Amerigo" in his maps. Irving discusses the question in the Appendix to the Life of Columbus, but comes to no conclusion. Humboldt asserts that the name was given to the continent in the popular works of Waldseemüller, a German geographer, without the knowledge of Vesputius.

† Christopher Columbus was born about 1445; first went to sea about 1460; settled at Lisbon in 1470, where he married Felipa, the daughter of Perestrello, an Italian navigator, whereby he obtained much geographical knowledge. He is said to have laid the plans of his voyage of discovery before the republic of Genoa in 1485, and other powers, and finally before the court of Spain, where at length the Queen Isabella became his patron. After undergoing much ingratitude and cruel persecution from his own followers and the Spanish court, he died on May 20, 1506, and was buried with much pomp at Valladolid. His remains were transferred, in 1812, to Seville; in 1836, to San Domingo; and in Jan., 1796, to the Havana, Cuba. The original inscription on his tomb is said to have been, "A Castilla y a Leon Nuevo Mundo dió Colon." "To Castile and Leon Colon gave a New World." Humboldt says beautifully that the success of Columbus was "a conquest of reflection!"

* Much diversity of opinion still prevails among naturalists and chemists respecting the origin of amber, some referring it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some to the animal kingdom; its natural history and chemical analysis affording something in favor of each opinion. It is considered by Berzelius to have been a resin dissolved in volatile oil. It often contains delicately-formed insects. Sir D. Brewster concludes it to be indurated vegetable juice. When rubbed it becomes electric, and from its Greek name, *λεκτрон*, the term Electricity is derived.

into his conduct, May; conveyed to Spain, where he is honorably received. Dec. 17, 1500
 Columbus sails on his *fourth* voyage, May 9; discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coast of the isthmus, July, etc.; discovers and names Porto Bello. Nov. 2, 1502
 Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola. 1501-3
 Worried by the machinations of his enemies, he returns to Spain, Nov. 7; his friend, Queen Isabella, dies. Nov. 20, 1504
 He dies while treated with base ingratitude by the Spanish government. May 20, 1506
 Solis and Pinzon discover Yucatan. "
 Ojeda founds San Sebastian, the first colony on the main land. 1510
 Subjugation of Cuba by Velazquez. 1511
 The coast of Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon. 1512
 Vasco de Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the South Pacific Ocean. 1513
 Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain. 1518
 Passage of Magellan's Straits by him. 1520
 Conquest of Mexico by Fernando Cortez. 1519-21
 Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito. 1526
 He invades and conquers Peru. 1532-5
 Cartier, a Frenchman, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and sails up to Montreal. 1534-5
 Grijalva's expedition, equipped by Cortez, discovers California. 1535
 Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and conquers the adjacent country. "
 Chili conquered by Valdivia. 1541
 Orellana sails down the Amazon to the sea. "
 Louisiana conquered by De Soto. "
 Rebellion in Peru—tranquillity established by Gasca. 1543
 Davis's Straits discovered by him. 1585
 Raleigh establishes the first English settlement at Roanoke, Virginia. "
 Falkland Isles discovered by Davis. 1592
 De Monts, a Frenchman, settles in Acadia, now Nova Scotia. 1604
 Jamestown, in Virginia, the first English settlement on the main land, founded by Lord De la Warr. 1607
 Quebec founded by the French. 1608
 Hudson's Bay discovered by him. 1610
 The Dutch build Manhattan, or New Amsterdam (now New York), on the Hudson. 1614
 Settlement in New England begun by Capt. Smith
 New Plymouth built by the banished English Nonconformists. 1620
 Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch under Sir Wm. Alexander. 1622
 Delaware settled by the Swedes and Dutch. 1627
 Massachusetts, by Sir H. Boswell. 1630
 Maryland, by Lord Baltimore. 1632
 Connecticut granted to Lord Say and Broke in 1630; but no English settlement was made here till. 1635
 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams and his brethren, driven from Massachusetts. "
 New Jersey settled by the Dutch, 1614, and Swedes, 1627; granted to the Duke of York, who sells it to Lord Berkeley. 1664
 New York captured by the English. 1669
 Carolina settled by the English. 1669
 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn, the celebrated Quaker. 1682
 Louisiana settled by the French. "
 The Mississippi explored. 1699
 The Scotch settlement at Darien (1698-9) abandoned. 1700
 New Orleans built. 1717
 Georgia settled by General Oglethorpe. 1732
 Kentucky, by Colonel Boone. 1754
 Canada conquered by the English, 1759-60; ceded to Great Britain. 1763
 American War—declaration of independence by the U. States, 1776; recognized by Great Britain 1783
 Louisiana ceded to Spain, 1763; transferred to France, 1800; sold to the United States. 1803
 Florida ceded to Great Britain, 1763; taken by Spain, 1781; to whom it is ceded, 1783; ceded to the United States. 1820
 Revolution in Mexico—declaration of independence. 1821
 Revolutions in Spanish America; independence established by Chili, 1810; Paraguay, 1811; Buenos Ayres, and other provinces, 1816; Peru. 1826
 Civil War in the United States. 1861-5
 (See *United States*, *Mexico*, and other states, throughout the volume.)

AMERICA, BRITISH. See *British America*.

AMERICA, CENTRAL, including the states of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, *which see*, declared their independence Sept. 21, 1821, and separated from the Mexican Confederation, July 21, 1823. The states made a treaty of union between themselves March 21, 1847. There has been among them since much anarchy and bloodshed, aggravated greatly by the irruption of American filibusters under Kenny and Walker, 1854-5. In Jan., 1868, a war began between Guatemala (afterward joined by Nicaragua) and San Salvador (afterward supported by Honduras). The latter were defeated at Santa Rosa June 16, and San Salvador was taken Oct. 26; the president of San Salvador, Barrios, fled; and Carrera, the dictator of Guatemala, became predominant over the Confederacy.—Population, 1859, about 2,355,000. See *Nicaragua*, *Darien*, and *Panama*.

AMERICA, SOUTH. See *Brazil*, *Argentina*, *Peru*, *Paraguay*, *Uruguay*, etc.

"AMERICA," an American yacht, schooner-built, 171 tons burden. On Aug. 22, 1851, at Cowes regatta, in a match round the Isle of Wight for a cup worth £100, open to all nations, she came in first by 8 miles, due to her superior construction on the wave principle.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION. Incorporated in Massachusetts, 1831, has met annually since in various cities of the United States for educational discussions, and has published over thirty annual volumes containing its discussions and lectures. President Wayland, of Brown University, was its first president.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, in New York City. Established by Mr. P. T. Barnum in 1841; burned, 1863, 1863.

AMERICANISMS: a useful dictionary of these expressions was compiled by John R. Bartlett, and first published in 1843.

AMETHYST, the ninth stone upon the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest; and on it was engraved the name *Isachar*. It is of a rich violet color. One worth 200 rix dollars, having been rendered colorless, equaled a diamond in lustre, valued at 18,000 gold crowns.—*De Boot, Hist. Gemmarum*. Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1776.

AMHARA. The Abyssinian language is the Amharic, which is supposed to be referred to in records as old as 120 B.C. It superseded the Gees as the court language about the middle of the 13th century.

AMHERST COLLEGE, at Amherst, Mass., founded 1821.

AMIENS, an ancient city in Picardy (N. France): the cathedral was built in 1320. It was taken by the Spanish and English Sept. 25, 1597. The preliminary articles of the memorable peace between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain, fifteen in number, were signed in London by Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, on the part of England and France, Oct. 1, 1801; and the definitive treaty was subscribed at Amiens on March 27, 1802, by the Marquess of Cornwallis for England, Joseph Bonaparte for France, Azara for Spain, and Schimmelpenninck for Holland.—War was declared again in 1803.

AMMONIA, the volatile alkali, mainly produced by the decomposition of organic substances. Its name is ascribed to its having been procured from heated camel's dung near the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya. The discovery of its being a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen is ascribed to Joseph Priestley in 1774. By the recent labors of chemists, the oxide of the once hypothetical metal ammonium, and ammonium amalgam, have been formed; and specimens of each were shown at the Royal Institution in 1866 by Dr. A. W. Hofmann, who has done very much for the chemical history of ammonia.

AMMONITES, descended from Ben-Ammi, the son of Lot (1897 B.C.). They invaded the land of Canaan and made the Israelites tributaries, but they were defeated by Jephthah, 1143 B.C. They again invaded Canaan in the reign of Saul, with an intention to put out the right eye of all those they subdued; but Saul overthrew them, 1095 B.C. They were afterward many times vanquished; and Antiochus the Great took Rab-bah, their capital, and destroyed all the walls, 198 B.C.—*Josephus*.

AMNESTY (a general pardon after political disturbances, etc.) was granted by Thrasylus, the Athenian patriot, after expelling the thirty tyrants with the assistance of only thirty friends, 408 B.C. Acts of amnesty were passed after the Civil War in 1851, and after

the two rebellions in England in 1715 and 1745.—After his victorious campaign in Italy, Napoleon III. of France granted an amnesty to all political offenders, Aug. 17, 1859. An amnesty, with certain exceptions, was granted to the vanquished Southern States of North America by President Johnson, May 29, 1865. A complete amnesty was proclaimed by the same officer July 4, 1865.

AMOUR or AMOOR RIVER. First known to the Russians, 1639. After 50 years' effort to annex its valley, they were excluded from it by treaty with the Chinese, 1639. They were allowed to trade there by the treaty of 1847. The whole valley has since been annexed to Russia. A steamer (the America) was built in New York to explore it, and went some distance up it, 1857.

AMOY. One of the five ports opened to the British by the treaty of Aug. 26, 1842. Has a large and flourishing trade.

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL, asserted traditionally to have been established at Thermopylæ by Amphictyon, for the management of all affairs relative to Greece. This celebrated council, composed of twelve of the wisest and most virtuous men of various cities of Greece, began 1498 [1113, *Cleinton*] B.C. Other cities in time sent also chosen citizens to the Council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Plus they were increased to the number of thirty.—*Suidas*. Its immediate office was to attend to the temples and oracles of Delphi. Its interference caused the Sacred wars, 595-586, and 356-346.

AMPHION, a British frigate, of 38 guns, blown up while riding at anchor in Plymouth Sound, and the whole of her crew then on board, consisting of more than two hundred and fifty persons, officers and men, perished, Sept. 12, 1796.—*Buller*.

AMPHITHEATRES, said to have been first constructed by Curio, 76 B.C., and Julius Cæsar, 46 B.C. In the Roman amphitheatres, which were vast round or oval buildings, the people assembled to see the combats of gladiators, of wild beasts, and other exhibitions. They were generally built of wood, but Statilius Taurus made one of stone, under Augustus Cæsar. See *Coliseum*. The amphitheatre of Vespasian (capable of holding 87,000 persons) was built between A.D. 75 and 80; and is said to have been a regular fortress in 1812. The amphitheatre at Verona was next in size, and then that of Nîmes.

AMPHITRITE, THE SHIP. See *Wrecks*, Aug. 30, 1833.

AMPUTATION, in surgery, was greatly aided by the invention of the tourniquet by Morel, a French surgeon, in 1674; and of the flap-method by Lowdham, of Exeter, in 1679.

AMSTERDAM (Holland). The castle of Amstel was commenced in 1100; the building of the city in 1203. Its commerce was greatly increased by the decay of that of Antwerp after 1608. The Exchange was built in 1634, and the noble stadthouse in 1643; the latter cost three millions of guilders, then a large sum. It is built upon 13,659 piles. Amsterdam surrendered to the King of Prussia, when that prince invaded Holland, in favor of the Stadtholder, in 1757. The French were admitted without resistance, Jan. 18, 1795. The Dutch government was restored in December, 1813. The Crystal Palace for an Industrial exhibition was opened by Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, Aug. 16, 1864.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND, Indian Ocean. Discovered by Van Vlianning, 1696.

AMULETS, or CHARMS, employed from the earliest times. Amulets were made of the wood of the true cross, about 323. They have been sanctioned in modern times by medical men—witness the anodyne necklace, etc.

AMUSEMENTS. See *Cards, Dice, etc.* Twenty leading places of amusement in New York City received from their patrons, during the year ending June, 1865, about \$1,895,651, of which Barnum's Museum received most (\$380,342), and Niblo's Garden next (\$236,735). It was computed in July, 1865, that about \$25,000 a day was commonly paid in New York City alone for amusements.

AMYLENE, a colorless, very mobile liquid, first procured by M. Balard, of Paris, in 1844, by distilling fusel oil (potato-spirit) with chloride of zinc. The vapor was employed instead of chloroform first by Dr. Snow in 1856. It has since been tried in many hospitals here and in France. The odor is more unpleasant

than chloroform, and more vapor must be used. It is, however, thought less dangerous.

ANA. An *Encyclopédie des Ana* was published at Paris, 1792, and a collection of them, in 10 vols., edited by Garnier, at Paris, 1789-91. Thomas Jefferson's "Ana," being his own memoranda of various conversations and occurrences, were printed in his works, Washington, D.C., 1853-4.

ANABAPTISTS. The sect arose about 1521, and was known in England before 1549. John of Leyden, Munzer, Storch, and other German enthusiasts, at the time of the Reformation, taught that infant baptism was a contrivance of the devil, that there is no original sin, that men have a free will in spiritual things, and that other doctrines still more wild and absurd. They committed many violence, and in 1534 seized Münster, calling it Mount Zion, and declared one Matthias a baker, to be the King of Zion. Their enthusiasm led them to the maddest practices, and they at length rose in arms under pretense of Gospel liberty. Münster was taken June 24, 1535, and the chiefs of the Anabaptists were put to death.—On Jan. 6, 1661, about 80 Anabaptists in London appeared in arms, headed by their preacher, Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper. They fought desperately, and killed many of the soldiers brought against them. Their leader and sixteen others were executed, Jan. 19 and 21.—*Annals of England*. For the modern Anabaptists, see *Baptists*.

ANACREONTIC VERSE, commonly of the jovial or bacchanalian strain, named after Anacreon of Teos, the Greek lyric poet, whose odes are much prized. He is said to have been choked by a grape-stone in his eighty-fifth year, about 514 B.C. His odes have been frequently translated; Thomas Moore's celebrated version was published in 1800.

ANÆSTHETICS. See *Chloroform, Ether, Amylene, Kerosene*. Intense cold is also employed in deadening pain.

ANATOLIA (Asia Minor) comprises the ancient Lycia, Caria, Lydia, Mysia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Phrygia, which see.

ANAGRAMS, formed by the transposition of the letters of a name or sentence: as *army from Mary*, are said to have been made by ancient Jews, Greeks, etc. On the question put by Pilate to our Savior, "*Quid est veritas*?" (what is truth?) we have the remarkable anagram, "*Est vir qui adest*" (the man who is here). Another good one is "*Horatio Nelson*," and "*Honor est a Nilo*" ("there is Honor from the Nile"). The French are said to have introduced the art, as now practiced, about the year 1650, in the reign of Charles IX.—*Hænauld*.

ANAM. See *Annam*.

ANASTATIC PRINTING. See *Printing*, 1841.

ANATHEMA, among the Jews, was the devoting some person or thing to destruction, as in the case of Jericho (*Joshua* vi., 17). The word occurs 1 Cor. xvi., 22. Anathemas were used by the primitive churches, 337. See *Excommunication*.

ANATOMY (Greek, cutting up). The study of the human body was part of the philosophical investigations of Plato, Xenophon, and Aristotle; and it became a branch of medical art under Hippocrates, about 420 B.C. Erasistratus and Herophilus may be regarded as the fathers of anatomy; they were the first to dissect the human form, as anatomical research had been previously confined to animals: it is mentioned that they practiced upon the bodies of living criminals, about 300 and 293 B.C. Galen, who died A.D. 193, was a great anatomist. In England, the schools were supplied with subjects unlawfully exhumed from graves; and until lately, the bodies of executed criminals were ordered for dissection.* Pope Boniface VIII forbade the dissection of dead bodies, 1297. The first anatomical plates, designed by Titian, were employed by Vesalius, about 1538. Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo, studied anatomy. The great discoveries of Harvey were made in 1616. William and John Hunter were great anatomists;

* By 22 Henry VIII., c. 49 (1540), surgeons were granted four bodies of executed malefactors for "*anatomyes*," which privilege was extended in following reigns; but, in consequence of the crimes committed by resurrection men in order to supply the surgical schools (robbing church-yards and even committing murder, see *Burking*), a new statute was passed in 1829, which abated the ignominy of dissection by prohibiting that of executed murderers, and made provision for the wants of surgeons by permitting, under certain regulations, the dissection of persons dying in workhouses, etc. The act also appointed inspectors of anatomy, regulated the schools, and required persons practicing anatomy to obtain a license. It repealed the clause of the act of 1826, which directed the dissection of the body of an executed murderer.

they died in 1738 and 1793. Quain's and Wilson's large anatomical plates were published in 1842. Comparative anatomy has been treated systematically by Cuvier, Owen, Müller, Huxley, and others. The anatomy of plants has been studied since 1690. See *Botany*.

ANCHORITES. See *Monachism*.

ANCHORS are of ancient use, and the invention belongs to the Tuscans.—*Pliny*. The second tooth, or fuke, was added by Anacharsis, the Scythian (592 B.C.).—*Strabo*. Anchors were first forged in England A.D. 578. Those of a first-rate ship of war (four) will weigh 99 cwt. each, costing £450.—*Phillips*. The Admiralty anchor was introduced about 1841. Improved anchors were made by Peling and Rodgers about 1831; by Porter, 1846; by Costell, 1848; by Trotman, 1863; and by several other persons. Trotman's is attached to the queen's yacht, the *Fairy*. The anchors of the *Great Eastern* are of enormous size. An act for the proving and sale of chain cables and anchors was passed in 1864.

ANCIENT HISTORY commences in the Holy Scriptures, and in the history of Herodotus about 1687 B.C. It is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman Empire in Italy, A.D. 476. Modern history begins with Mohammed (A.D. 622), or Charlemagne (768).

ANCIENTS. See *Councils*.

ANCONA, an ancient Roman port on the Adriatic. The mole was built by Trajan, A.D. 107. After many changes of rulers Ancona was finally annexed to the Papal States in 1632. In 1798 it was taken by the French, but was retaken by the Austrians in 1799. It was occupied by the French in 1832; evacuated in 1838; after an insurrection it was bombarded and captured by the Austrians, June 18, 1849. The Marches (comprising this city) rebelled against the Papal government in Sept., 1860. Lamoricière, the Papal general, fled to Ancona after his defeat at Castelfidardo, but was compelled to surrender himself, the city, and the garrison, on Sept. 29. The King of Sardinia entered soon after.

ANCRAM (Scotland), where the Scotch defeated the English, 1544.

ANCYRA, in ancient Galatia, now Angora or Engour, Asia Minor. A council was held here in 514. Near this city, on July 28, 1402, Timour or Tamerlane defeated and took prisoner the Sultan Bajazet, and is said to have conveyed him to Samarcand in a cage.

ANDALUSIA (S. Spain), a province forming part of the ancient Lusitania and Bætica. The name is a corruption of Vandallia, acquired in consequence of its having been held by the Vandals from 419 to 421, when it was acquired by the Visigoths. The latter were expelled by the Moors in 711, who established in it the kingdom of Cordova, which they retained till their final overthrow in 1492.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS (Bay of Bengal). An English settlement was attempted here in 1791, which was removed to Port Cornwallis, 1798, and abandoned from the bad climate. At two visits of the British Burmese expedition, 1824 and 1825, the inhabitants, who are very black, small, and barbarous, with full African peculiarities, showed great brutality. They are said to be cannibals.

ANDERNACH (Rhenish Prussia), once an imperial city. Near here the Emperor Charles the First, while attempting to deprive his nephews of their inheritance, was totally defeated by one of them, Louis of Saxony, Oct. 8, 876.

ANDERSONVILLE, PRISON OF, a prison near Andersonville, Georgia, which was opened for the reception of prisoners April 27, 1864. This was an open inclosure, where in one year 44,882 Union soldiers were imprisoned, of whom 12,644 died of starvation, filth, scurvy, exposure, bad treatment, and gangrene. They were robbed and maltreated in every way by their jailors, particularly by Henry Wirz, who has since paid the penalty of his crimes on the scaffold, Nov. 10, 1863.

ANDORRA, a small republic in the Pyrenees, bearing the title of "the valleys and sovereignties of Andorra," was made independent by Charlemagne about 778, certain rights being reserved to the Bishop of Urgel. The feudal sovereignty, which long appertained to the Counts of Foix, reverted to the French king, Henry IV., in 1599, but was given up in 1790. On March 27, 1804, an imperial decree restored the old relations between Andorra and France. The republic is now governed by a council elected for life; but the

magistrates are appointed alternately by the French government and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The population was about 18,000 in 1850.—*Guibert*.

ANDRÉ'S EXECUTION. See *United States*, 1780.

ANDREW, ST., said to have been martyred by crucifixion, Nov. 30, 69, at Patrae, in Achæa. The festival was instituted about 359. Andrew is the titular saint of Scotland, owing to Hungus, the Pictish prince, having dreamed that the saint was to be his friend in a pending battle with the Northumbrians. St. Andrew's cross (X) appeared in the air during the fight, and Hungus conquered. The collar of an order of knighthood, founded on this legend, is formed of thistles (not to be touched) and of rue (an antidote against poison); the motto is *Nemo me impune lacessit* (No one assaults me with impunity). The institution of the order is attributed to Achæus about 809; its revival is due to King James V. in 1540, and to James II. of England in 1687. See *Thistle*. The Russian order of St. Andrew was instituted in 1698 by Peter I.

ANDREW'S, ST. (E. Scotland). Here Robert Bruce held his first Parliament in 1309; and here Wishart was burnt by Archbishop Beaton, who himself was murdered here in 1546. The university was founded in 1411 by Bishop Wardlaw. The bishopric originated with the establishment of Christianity in Scotland. Sir R. Sibbald's list of the bishops of St. Andrew's commences with Killach, 872. The see became archiepiscopal in 1470, and ceased soon after the Revolution, 1689. St. Andrew's is now a post-revolution bishopric, reconstituted in 1844. See *Bishops*.

ANDRUSSOV, PEACE OF (Jan. 20, 1687), between Russia and Poland, by which the latter lost the greater part of her conquests among the Cossacks.

ANEMOMETER (Greek, *anemos*, the wind), a measurer of the strength and velocity of the wind, was invented by Wolfius in 1709. The extreme velocity was found by Dr. Lind to be 93 miles per hour. Osler's and Whewell's anemometers were highly approved of in 1844.

ANEROID. See *Barometer*.

ANGEL, an ancient gold coin, weighing four pennyweights, was valued at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VI., and at 10s. in the reign of Elizabeth, 1602. The *angelot*, a gold coin, value half an angel, was struck at Paris when held by the English in 1431.—*Wood*.

ANGELIC KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE. This order is said to have been instituted in Greece, 466. The *Angelici* were instituted by the Emperor Angelus Comnenus, 1191.—The *Angelicos*, an order of nuns, was founded at Milan by Louisa Torelli, 1534.

ANGELUS. A Romish prayer at the ringing of the Angelus bell at sunrise, noon, and sunset. It dates from Pope Calixtus III., in 1456, or perhaps from Louis XI. of France, 1472, while others think it came into practice after A.D. 1500.

ANGERS (W. Central France), formerly the Roman city Juliomagus, possessing an amphitheatre; afterward Andegarum, the capital of the county of Anjou, *which see*. It was frequently besieged, and many councils were held in it between 463 and 1448, relating to ecclesiastical discipline.

ANGERSTEIN GALLERY. See *National Gallery*.

ANGLESEY, called by the Romans Mona (N. Wales), the seat of the Druids, who were massacred in great numbers when Suetonius Paulinus took the isle, 61. It was conquered by Agricola in 78; occupied by the Normans, 1090; and with the rest of Wales was annexed by Edward I. in 1284. He built the fortress of Beaumaris in 1295. The Menai suspension bridge was erected 1818-25, and the Britannia tubular bridge 1849-50.

ANGLICAN CHURCH. See *Church of England*.

ANGLING. Its origin is uncertain; allusion is made to it by the Greeks and Romans, and in the Bible, *Amos* iv. 2 (787 B.C.).

Oppian wrote his "Hallectics," a Greek epic poem on Fishes and Fishing, probably about A.D. 168.

In the book on "*Hawking and Hunting*," by Juliana Berners or Barnes, prioress of Sopwith, near St. Alban's, "emprinted at Westmestre by Wynkyn de Worde," in 1496, is "*The Treatise of fischyng with an Angle*."

Izaak Walton's "*Compleat Angler*" was first published in 1653.

ANGLO-SAXONS, or *Angles*, derive their name from a village near Sleswick, called *Anglen*, whose population (called *Angli* by Tacitus) joined the first

Saxon freebooters. East Anglia was a kingdom of the Heptarchy, founded by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Uffa, assumed the title of king, 571; the kingdom ceased in 792. See *Britain*. Cædmon paraphrased part of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon about 680; a translation of the Gospels was made by Abbot Egbert, of Iona, 721; of Boethius, Orosius, etc., by Alfred, 888. The Anglo-Saxon laws were printed by order of government in 1840.

ANGOLA (S. W. Africa), settled by the Portuguese soon after the discovery, by Diego Cam, about 1482. Loanda, their capital, was built 1578. Their authority over the interior is very limited.

ANGORA. See *Ancyra*.

ANGOUËME, capital of the old province of Angoumois, Central France, W., was a bishopric in 260. After sharing the fortunes of the country, Angoulême became an independent county about 850. It was united to the French crown in 1308. It was held by the English, 1360 to 1372, in the reign of Edward III. The Count of Angoulême became King of France as Francis I. in 1515.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, the most northern of the British West Indies, obtained by the British, 1682; colonized by them, 1666; ravaged by the French, 1794.

ANHALT, HOUSE OF, in Germany, deduces its origin from Berenthobaldus, who made war upon the Thuringians in the 6th century. In 1606 the principality was divided among the four sons of Joachim Ernest, by the eldest, John George. Thus began the four branches—Anhalt-Dessau (descended from John-George); Bernbourg, *extinct, 1663; Plotsagan or Coethen, extinct, 1847; and Zerbst, extinct, 1798. The princes of Anhalt became dukes in 1809.

DUKE OF ANHALT (Subjects, 181, 324). Leopold (born Oct. 1, 1794), became Duke of Anhalt-Dessau, 1817, and of Anhalt-Bernbourg, 1835. His son, Prince Frederick, born April 29, 1831.

ANHOLT, ISLAND OF, Denmark, was taken possession of by England, May 18, 1809, in the French war, on account of Danish cruisers injuring British commerce. The Danes made an attempt to regain it with a force which exceeded 1000 men, but were gallantly repulsed by the British force not amounting to more than 150, March 37, 1811.

ANILINE, a basic oily body discovered in 1826 by Unverdorben among the products of distillation of indigo. Bechamp, in 1856, obtained it from benzole by the successive treatment of this substance with concentrated nitric acid and reducing agents. The scientific relations of aniline have been carefully examined by several chemists, more especially by Dr. A. W. Hofmann. It was long known to yield a series of colored compounds, but it was only in 1856 that Mr. W. A. Perkin showed how a violet oxidation-product (mauve) could be applied in dyeing. Aniline is now manufactured upon a large scale for the commercial production of "Mauve" and "Magenta" (rosaniline), and several other coloring matters.

ANIMALCULÆ. Leeuwenhoek's researches in 1677 produced the most astonishing revelations. His *Arca Naturæ* was published at Leyden in 1696. The great works of Ehrenberg, of Berlin, on the Infusorial Animalculæ, etc., were issued 1838-57. Pritchard's *Infusoria*, ed. 1860, is a valuable summary of our present knowledge of animalculæ.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM was introduced by Father Hehl, a Jesuit, at Vienna, about 1774, and had its dupes in France and England in about 1788-92. See *Mesmerism*.

ANIMALS, CRUELTY TO. The late Mr. Martin, M.P., zealously labored to repress this odious offense; and a society in London, which was established in 1824, effects much good this way. See *Cruelty to Animals Society*. Mr. Martin's act passed 8 Geo. IV. (1822). Similar acts were passed in 1827, 1885, 1887, 1849, and 1854. Dogs were forbidden to be used for draught by

* Alexander, the last duke of Anhalt-Bernbourg (born March 2, 1806; duke, March 24, 1834), died without issue, Aug. 22, 1853, when his duchy reverted to the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau.

† It was a pretended mode of curing all manner of diseases by means of sympathetic affection between the sick person and the operator. The effect on the patient was supposed to depend on certain motions of the fingers and gestures of the operator, he placing himself immediately before the patient, whose eyes were to be fixed on his. After playing in this manner on the imagination and enfeebled mind of the sick, and performing a number of distortions and grimaces, the cure was said to be completed. Hehl for a short time associated with Mesmer, but they soon quarreled.—Mr. Perkins (who died in 1799) invented "Magnetic Tractors for collecting, condensing, and applying animal magnetism;" but Drs. Falconer and Haygarth put an end to his pretensions by performing many wonders with a pair of wooden tractors.—*Brande*.

2 & 3 Vict., c. 47 (1839). In 1865 a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was organized in New York City—Henry Bergh, president.

ANJOU, a province in France, was inherited by Henry II. of England from his father, Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou, who married the Empress Matilda in 1137. It was taken from his son John by Philip of France in 1205; was reconquered by Edward III., but relinquished by him in 1360; and was given by Charles V. to his brother Louis with the title of duke. It afterward became an appanage of the French crown. The university was formed in 1349.

DUKES OF ANJOU.

1260. Louis I. invested by the Pope with the dominions of Joanna of Naples, 1281; his invading army destroyed by the plague, 1383; he dies, 1384. 1384. Louis II., his son, receives the same grant, but is also unsuccessful.

Louis III., adopted by Joanna as heir; dies, 1434. 1484. Regnier or René (a prisoner) declared king of Naples, 1485; his daughter, Margaret, married Henry VI. of England, 1445; he was expelled from Anjou by Louis XL, 1474, and his estates confiscated.

Francis, duke of Alençon, brother to Henry III. of France, became Duke of Anjou; at one time he favored the Protestants, and vainly offered marriage to Elizabeth of England, 1581-92; died 1594.

ANJOU, or BEAUGÉ, BATTLE OF, between the English and French—the latter commanded by the Dauphin of France, March 22, 1421. The English were defeated: the Duke of Clarence was slain by Sir Allan Swinton, a Scotch knight, and 1500 men perished on the field; the Earls of Somerset, Dorset, and Huntingdon were taken prisoners. Beaugé was the first battle that turned the tide of success against the English.

ANNALS. The Roman *pontifex maximus* kept, down to 181 B.C., official *annales* or chronicles of the year's events. At the sacking of Rome by the Gauls, 390 B.C., all the existing annals were destroyed, except perhaps a few fragments, which is one of the causes of the obscurity of early Roman history. Various private citizens afterward wrote history in the form of annals. The Chinese claim to have similar annals of their history back to 8000 B.C.

ANNAM, or ANAM, an empire of Asia, to the east of India, comprising Tonquin, Cochín China, part of Cambodia, and various islands in the Chinese Sea; said to have been conquered by the Chinese 234 B.C.; and held by them till A.D. 968. In 1406 they reconquered it, but abandoned it in 1428. After much anarchy, Bishop Adran, a French missionary, obtained the friendship of Louis XVI. for his pupil Gia-long, the son of the nominally reigning monarch, and with the aid of a few of his countrymen established Gia-long on the throne, who reigned till his death in 1821, when his son became king. In 1859 war broke out with the French, who defeated the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, about April 22, when 600 were killed. On June 3, 1862, peace was made; three provinces were ceded to the French, and toleration of the Christians granted. An insurrection in these provinces against the French, begun about Dec. 17, 1863, was suppressed in Feb., 1865. Ambassadors sent from Annam, with the view of regaining the ceded provinces, arrived at Paris in Sept., 1863, had no success. A new treaty with France was concluded July 26, 1864, which established a French protectorate, toleration for Christian missionaries, etc.

ANNAN, Scotland. Here the Earl of Moray confined Edward Balliol at night, Dec. 25, 1282, and completely defeated his army. Balliol with difficulty escaped to England.

ANNEAU, France, where the Duke of Guise defeated the German allies of Henry of Navarre, Nov. 24, 1567.

ANNATES. See *First-fruits*.

ANNO DOMINI, A.D., the year of our Lord, of Grace, of the Incarnation, of the Circumcision, and of the Crucifixion (Trabeculation). The Christian era commenced Jan. 1, in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753d year of the building of Rome, and in 4714 of the Julian period. It is now held that Christ was born Friday, April 5, 4 B.C. This era was invented by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus, about 532. It was introduced into Italy in the 6th century, and ordered to be used by bishops by the Council of Chelsea in 816, but not generally employed for several centuries. Charles III. of Germany was the first who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign, in 879.

ANNUAL REGISTER, a summary of the history of each year (beginning with 1768, and continued to the present time), was commenced by R. & J. Dodsley. (Edmund Burke at first wrote the whole work, but afterward became only an occasional contributor.—*Prior*.) The somewhat similar but more elaborate work, the "Annuaire des Deux Mondes," began in Paris in 1850.

ANNUALS, the name given to richly-bound volumes, containing poetry, tales, and essays, by eminent authors, illustrated by engravings, published annually. They were imitations of similar books in Germany, and first appeared in London in 1823.

ANNUITIES, OR PENSIONS, were first granted in 1512, when £20 were given to a lady of the court for services done; and £6 13s. 4d. for the maintenance of a gentleman, 1534. £13 6s. 8d. deemed competent to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554. An act was passed empowering the government to borrow one million sterling upon an annuity of fourteen per cent., 4-6 Will. & Mary, 1691-3. This mode of borrowing soon afterward became general among civilized governments. An annuity of £1 2s. 11d. per annum, accumulating at ten per cent., compound interest, amounts in 100 years to £20,000. The Government Annuities and Life Assurances Act was passed in 1864, for the benefit of the working classes, since it enables the government to grant deferred annuities on condition that the sum required may be payable in small instalments.

ANNUNCIATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY, the 26th of March, Lady-day (*which see*). A festival commemorating the tidings brought to Mary by the angel Gabriel (*Luke* i., 26); its origin is referred variously by ecclesiastical writers to the 4th and 7th century. The religious order of the Annunciation was instituted in 1232, and the military order, in Savoy, by Amadeus, count of Savoy, in memory of Amadeus I., who had bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks, 1355.

ANONING, an ancient ceremony observed at the inauguration of kings, bishops, and other eminent personages. Aaron was anointed as high-priest, B.C. 1491; and Saul, as king, B.C. 1086. Alfred the Great is said to have been the first English king anointed, A.D. 871; and Edgar of Scotland, 1068.—The religious rite is derived from the Epistle of James, ch. v., 14, about A.D. 60. Some authors assert that in 850, dying persons, and persons in extreme danger of death, were anointed with consecrated oil, and that this was the origin of Extreme Unction (one of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church).

ANONYMOUS LETTERS. The sending of anonymous letters denouncing persons, or demanding money, or using threats to obtain money, was made felony by the Black Act, 9 Geo. I. (1722). See *Threatening Letters*.

ANTALCIDAS, PRINCE OF. In 387 B.C. Antalcidas the Lacedæmonian made peace with Artaxerxes of Persia, strongly in favor of Sparta, and generally in favor of Greece, but giving up the cities of Ionia to the king.

ANTAR, a celebrated Arabian romance, probably compiled and partly written by Asmar at the court of Haroun al Rashid (781-809). It is founded on the exploits of Antar, a hero and poet of Arabia in the 6th century. An English translation, of a somewhat abridged text, by Terriek Hamilton, was published at London, 1819-20.

ANTEDILUVIANS. According to the tables of Mr. Whiston, the number of people in the ancient world, as it existed previous to the Flood, reached to the enormous amount of 549,755 millions in the year of the world 1482.*

ANTHEMS, OR HYMNS (*see Hymns*). Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose were the first who composed them, about the middle of the 4th century.—*Lenglet*. They were introduced into the Church serv-

* Burnet has supposed that the first human pair might have left, at the end of the first century, ten married couples; and from these, allowing them to multiply in the same decuple proportion as the first pair did, would rise, in 1600 years, a greater number of persons than the earth was capable of holding. He therefore suggests a quadruple multiplication only; and then exhibits the following table of increase during the first sixteen centuries that preceded the Flood (at least ten times the present number of mankind):

I.....	10	IX.....	655,360
II.....	40	X.....	2,621,440
III.....	160	XI.....	10,485,760
IV.....	640	XII.....	41,943,040
V.....	2,560	XIII.....	167,172,160
VI.....	10,240	XIV.....	671,088,640
VII.....	40,960	XV.....	2,684,354,560
VIII.....	163,840	XVI.....	10,737,418,560

ice in 884.—*Baker*. Ignatius is said to have introduced them into the Greek, and St. Ambrose into the Western Church. They were introduced into the Reformed Churches in Queen Elizabeth's reign, about 1565.

ANTHROPOPHAGI (eaters of human flesh) have existed in all ages of the world. Homer says that the Cyclops and Lestrygonæ were such; and the Etesdorian Scythians were so, according to Herodotus. Digenes asserted that we might as well eat the flesh of men as that of other animals; and the practice still exists in Africa and the South Sea Islands. The annals of Milan assert that a Milanese woman, named Elizabeth, had an invincible inclination to human flesh; she enticed children to her house, and killed and salted them; and on a discovery being made, she was broken on the wheel and burnt, in 1519. Cannibals were detected in Perthshire about 1339.

ANTIBES, anciently Antipolis, founded by the Greeks 940 B.C. In 1815 its garrison refused to join Napoleon on his return from Elba.

ANTICHRIST (opponent of Christ), the name given by St. John (I Ep., ii., 18) to him whom St. Paul calls the Man of Sin (2 Thess., ii., 3), who, as some assert, at the latter end of the world, is to appear very remarkably in opposition to Christianity.*

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE, an association formed for the purpose of procuring the repeal of the laws charging duty on the importation of foreign corn. See *Corn-Laws*. It sprang from various metropolitan and provincial associations (1834-8), headed by Messrs. C. Villiers, R. Cobden, J. Bright, etc. See *Protectionists*.

The Anti-Corn-Law League formed at Manchester.....Sept. 18, 1838
Meetings held in various places March and April, 1841
Excited meeting at Manchester.....May 18, "
A bazar held at Manchester, at which the League realized £10,000.....Feb. 2, 1842
About 600 deputies connected with provincial associations assemble in London.....Feb.—Aug. "
The League at Manchester proposed to raise £50,000, to depute lecturers throughout the country, and to print pamphlets.....Oct. 20, "
First meeting at Drury Lane Theatre.....March 16, 1843
Series of monthly meetings at Covent Garden, commenced Sept. 28; and great free-trade meeting at Manchester.....Nov. 14, 1843, and Jan. 22, 1845
Bazar at Covent Garden opened.....May 6, "
Great Manchester meeting, at which the League proposed to raise a quarter of a million sterling.....Dec. 28, "
The Corn Importation Bill having passed, June 28, the League is formally dissolved, and Mr. Cobden was rewarded by a national subscription, amounting to nearly £80,000.....July 2, 1846
Appointment of the Derby ministry, a revival of the Anti-Corn-Law League was proposed at a meeting held at Manchester, and a subscription for the purpose was opened, which produced within half an hour £27,520.....March 2, 1852
[Subsequently the reconstruction of the League was deemed to be unnecessary.]

ANTIETAM CREEK, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, U.S. Here was fought a terrible battle on Sept. 17, 1862, between the Federals under General M'Clellan and the Confederates under Lee. The latter, after his victory at Bull Run or Manassas, Aug. 30, having invaded Maryland, was immediately followed by M'Clellan. On the 16th Lee was joined by Jackson, and at five o'clock next morning the conflict began. About 100,000 men were engaged, and the conflict raged with great fury from daylight to dark. The Federals were repeatedly repulsed; but at night both armies held the same position as in the morning. M'Clellan had on the field 58,000 men, of whom only 53,000 were engaged, but they were sent in at intervals by detachments. Lee had about 40,000 men engaged. The national loss was 11,426; the Confederate about 10,000. It was a drawn battle. But the manifest preponderance of force against him led Lee to abandon his scheme of invading the Northern States. On the night of the 18th he recrossed the Potomac.

ANTILLES, an early name of the West Indies, *which see*.

* His reign, it is supposed, will continue three years and a half, during which time there will be a persecution. This is the opinion of the Roman Catholics; but the Protestants, as they differ from them, so they differ among themselves. Grotius and Dr. Hammond suppose the time to be past, and the characters to be furnished in the persons of Caligula, Simon Magus, and the Gnostics. Some have believed the Pope to be the true Antichrist, as at the council held at Gap in 1603. Many consider that the kingdom of Antichrist comprehends all who are opposed to Christ, openly or secretly.

ANTI-MASONRY arose in New York after the death of William Morgan, of Batavia, N. Y., in 1826. In 1827 an anti-masonic party was formed, beginning in Western New York. In 1831 a national anti-masonic Convention nominated Wirt and Ellmaker for President and Vice-President. Ritner, anti-masonic candidate, was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, 1833, but the party soon merged into those formed on other and larger questions.

ANTIMONY, a white brittle metal. Compounds of this mineral were early known and applied. It was used as paint to blacken both men's and women's eyes, as appears from 2 *Kings* ix., 30, and *Jeremiah* iv., 80, and in Eastern countries it is used to this day. When mixed with lead it forms printing type-metal. Basil Valentine wrote on antimony about 1410.—*Priestley*.

ANTINOMIANS (from the Greek *anti*, against, and *nomos*, law), a name given by Luther (in 1538) to John Agricola, who is said to have held "that it mattered not how wicked a man was if he had but faith." (Opposed to *Rom.* iii. 28, and v., 1, 2.) He retracted in 1540. These doctrines were condemned by the British Parliament, 1643.

ANTIOCH, Syria, built by Seleucus, 300 B.C., after the battle of Ipsus, in such grandeur as to acquire the name "Queen of the East." Here the disciples were first called Christians, A.D. 49 (*Acts* xi. 26). Antioch was taken by the Persians, 540; by the Saracens about 638; recovered for the Eastern emperor, 966; lost again in 1098; retaken by the Crusaders in 1098, and held by them till 1268, when it was captured by the Sultan of Egypt. It was taken from the Turks in the Syrian war, Aug. 1, 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, but restored at the peace.—The Exa of Antioch is much used by the early Christian writers of Antioch and Alexandria; it placed the Creation 5492 years B.C.

ANTIPHONY (singing by responses), said to have been introduced among the Greeks by Ignatius (martyred 115), and among the Latins by St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, 375-387.

ANTIPODES. Plato is said to be the first who thought it possible that antipodes existed (about 568 B.C.). Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, legate of Pope Zachary, is said to have denounced a bishop as a heretic for maintaining this doctrine, A.D. 741.

ANTI-POPEs, rival popes elected at various times, especially by the French and Italian factions, from 1305 to 1439. In the article *Pope*s, the Anti-popes are printed in *italics*.

ANTIQUARIES. A college of antiquaries is said to have existed in Ireland 700 years B.C. The State Historical Societies, and the New England Historical and Genealogical Societies, are the principal bodies in the United States who busy themselves with antiquities. The Smithsonian Institution has published some works on Indian mounds and other North American remains of races before the whites settled the country. A society was founded by Archbishop Parker, Camden, Stow, and others in 1572.—*Speelman*.

Application was made in 1559 to Elizabeth for a charter, but her death ensued, and her successor, James I., was far from favoring the design.

The Society of Antiquaries revived, 1707; received its charter of incorporation from George II., 1751; and apartments in Somerset House granted to it in 1777. Its Memoirs, entitled *Archæologia*, first published in 1770; present president, Earl Stanhope, elected, 1846. British Archaeological Association founded Dec., 1843; the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain was formed by a seceding part of the Association, 1845. Journals are published by both societies.

Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh founded in 1780. Since 1845 many county archaeological societies have been formed in the United Kingdom.

The Society of Antiquaries of France (1814) began in 1806 as the Celtic Academy.

ANTI-RENTISM, a series of disturbances, beginning about 1839, among the tenants of lands of patrons or manorial owners in the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and several others, in New York. The trouble arose from the determination of these tenants to cease paying the dues exacted by the landlords under their old feudal tenure. Since 1847 the anti-rent controversy has been mostly in the form of lawsuits, and the course of the decisions has been in favor of the tenants.

ANTI-TRINITARIANS. Theodotus of Byzantium is supposed to have been the first who advocated the simple humanity of Jesus, at the close of the 2d century. This doctrine, advocated by Arius about 318,

spread widely after the Reformation, when it was adopted by Lælius and Faustus Socinus.—*Bayle*. See *Arians*, *Socinians*, *Unitarians*.

ANTIUM, maritime city of Latium, now Porto d'Anzio, near Rome, after a long struggle for independence, became a Roman colony at the end of the great Latin war, 340-338 B.C. It was mentioned by Horace, and was a favorite retreat of the emperors and wealthy Romans, who erected many villas in its vicinity. The treasures deposited in the Temple of Fortune here were taken by Octavius Cæsar during his war with Antony, 41 B.C.

ANTWERP, the principal sea-port of Belgium, is mentioned in history in A.D. 517. It was a small republic in the 11th century. It was the first commercial city in Europe till the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Its fine Exchange built in 1881
Taken after a long siege by the Prince of Parma 1555
Truce of Antwerp (between Spain and United Provinces) 1609

Much injured by the imposition of a toll on the Scheldt by the treaty of Münster 1648
After Marlborough's victory at Ramillies, Antwerp surrenders without firing a shot June 6, 1708
The Barrier treaty concluded here Nov. 16, 1715
Taken by Marshal Saxe 1746
Occupied by the French 1792-3, 1794-1814
Civil war between the Belgians and the house of Orange. See *Belgium* 1890-31

The Belgian troops, having entered Antwerp, were opposed by the Dutch garrison, who, after a dreadful conflict, being driven into the citadel, cannonaded the town with red-hot balls and shells, doing immense mischief Oct. 27, 1890
The citadel bombarded by the French, Dec. 4; surrendered by Gen. Chassé Dec. 23, 1892
The Exchange burnt, and valuable archives, etc., destroyed Aug. 2, 1868
Proposal to strengthen the fortifications adopted, Aug., 1859

A Fine Art fête held Aug. 17-20, 1861
Great Napoleon wharf destroyed by fire, loss 25 lives and about £400,000 Dec. 2, "
Great fête at the opening of the port by the abolition of the Scheldt dues Aug. 8, 1863

APATITE, mineral phosphate of lime. About 1856 it began to be largely employed as manure. It is abundant in Norway, and in Sombroero, a small West India island.

APOCALYPSE, OR REVELATION, written by St. John in the Isle of Patmos about 95.—*Irenæus*. Some ascribe the authorship to Cerinthus, the heretic, and others to John, the presbyter, of Ephesus. In the first centuries many churches disowned it, and in the 4th century it was excluded from the sacred canon by the Council of Laodicea, but was again received by other councils, and confirmed by that of Trent, held in 1545, *et seq.* Although the book has been rejected by Luther, Michaelis, and others, and its authority questioned in all ages, from the time of Justin Martyr (who wrote his first Apology for the Christians in A.D. 130), yet its canonical authority is still almost universally acknowledged.

APOCRYPHA. In the preface to the Apocrypha it is said, "These books are neither found in the Hebrew nor in the Chalde."—*Bible*, 1539. The history of the Apocrypha ends 135 B.C. The books were not in the Jewish canon, were rejected at the Council of Laodicea about A.D. 360, but were received as canonical by the Roman Catholic Church, at the Council of Trent, on April 8, 1546. Parts of the Apocrypha are read as lessons by the Anglican Church.

1 Esdras, from about	B.C. 622-445
2 Esdras, "	"
Tobit, "	734-678
Judith, "	656
Esther, "	510
Wisdom of Solomon	"
Ecclesiastics (John)	300 or 183
Baruch	"
Song of the Three Children	"
History of Susannah	"
Bel and the Dragon	"
Prayer of Manasses	676
1 Maccabees, about	325-135
2 Maccabees, from about	187-161

There are also apocryphal writings in connection with the New Testament.

APOLLINARISTS, followers of Apollinaris, a reader in the church of Laodicea, who taught (363) that the

divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and that it was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin, as through a channel; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin, etc. These opinions were condemned by the Council of Constantinople, 381.

APOLLO, the god of the fine arts, medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, had many temples and statues erected to him, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, built 1363 B.C. See *Delphi*. His temple at Daphne, built 434 B.C., during a period in which pestilence raged, was burnt A.D. 363, and the Christians were accused of the crime. — *Legend*. The statue of Apollo Belvedere, discovered in the remains of Antium, in Italy, in 1508, was purchased by Pope Julius II., who placed it in the Vatican.

APOLLONICON, an elaborate musical instrument, constructed on the principle of the organ, was invented by Messrs. Flight & Robson, of St. Martin's Lane, Westminster, and exhibited by them first in 1817. — *Timba*.

APOPIITHEGM. Plutarch (A.D. 46-106) gives many apophthegms. Lord Bacon's Apophthegms, new and old, were printed 1625. C. C. Colton printed Lacon, or Many Things in a Few Words, 1822. Franklin's Proverbs out of Poor Richard's Almanac were begun 1732. He printed all together in a preface to the Almanac for 1757.

APOSTLES (Greek *apostolos*, one sent forth). Twelve were appointed by Christ, 31: viz., Simon Peter and Andrew (brothers), James and John (sons of Zebedee), Philip, Nathanael (or Bartholomew), Matthew (Levi), Thomas, James the Less (son of Alphaeus), Simon the Canaanite and Jude or Thaddeus (brothers), and Judas Iscariot. Matthias was elected in the room of Judas Iscariot, 33 (*Acts* i.); and Paul and Barnabas were appointed by the Holy Spirit, A.D. 45 (*Acts* xiii., 2).

APOSTLES' CREED, a summary of the Christian faith, attributed to the apostles, is mentioned by Rufinus, 890, and is generally believed to have been gradually composed a great while after their time. Irenæus, bishop of Lyons (A.D. 177), gives a similar creed. Its repetition in public worship was ordained in the Greek Church at Antioch, and in the Roman Church in the 11th century, whence it passed to the Church of England.

APOSTOLICI, a sect which arose at the end of the 2d century; they renounced marriage, wine, flesh, meats, etc. A second sect was founded by Segarelli about 1261. They wandered about, clothed in white, with long beards, dishevelled hair, and bare heads, accompanied by women whom they called their spiritual sisters, preaching against the growing corruption of the Church of Rome, and predicting its downfall. They renounced baptism, the mass, purgatory, etc., and by their enemies are accused of gross licentiousness. Segarelli was burnt alive at Parma in 1300, during a crusade against his followers, who were all dispersed in 1307.

APOTHECARY (literally a keeper of a store-house). On Oct. 10, 1345, Edward III. settled sixpence *per diem* for life on Coursus de Gangeland, "*Apothecarius London*," for taking care of him during his severe illness in Scotland. — *Rymer's Fœdera*. Apothecaries were exempted from serving on juries or other civil offices in 1712. The London Apothecaries' Company was separated from the Grocers' and incorporated 1617. Their hall was built in 1670; and their practice regulated and their authority extended over all England by 55 Geo. III., c. 19 (1815), amended by 6 Geo. IV., c. 138 (1825). The Botanical Garden at Chelsea was left by Sir Hans Sloane to the company of Apothecaries, Jan., 1753, on condition of their introducing every year fifty new plants, until their number should amount to 2000. The Dublin guild was incorporated in 1745. See *Pharmacy*.

APOTHEOSIS, a ceremony of the ancient nations of the world, by which they raised their kings and heroes to the rank of deities. The deifying a deceased emperor was begun at Rome by Augustus, in favor of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 13. — *Tillemont*.

APPARITIONS. Ghosts or spectres have been believed to appear by most nations. Saul caused the Witch of Endor to call up Samuel, 1066 B.C. The ghost of Cæsar is said to have appeared to Brutus on the night before the battle of Philippi, 42 B.C. Jung Stilling, in Germany, published "*Geisterkunde*," to prove that apparitions exist, 1803. Mrs. Crowe's

"Night Side of Nature" appeared in England in 1840, containing many cases of apparitions. Robert Dale Owen's "Footfalls on the Boundary of another World" appeared in 1860. Spiritualists believe in apparitions.

APPEAL, or Assize or Battle. By the old law of England, a man charged with murder might fight with the appellant, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In 1817, a young maid, Mary Ashford, was believed to have been violated and murdered by Abraham Thornton, who, in an appeal, claimed his right by his wager of battle, which the court allowed; but the appellant (the brother of the maid) refused the challenge, and the accused escaped, April 16, 1818. This law was immediately afterward struck from off the statute-book by 59 Geo. III. (1819).

APPEALS. In the time of Alfred (A.D. 869-901), appeals lay from courts of justice to the king in council; but being soon overwhelmed with appeals from all parts of England, he framed the body of laws which long served as the basis of English jurisprudence. The House of Lords is the highest court of appeal in civil causes. Courts of appeal at the Exchequer Chamber, in error from the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, were regulated by statutes in 1880 and 1881. A system of appeals prevails throughout the United States derived from English law. Appeals from English tribunals to the Pope were first introduced about 1151; were long vainly opposed, and were finally abolished by Henry VIII. in 1534. See *Priory Council*.

APPENZELL, a Swiss canton, threw off the feudal supremacy of the abbots of St. Gall early in the 15th century, and became the thirteenth member of the Swiss Confederation in 1518.

APPIAN WAY, an ancient Roman road, made by Appian Claudius Cæcus, while censor, 812 B.C.

APPLES. Several kinds are indigenous to England; but those in general use have been brought at various times from the Continent. Richard Harris, fruiterer to Henry VIII., is said to have planted a great number of the orchards in Kent, and Lord Scudamore, ambassador to France in the reign of Charles I., planted many of those in Herefordshire. Ray reckons 78 varieties of apples in his day (1688).

APPRAISERS. The valuation of goods for another was an early business in England; and so early as 1283, by the statute of merchants, "It was enacted that if they valued the goods of parties too high, the appraisers should take them at such price as they have limited."

APPRENTICES. Those of London were obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer, and blue gowns in winter, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1568. Ten pounds was then a great apprentice fee. From twenty to one hundred pounds were given in the reign of James I. — *Stow's Survey*. The apprentice tax, enacted 43 Geo. III., 1802. An act for the protection of apprentices, etc., was passed in 1851. The term of seven years, not to expire till the apprentice was 24 years old, required by the statute of Elizabeth (1568), was abolished in 1814. The apprentices of London have been at times very riotous; they rose into insurrection against foreigners on *Evil May-day*, which see. The system of apprenticeship has always existed to a certain extent in the United States.

APPROPRIATIONS (property taken from the Church), began in the time of William I., the parochial clergy being then commonly Saxons, and the bishops and higher clergy Normans. These impoverished the inferior clergy to enrich monasteries, which were generally possessed by the conqueror's friends. Where the churches and tithes were so appropriated, the vicar had only such a competency as the bishop or superior thought fit to allow. Pope Alexander IV. complained of this as the bane of religion, the destruction of the Church, and a poison that had infected the whole nation. — *Pardon*.

APRICOT, *Prunus Armeniaca*, first planted in England about 1540, by the gardener of Henry VIII. It originally came from Asia Minor.

APRIL, the fourth month of our year, the second of the ancient Romans.

APTERYX (wingless), a bird, a native of New Zealand, first brought to England in 1813, and deposited in the collection of the Earl of Derby. Fossil specimens of a gigantic species of this bird (named *Dinornis*) were discovered in New Zealand by Mr. Walter Mantell in 1848, and since.

ATULIA, a province in S. E. Italy, conquered by the

Normans, whose leader, Guiscard, received the title of Duke of Apulia from Pope Nicholas II. in 1059. After many changes of masters, it was absorbed into the kingdom of Naples in 1265.

AQUA TOFANA, a liquid poison used in Italy, and sold for many years at Naples by La Tofana or Torphanía, an old woman executed or imprisoned at Naples about 1719. A predecessor in the business, at Rome, was named La Spara. This poison is supposed to have been an arsenical preparation. It was clear, limpid, and tasteless, and sold in small vials under the name of Manna of St. Nicholas of Bari. Its operation was slow, and in the then state of chemistry its presence could not be detected after death.

AQUARIL, a sect said to have been founded by Tattian in the 2d century, who forbore the use of wine even in the sacrament, and used nothing but water, during persecution, when they met secretly in the night for fear of discovery. For this they were censured by Cyprian (martyred 258).

AQUARIUM or **AQUAVIVARIUM**, a vessel containing water (marine or fresh) in which animals and plants may coexist, mutually supporting each other; snails being introduced as scavengers. In 1849, Mr. N. B. Ward succeeded in growing sea-weeds in artificial seawater; in 1850, Mr. R. Warrington demonstrated the conditions necessary for the growth of animals and plants in jars of water; and in 1853 the glass tanks in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were set up under the skillful direction of Mr. D. Mitchell. In 1854, Mr. Gosse published "The Aquarium." Mr. W. Alford Lloyd, late of Portland Road, London, by his enterprise in collecting specimens, did much to increase the value and interest of aquaria. The great aquarium (50 yards long and 13 wide) at the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Paris, was constructed under his direction in 1860.

AQUATINT. See *Engraving*.

AQUEDUCT, an artificial water-course on an inclined plane. No remains of Greek aqueducts exist. Appian Claudius advised and constructed the first Roman aqueduct, as well as the *Appian Way*, about 513 B.C. Aqueducts of every kind were among the wonders of Rome.—*Italy*. There are now some remarkable aqueducts in Europe: that at Lisbon is of great extent and beauty; that at Segovia has 199 arches; and that at Versailles is three miles long, and of immense height, with 343 arches in three stories. The stupendous aqueduct on the Ellesmere Canal, in England, is 1007 feet in length, and 136 feet high: it was completed by T. Telford, and opened Dec. 26, 1805. The Lisbon aqueduct was completed in 1793, and the Croton aqueduct, near New York, was constructed between 1837 and 1842. The aqueduct to supply Marseilles with water was commenced in 1830.

AQUILEIA (Istria), made a Roman colony about 190 B.C., and fortified A.D. 163. Constantine II. was slain in a battle with Constans, fought at Aquileia toward the close of March, 340. Maximus defeated and slain by Theodosius, near Aquileia, July 28, 388. Theodosius defeated Eugenius and Arbogastes, the Gaul, near Aquileia, and remained sole emperor, Sept. 6, 394. Eugenius was put to death, and Arbogastes died by his own hand, mortified by his overthrow. St. Ambrose held a synod here in 381. In 452 Aquileia was almost totally destroyed by Attila the Hun, and near it in 489 Theodoric and the Ostrogoths totally defeated Odoacer, the king of Italy.

AQUITAINE, a province (S. W. France). Subdued by the Visigoths, 418, and taken from them by Clovis in 507. Henry II. of England inherited it from his mother, 1152. It was erected into a principality for Edward the Black Prince in 1362, but was annexed to France in 1370. The title of Duke of Aquitaine was taken by the crown of England on the conquest of this duchy by Henry V. in 1418. The province was lost in the reign of Henry VI.

ARABIA (W. Asia). The terms *Petræa* (stony), *Felix* (happy), and *Deserta* are said to have been applied to its divisions by Ptolemy about A.D. 140. The Arabs claim descent from Ishmael, the eldest son of Abraham, born 1910 B.C., *Gen. xvi*. The country was unsuccessfully invaded by Gallus, the Roman governor of Egypt, 24 B.C. In A.D. 632, the Arabians, under the name of Saracens, followers of Mohammed (born at Mecca, 570), their general and prophet, commenced their course of conquest. See *Mohammedanism*. The Arabs greatly favored literature and the sciences, especially mathematics, astronomy, and chemistry. To them we owe our ordinary numerals and arithmetical notation. The Koran was written in Ar-

abic (622-632). The Bible was printed in Arabic in 1671.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS (or 1001 Tales) were translated into French by Galland, and published in 1704, but their authenticity was not acknowledged till many years after. The best English translation from the Arabic is that of Mr. E. W. Lane, published in 1839, with valuable notes and beautiful illustrations, and reprinted in the United States by Harper & Brothers, New York.

ARABICI, a sect which sprung up in Arabia, whose distinguishing tenet was, that the soul died with the body, and rose again with it, 207.

ARAGON, part of the Roman Tarraconensis, a kingdom, N. E. Spain. It was conquered by the Carthaginians, who were expelled by the Romans about 200 B.C. It partook of the fortunes of the country, but became an independent monarchy in 1035. See under *Spain*.

ARAM, the ancient name of Syria, *which see*.

ARANJUEZ (Central Spain) contains a fine royal palace, at which several important treaties were concluded. On March 17, 1808, an insurrection broke out here against Charles IV. and his favorite, Godoy, the Prince of Peace. The former was compelled to abdicate in favor of his son, Ferdinand VII.

ARBELA. The third and decisive battle between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomanus decided the fate of Persia, Oct. 1, 331 B.C., on a plain in Assyria, between Arbela and Ganguamel. The army of Darius consisted of 1,000,000 foot and 40,000 horse; the Macedonian army amounted to only 40,000 foot and 7000 horse.—*Arrian*. The gold and silver found in the cities of Susa, Persepolis, and Babylon, which fell to Alexander from this victory, amounted to thirty millions sterling; and the jewels and other precious spoil, belonging to Darius, sufficed to load 20,000 mules and 5000 camels.—*Plutarch*.

ARBITRATION. Submission to arbitration was authorized and made equivalent in force to the decision of a jury, by 9 & 10 WILL III. (1698). Submissions to arbitration may be made rules of any court of law or equity, and arbitrators may compel the attendance of witnesses, 8 & 4 WILL IV., c. 42 (1838). See *Ouzel Galleys*. The Common Law Procedure Act (1854) authorizes the judges of superior courts to order compulsory arbitration: and by an act passed in 1859, railway companies may settle disputes with each other by arbitration.

ARBUTUS. The *Arbutus Andrachne*, Oriental strawberry-tree, was brought to England from the Levant about 1724.

ARCADIA, in the centre of the Peloponnesus, Greece. The Arcadians regarded their nation as the most ancient of Greece, and older than the moon (*Proselvri*), which word Döderlein conjectures to mean pre-Hellenic). They were more simple in their manners and moderate in their desires than the other Greeks, from whom they were separated by high mountains. Pelagius is said to have taught them to feed on acorns, as being more nutritious than herbs, their former food; for which they honored him as a god, 1581 B.C. Arcadia had twenty-five kings, whose history is altogether fabulous.

Magna Græcia, in S. Italy, said to have been colonized by Arcadians under Egeotrus, about 1710 B.C.; and under Evander..... B.C. 1240
Pelagius begins his reign..... 1521
Supposed institution of the Lupercalia, in honor of Jupiter by Lycaon; reigned..... 1514
Arcas, from whom the kingdom received its name, and who taught his subjects agriculture and the art of spinning wool..... 1514
Lycæan games instituted in honor of Pan 1320
Agapenor appears at the head of the Arcadians at the siege of Troy (*Homer*)..... 1194
The Lacedæmonians invade Arcadia, and are beaten by the women of the country, in the absence of their husbands (?)..... B.C. 1109
Aristocrates I. (of Orchomenus) is put to death for offering violence to the priestess of Diana..... 715
Aristocrates II. stoned to death, and a republic established..... 681
The supremacy of Sparta (acknowledged 560) is abolished by the Thebans; Megalopolis founded by Epaminondas..... 371
The Arcadians make alliance with Athens, and are defeated by Archidamus..... 367
Arcadia, having joined the Achean League, on its suppression becomes part of the Roman empire 146

ARCÈS-SUR-AUBE, France. From this place, after a severe battle with the allies, March 21, 1814, Napoleon retreated to Vitry.

ARCH. It appears in early Egyptian and Assyrian architecture. The oldest arch in Europe is probably in the Cloaca Maxima at Rome, constructed under the early kings, about 588 B.C. The Chinese bridges, which are very ancient, are of great magnitude, and are built with stone arches similar to those that have been considered a Roman invention.* The TRIUMPHAL arches of the Romans formed a leading feature in their architecture. The arch of Titus (A.D. 80), that of Trajan (114), and that of Constantine (312) were magnificent. The arches in our parks in London were erected about 1828. The Marble Arch, which formerly stood before Buckingham Palace (whence it was removed to Cumberland Gate, Hyde Park, in 1861) was modeled from the arch of Constantine. See *Hyde Park*.

ARCHANGEL (N. Russia), a city, is thus named from a monastery founded here, and dedicated to St. Michael in 1584. The passage to Archangel was discovered by the English navigator Richard Chancellor in 1583, and it was the only sea-port of Russia till the formation of the docks at Cronstadt, and foundation of St. Petersburg in 1703. The dreadful fire here, by which the Cathedral and upward of 3000 houses were destroyed, occurred in June, 1793.

ARCHBISHOP (Greek *archiepiscopos*), a title given in the 4th and 5th centuries to the bishops of chief cities, such as Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Constantinople, who presided over the other metropolitans and bishops in the districts attached to those places. The word is first found in the Apology against the Arians by Athanasius, who died 373. The Eastern archbishops have since been styled *patriarcha*.—*Riddle*.

ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN. The Elector of Brandenburg was appointed the hereditary arch-chamberlain of the German Empire by the golden bull of Charles IV. in 1356, and in that quality he bore the sceptre before the emperor.

ARCH-CHANCELLORS were appointed under the two first races of the kings of France (418–986), and when their territories were divided, the Archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves became Arch-chancellors of Germany, Italy, and Arles.

ARCHDEACON. The name was early given to the first or eldest deacon, who attended on the bishop without any power; but since the Council of Nice, his function is become a dignity, and set above that of priest, though anciently it was quite otherwise. The appointment in these countries is referred to 1075. There are seventy-one archdeacons in England (1866), and thirty-three in Ireland. The Archdeacon's Court is the lowest in ecclesiastical polity: an appeal lies from it to the Consistorial Court by 24 Henry VIII. (1532).

ARCHDUKE AND ARCHDUCHESS, a title given to members of the house of Austria since the end of the German empire in 1806.

ARCHERY. Plato ascribes the invention to Apollo, by whom it was communicated to the Cretans. Ishmael "became an archer" (*Gen. xxi., 20*), 1592 B.C.

* The new bridge of Chester, whose span is 200 feet, was commenced in 1827. The central arch of London Bridge is 152 feet, and the three cast iron arches of Southwark Bridge, which rest on massive stone piers and abutments are, the two side ones 21 feet each, and the centre 340 feet; thus the centre arch exceeds the admired bridge of San Spirito by four feet in the span, and the long-bow Rialto at Venice by 157 feet. See *Bridges*.

† There are no Protestant archbishops in the United States. The Roman Catholic Church is divided into seven archbishoprics, which are called provinces, namely: Baltimore, Md.; Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, La.; New York, N.Y.; Oregon; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal. In Great Britain the dignity is nearly coeval with the establishment of Christianity. Before the Saxons came into England there were three sees: London, York, and Caerleon-upon-Uak; but soon after the arrival of St. Austin he settled the metropolitan see at Canterbury, 492. See *Canterbury*. York continued archiepiscopal; but London and Caerleon lost the dignity. Caerleon was found, previously, to be too near the dominions of the Saxons; and in the time of King Arthur the archbishopric was transferred to St. David's, of which St. Sampson was of early institution in Ireland. Four archbishoprics were constituted in Ireland, 1151, namely, Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam; until then the Archbishop of Canterbury had jurisdiction over the Irish as well as English bishops, in like manner as the Archbishop of York had jurisdiction over those of Scotland. Of these four archbishoprics two were reduced to bishoprics, namely, Cashel and Tuam, conformably with the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. (1828), by which also the number of sees in Ireland was to be reduced (as the incumbents of ten of them respectively died) from twenty-two to twelve, the present number.

The Philistine archers overcame Saul (1 Sam. xxxi., 3), 1035 B.C. David commanded the use of the bow to be taught (2 Sam. i., 18). Aster of Amphipolis, having been slighted by Philip, king of Macedon, at the siege of Methone, 353 B.C., shot an arrow, on which was written, "Aimed at Philip's right eye," which struck it and put it out; Philip threw back the arrow with these words: "If Philip take the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word.

Archery introduced into England previously to... 440
Harold and his two brothers were killed by arrows shot from the cross-bows of the Norman soldiers at the battle of Hastings in... 1066
Richard I. revived archery in England in 1190, and was himself killed by an arrow in... 1199
The victories of Crecy (1346), Poitiers (1356), and Agincourt (1415) were won chiefly by archers.*
Four thousand archers surrounded the houses of Parliament, ready to shoot the king and the members, 21 Richard II.—(*Stow*)... 1397
The citizens of London formed into companies of archers in the reign of Edward III.; and into a corporate body by the style of "The Fraternity of St. George," 29 Henry VIII... 1538
Roger Ascham's "*Toxophilus, the School of Shooting*," published in... 1571

ARCHES, COURT or, the most ancient Consistory Court, chiefly a court of appeal from inferior jurisdictions within the province of Canterbury. It derives its name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (*Sancta Maria de Arcubus*), London, where it was held; and whose top is raised on stone pillars built archwise.—*Cowell*. Appeals from this court lie to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, by statute, 1832.

ARCHITECTURE (from the Greek *archi-tekton*, chief artificer), ornamental building. The five great orders of architecture are the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian (*Greek*); the Tuscan and Composite (*Roman*). The Gothic began to prevail in the 9th century. See *The Orders respectively*, and *Gothic*.

The Pyramids of Egypt begun about	B.C. 1500
Solomon's Temple begun	1004
Blirs Nimrod, in Assyria, about	900
The Doric order begins about	600
Doric Temple at Egina	560
Temple of Jupiter and Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, founded	616
Babylon built	600
The Ionic order begins about	500–420
The Corinthian order begins	335
Choragic Monument of Lysicrates	325
Architecture flourishes at Athens	480–820
Erechtheum at Athens	450–420
The Parthenon finished	438
The Pantheon, etc., built at Rome	A.D. 18
The Colosseum (or Coliseum)	70
Hadrian builds temples at Rome, etc.	117
Diocletian's palace at Spalatro	284
Basilicas at Rome	320–900
St. Sophia, at Constantinople, begun	532
Rock-cut temples in India—Caves of Ellora ..	500–800
Canterbury Cathedral founded	602
Mosque of Omar, at Jerusalem	637
York Minster begun about	1421
St. Peter's, Rome	1450–1626
St. Paul's, London	1678–1710

EMINENT ARCHITECTS.

	Born. Died.
Vitruvius, about	P.C. 27
William of Wickham	A.D. 1245–1405
Michael Angelo Buonarroti	1474–1564
A. Palladio	1518–1580
Inigo Jones	1572–1632
Bernini	1598–1680
Christopher Wren	1632–1723
J. Vanbrugh	1690–1726
James Gibbs	1674–1754
R. and J. Adams	1728–1794
A. W. Pugin	1811–1852
C. Barry	1798–1860

An Architectural Club was formed in 1791. An Architectural Society existed in London in 1808. The ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS was founded in 1834—Earl de Grey, president, 1835–61. The Architectural Society, established in 1831, was united to the Institute in 1842. The Architectural Association began about 1846.

* The long-bow was six feet long, and the arrow three feet; the usual range from 300 to 400 yards. Robin Hood is said to have shot from 600 to 800 yards. A Persian hero, Arish, is stated to have shot over between 400 and 500 miles, as related by Ferdouni! The cross-bow was fixed to a stock, and discharged with a trigger.

ARCHONS. When royalty was abolished at Athens, in memory of King Codrus, killed in battle, 1044 B.C. (or 1070), the executive government was vested in elective magistrates called archons, whose office continued for life. Medon, eldest son of Codrus, was the first archon. The office was limited to ten years 753 B.C., and to one year 683 B.C.

ARCOLA (Lombardy), the site of battles between the French under Bonaparte, and the Austrians under Field-marshal Alvinzi, fought Nov. 15-17, 1796. The result was the loss on the part of the Austrians of 18,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns. The loss of the French was estimated at 15,000. They became masters of Italy. In one of the contests Bonaparte was in most imminent danger, and was only rescued by the impetuosity of his troops.

ARCOT (East Indies). This city (founded 1716) was taken by Colonel Clive, Aug. 31, 1751; was retaken, but again surrendered to Colonel Coote, Feb. 10, 1760. Besieged by Hyder Ali, when the British under Colonel Baillie suffered severe defeats, Sept. 10 and Oct. 31, 1790. Arcot has been subject to Great Britain since 1801. See *India*.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS. See *Northwest Passage* and *Franklin's Expedition*.

ARDAGH, an ancient prelate in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, who made his nephew, Mell, the first bishop, previously to 454. This prelate was formerly held with Kilmore; but since 1743 it has been held in commendam with Tuam. It was united with Kilmore in 1839, and with Elphin in 1841.

ARDEE (Ireland), sacked by Edward Bruce, 1315; taken and sacked by the rebels in Oct., 1641.

ARDFORT AND AGHADOE, bishoprics in Ireland long united; the former was called the bishopric of Kerry; Ert presided in the 6th century. William Fuller, appointed in 1663, became bishop of Limerick in 1667, since when Ardfert and Aghadoe have been united to that prelate. Near the cathedral, an anchorite tower, 130 feet high, the loftiest and finest in the kingdom, suddenly fell, 1770.

ARDOCH. See *Greampana*.

AREIOPAGUS or **AREOPAGUS**, a venerable Greek tribunal, said to have heard causes in the dark, because the judges should be blind to all but facts, instituted at Athens about 1507 B.C.—*Arund. Marbles*. The name is derived from the Greek *Areios pagos*, the Hill of Mars, through the tradition that Mars was the first who was tried there for the murder of Halirrhothus, who had violated his daughter Alcippe. The powers of this court were enlarged by Solon about 594 B.C., but diminished by the jealousy of Pericles, 461 B.C. Paul preached on Mars' Hill A.D. 52 (*Acts xvii*).

AREOI, a society existing from time immemorial in Tahiti, with seven grades. Its members must kill all their children as soon as they are born.

AREZZO, near the ancient Arretium, or Aretinum, an Etrurian city, which made peace with Rome for 80 years, 308 B.C., was besieged by the Galli Senones about 283 B.C., who defeated the Roman army Metellus sent to its relief—a disgrace avenged signally by Dolabella. Arezzo was an ancient bishopric: the cathedral was founded in 1277. It is renowned as the birth-place of Mæcenas, Petrarch, Vasari, and other eminent men. Michael Angelo was born in the vicinity.

ARGAND LAMP. Invented by Aimé Argand, a Frenchman, 1782.

ARGAUM, in the Deccan, India, where Sir A. Wellesley, on Nov. 29, 1808, thoroughly defeated the Rajah of Berar and the Mahratta chief Scindiah, who became, in consequence, quite subservient to the British.

ARGENTARIA, Alsace (now COLMAR, N. E. France), where the Roman emperor Gratian totally defeated the Alemanni, and secured the peace of Gaul, 378.

ARGENTINE (or **LA PLATA**) **CONFEDERATION**, S. America, 13 provinces. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1515; settled by them in 1563, and formed part of the great viceroyalty of Peru till 1778, when it became that of Rio de la Plata. It joined the insurrection in 1811, and became independent in 1816. It was at war with Brazil from 1826 to 1828, for the possession of Uruguay, which became independent as Monte Video, and at war with France from 1838-40. Buenos Ayres seceded in 1853, and was reunited in 1859. An insurrection began in San Juan in Nov., 1861, and was suppressed in Jan., 1861. J. Urquiza, elected president Nov. 20, 1853, was succeeded

by Dr. S. Derqui, Feb. 8, 1860. Gen. B. Mitre, elected for six years, assumed the president's office Oct. 13, 1862. In April, 1865, Lopez, president of Paraguay, made an alliance with Buenos Ayres, declared war against Mitre, and invaded the Argentine territories, May. Mitre made an alliance with Brazil. Population in 1859, about 1,171,900. See *Buenos Ayres* for the disputes with that state.

ARGINUSÆ ISLES, between Lesbos and Asia Minor; near these Conon and the Athenian fleet defeated the Spartan admiral Callicratidas, 406 B.C.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION, 1263 B.C. (1925, *Clinton*), undertaken by Jason to avenge the death of his kinsman Phryxus, and recover his treasures seized by his murderer, Æetes, king of Colchia. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchia having been adorned with the figure of a ram, it induced the poets to pretend that the journey of Jason was for the recovery of the golden fleece. This is the first naval expedition on record. Many kings and heroes accompanied Jason, whose ship was called *Argo*, from its builder.—*Dryden*.

ARGOS, the most ancient city of Greece, said to have been founded either by Inachus, 1856 B.C., or his son Phoroneus, 1907, received its name from Argus, the fourth of the Inachidæ, 1711 B.C.

Reign of Triopas: Polycæon seizes part of the kingdom, and calls it after his wife, *Messenia*. B.C. 1559

Gelano, last of the Inachidæ, deposed by Danaus, an Egyptian. 1475

Feast of the *Plumbeaux*, instituted in honor of Hypernestra, who saved her husband, Lynceus, son of Ægyptus, on his nuptial night, while her forty-nine sisters sacrificed theirs, at the command of their father, Danaus. 1425

Lynceus dethrones Danaus. 1426

The kingdom divided by the brothers Acræsius and Proetus. 1344 (1818, *CL*)

Perseus, grandson of Acræsius, leaves Argos, and founds Mycenæ (*which see*). 1313

The Heraclidæ retake the Peloponnesus, and Temenus seizes Argos. 1109

Phelidon's prosperous rule. 770-730

The Argives fine Sicyon and Ægina for helping Cleomenes of Sparta, with whom they are at war. 614

Sparta becomes superior to Argos. 496-490

Themistocles an exile at Argos. 471

The Argives destroy Mycenæ and regain their superiority. 463

Peloponnesian War—Argos long neutral; but joins Athens. 420

The aristocratical party makes peace with Sparta, and overthrows the democratical government. 417

A reaction—alliance with Athens resumed. 396

Pyrrhus of Macedon slain while besieging Argos. 273

Argos long governed by tyrants supported by Macedon; it is freed and joins the Achaean League. 229

Subjugated by the Romans. 146

Argos taken from the Venetians. A.D. 1694

Taken by the Turks 1716, who held it until. 1826

United to Greece under King Otto (*see Greece*) Jan. 25, 1833

ARGYLE (W. Scotland), **BISHOPRIC** or, founded about 1900, Ewaldus being the first bishop; the diocese was previously part of the see of Dnnkeld; it ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, 1688. Argyle and the Isles is a post-revolution bishopric, 1847. See *Bishoprics*.

ARIANS, the followers of Arius of Alexandria, who preached against the divinity of Christ about 315, and died in 336. The controversy was taken up by Constantine, who presided at the Council of Nice, 325, when the Arians were condemned; but their doctrine prevailed for a time in the East. It was favored by Constantius II., 341; and carried into Africa under the Vandals in the 6th century, and into Asia under the Goths. Servetus published his treatise against the Trinity, 1531, and was burnt, 1553. See *Athanasian Creed*. Leggatt, an Arian, was burnt at Smithfield in 1614.

ARIKERA, ARKARY. In India. Here Lord Cornwallis entirely routed the army of Tippoo Sahb, May 14, 1791, about nine miles from Seringapatam.

ARISTOTELIAN PHILOSOPHY: the most comprehensive system ever devised by man. Aristotle was born at Stagyræ (hence termed the Stagyræite), 384 B.C.; was a pupil of Plato from 364 to 347; became preceptor of Alexander, son of Philip of Macedon, in 342; and died in 322. He divided the circle of knowl-

edge into Metaphysics and Logic, Physics, including part of the science of mind, and Ethics. His philosophy was too much exalted by the schoolmen during the Middle Ages, and too much depreciated after the Reformation. His works on natural science contain a vast collection of facts, and an extraordinary mixture of sound and chimerical opinions. To him is attributed the assertion that nature abhors a vacuum, an opinion now maintained by some eminent modern philosophers.

ARITHMETIC is said to have been introduced from Egypt into Greece by Thales about 600 B.C. The Chinese used the abacus at an early period. It is asserted that the ancient Hindus adopted a system having ten as a basis.

The oldest treatise upon arithmetic is by Euclid (7th, 8th, and 9th books of his *Elements*), about B.C. 800

The sexagesimal arithmetic of Ptolemy was used A.D. 130

Diophantus of Alexandria was the author of thirteen books of arithmetical questions (of which six are now extant).....about 153

Notation by nine digits and zero known at least as early as the 6th century in Hindostan—introduced from thence into Arabia about 900—into Europe about 980—into France, by Gerbert, 991—into Spain, 1060—into England.....1253

The date in Catton's *Mirror of the World*, Arabic characters, is.....1430

Arithmetic of decimals invented.....1453

John Shirwood's (Bishop of Durham) *Ludus Arithmetice* printed at Rome.....1453

First work printed in England on arithmetic (*de arte Supputandi*) was by Tonstall, bishop of Durham.....1522

The theory of decimal fractions was perfected by Napier, in his *Rhabdologia*, in.....1617

Cocker's arithmetic appeared in.....1677

Nystrom's Tonal System, with 16 as a basis, published.....1863

ARIZONA, a territory of the United States, originally part of New Mexico, was organized Feb. 24, 1863; capital, Tucson.

ARK. Mount Ararat is venerated by the Armenians from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's ark rested after the universal deluge, 2347 B.C. But Apamea, in Phrygia, claims to be the spot; and medals have been struck there with a chest on the waters, and the letters NOE, and two doves: this place is 300 miles west of Ararat. The ark was 300 cubits in length, 60 in breadth, and 30 high; but most interpreters suppose this cubit to be about a foot and a half, and not the geometrical one of six.

ARK OF THE COVENANT, or of the Testimony, was constructed when Moses made the Tabernacle, 1492 B.C.

ARKANSAS, originally part of Louisiana, purchased from France by the United States in 1803, was admitted into the Union 1836, and seceded from it March 20, 1861. Several battles were fought in this state in 1862 and 1863. Capital, Little Rock. The Union government reorganized in 1864.

ARKLOW (in Wicklow), where a battle was fought between the insurgent Irish, amounting to 31,000, and a small regular force of British, which signally defeated them, June 10, 1798. The town was nearly destroyed by the insurgents in May previous.—Native gold was discovered in Arklow in Sept., 1796.—*Phil. Trans.*, vol. 86.

ARLES, an ancient town in France, in 879 the capital of the kingdom of Arles or Lower Burgundy. Here are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, capable of holding between 20,000 and 30,000 persons. English bishops are said to have been present at the council held here against the Donatists, 314.

ARMADA, THE INVINCIBLE. The famous Spanish armament, so called, consisted of 130 ships of war, besides transports, etc., 2650 great guns, 20,000 soldiers, 11,000 sailors, and 2000 volunteers, under the Duke of Medina Sidonia, and 180 priests and monks. It sailed from the Tagus May 28-30, 1588, and arrived in the Channel July 19, 1588, and was defeated the next day by Drake and Howard. Ten fire-ships having been sent into the enemies' fleet, they cut their cables, put to sea, and endeavored to return to their rendezvous between Calais and Gravelines; the English fell upon them, took many ships, and Admiral Howard maintained a running fight from the 21st of July to the 28th, obliging the shattered fleet to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, where a storm dispersed them, and the

remainder of the armament returned by the North Sea to Spain. The Spaniards lost fifteen capital ships in the engagement, and 5000 men; seventeen ships were lost or taken on the coast of Ireland, and upward of 5000 men were drowned, killed, or taken prisoners. The English lost but one ship. About one third of the armament returned to Spain.

ARMAGEDDON. "The mountain of the city that spoils." Probably the high land of Esdraelon, where many battles have taken place. Robinson, in 1838 and 1862, identified Lejjur, the Roman Legu, with the ancient Megiddo, the city that spoils, which thus gives a name to the mountains and elevated plains near by. The name is used in the Apocalypse for the great final battle-field of the wicked against God.

ARMAGH, in N. Ireland, of which it was the metropolis from the 5th to the 9th century, was the first ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, its first bishop, about 444, who is said to have built the first cathedral 450. Six saints of the Roman Calendar have been bishops of this see. In the king's books, by an extent taken 15 James I., it is valued at £400 sterling a year; and, until lately, was estimated at £15,000 per annum. The see was reconstituted in 1151.—*Bedford*. Armagh was ravaged by the Danes on Easter day, 852, and by O'Neill in 1564.

ARMAGNACS, a political party in France, followers of the Duke of Orleans, derived their name from his father-in-law, the Count of Armagnac. About 1500 of this party were massacred at Paris in May, 1418, by their opponents, the followers of the Duke of Burgundy.

ARMED NEUTRALITY, the confederacy of the northern powers against England, formed by the Empress of Russia in 1790; ended in 1791. The confederacy was renewed, and a treaty ratified in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers, Dec. 16, 1800. The principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms being contrary to the maritime system of England, the British cabinet remonstrated, war ensued, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the fleet of Denmark before Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. This event, and the murder of the Emperor Paul of Russia, led to the dissolution of the Armed Neutrality.

ARMENIA, Asia Minor. Here Noah is said to have resided when he left the ark, 2347 B.C. Armenia, after forming part of the Assyrian, Median, and Persian empires, became subject to the Greek kings of Syria after the defeat of Antiochus the Great, 190 B.C.; the Romans established the kingdoms of Armenia Major and Minor, but their influence over them was frequently interrupted by the aggressions of the Parthians. The modern Christian Kingdom of Armenia arose about 1080 in the rebellion of Philaretus Brachanous against the Greek emperor. It lasted, amid many struggles, till the 14th century. In all their political troubles the Armenians have maintained the profession of Christianity. Their Church is governed by patriarchs not subject to Rome. Since 1715 an Armenian convent has existed at Venice, where books on all subjects are printed in the Armenian language.

City of Artaxata built.....B.C. 186
Antiochus Epiphanes invades Armenia.....105
Tigranes the Great reigns in Armenia Major.....95-60
Becomes King of Syria, and assumes the title of "King of Kings".....83
Defeated by Lucullus, 69; he lays his crown at the feet of Pompey.....66
His son, Artavasdes, reigns, 64; he assists Pompey against Julius Cæsar, 48; and the Parthians against Marc Antony.....50
Antony subdues, and sends him loaded with silver chains to Egypt.....34
Artaxias, his son, made king by the Parthians.....33
Deposed by the Romans, who enthroned Tigranes II. 20
Armenia subjected to Parthia.....A.D. 15
Reconquered by Germanicus, grandson of Augustus.....18
After many changes Tiridates is made king by the Romans.....68
The Parthian conquerors of Armenia are expelled by Trajan.....115
Severus makes Volagares king of part of Armenia.....199
Christianity introduced between.....100-200
Armenia added to the Persian empire.....312
Tiridates obtains the throne through Diocletian, 286; is expelled by Narses, 294; restored by Galerius.....298
On his death, Armenia becomes subject to Persia, 342; is made neutral by Rome and Persia, 354, who divide it by treaty.....448

Armenia conquered and reconquered by the Greek and Persian sovereigns.....677-687
 And by the Greek emperors and the Mohammedans.....693-1065
 Leon VI., last king of Armenia, taken prisoner by the Saracens, 1376; released; he dies at Paris...1393
 Overrun by the Mongols, 1235; by Timur, 1333;
 by the Turks, 1516; by the Persians, 1534; by the
 Turks.....1583
 Shah Abbas, of Persia, surrenders Armenia to the
 Turks, but transports 22,000 Armenian families
 into his own states.....1589
 Overrun by the Russians.....1928
 Surrender of Erzeroum.....July, 1829
 (See *Syria* and *Russo-Turkish War*.)

ARMENIAN ERA, commenced on the 9th of July, 552; the ecclesiastical year on the 11th of August. To reduce this last to our time, add 561 years and 221 days; and in leap years subtract one day from March 1 to August 10. The Armenians used the old Julian style and months in their correspondence with Europeans.

ARMILLARY SPHERE, an instrument devised to give an idea of the motions of the heavenly bodies. It is commonly made of brass, and disposed in such a manner that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere are seen in their natural position and motion; the whole being comprised in a frame. It is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes about 256 B.C., and was employed by Tycho Brahe and other astronomers.

ARMINIANS (OR REMONSTRANTS) derive their former name from James Arminius (or Harmensen), a Protestant divine, of Leyden, Holland (died 1609); the latter name from his followers having presented a *Remonstrance* to the States-General in 1610. They separated from the Calvinists, considering Calvin's views of grace and predestination in opposition to free will too severe. A fierce controversy raged to 1625, when the Arminians, who had been exiled, returned to their homes. Their doctrines were condemned in 1619, at the Synod of Dort (*which see*). The Calvinists were then sometimes styled Gomarists, from Gomar, the chief opponent to Arminius. James I. and Charles I. favored the doctrines of the Arminians, which still prevail largely in Holland and elsewhere.

ARMOR. That of Goliath is described (about 1063 B.C.) 1 Sam. xvii., 6. The warlike Europeans at first despised any other defense than the shield. Skins and padded hides were first used; and brass and iron armor, in plates or scales, followed. The first body armor of the Britons was skins of wild beasts, exchanged, after the Roman conquest, for the well-tanned leathern cuirass.—*Tuetius*. This latter continued till the Anglo-Saxon era. Hengist is said to have had scale armor, A.D. 449. The Norman armor formed breeches and jacket, 1066. The hauberk had its hood of the same piece, 1100. John wore a surcoat over a hauberk of rings set edgewise, 1199. The heavy cavalry were covered with a coat of mail, Henry III., 1216. Some horsemen had visors and skull-caps, same reign. Armor became exceedingly splendid about 1350. The armor of plate commenced 1407. Black armor, used not only for battle, but for mourning, Henry V., 1413. The armor of Henry VII. consisted of a cuirass of steel in the form of a pair of stays, about 1500. Armor ceased to reach below the knees, Charles I., 1625. In the reign of Charles II. officers wore no other armor than a large gorget, which is commemorated in the diminutive ornament known at the present day.—*Mejrick*.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS became hereditary in families at the close of the 12th century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, and were employed by the Crusaders, in order at first to distinguish noblemen in battle, 1100. The lines to denote colors in arms, by their direction or intersection, were invented by Columbiere in 1639. Armorial bearings were taxed in 1798, and again in 1808. The United States and each of the states has a device equivalent to armorial bearings, with a motto. The armorial bearings of the English sovereigns are given under the article *England*.

ARMORICA, now Brittany, N. France, was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 56 B.C. Many Gauls retired there and preserved the Celtic tongue, A.D. 564. See *Brittany*.

ARMS. The club was the first offensive weapon; then followed the mace, the battle-axe, pike, spear, javelin, sword and dagger, bows and arrows. Pliny ascribes the invention of the sling to the Phœnicians. See *articles on the various weapons throughout the volume*.

ARMS. See *Armorial bearings* and *Heraldry*.

ARMS' BILL, for the repression of crime and insurrection in Ireland, was passed Oct. 15, 1831. It was a revival of the expired statutes of George III. The guns registered under this act throughout the kingdom at the close of the first year scarcely amounted to 3000, and the number was equally small of all other kinds of arms. The new Arms' Bill passed Aug. 22, 1843. It has been since renewed, but has not been rigidly enforced.

ARMY. Ninus and Semiramis had armies amounting to nearly two millions of fighting men, 2017 B.C. The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul, 1093 B.C.—*Eusebius*. The army of Xerxes invading Greece is said to have been 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horse: 430 B.C. One of the first standing armies of which we have any account is that of Philip of Macedon. The army which Darius opposed to Alexander the Great (332 B.C.) is set down as between 750,000 and a million. The first standing army which existed as such, in modern times, was maintained in France by Charles VII. in 1445. The chief European nations have had in their service the following armies: Spain, 160,000 men; Great Britain, 310,000; Prussia, 350,000; Turkey, 450,000; Austria, 500,000; Russia, 500,000; and France, 650,000. Estimated number in Europe in 1863, 6,000,000 soldiers, 1,000,000 horses, 11,000 guns.

ARMY, UNITED STATES. The standing army of the United States may be said to have begun with the organization of the War Department, Aug. 7, 1799. The army in 1796 was 1200 strong; in 1791, 900 men were added. In 1793, in view of war with France, a provisional 10,000 men was authorized, which allowed number was the next year enlarged to about 40,000 regulars and as many volunteers. Some officers were appointed and men raised, but the danger passed away, and the standing army was in 1802 fixed at about the old force. During the war of 1813 the army was increased; 25,000 regulars were voted; and in January of that year, 50,000 volunteers were authorized. At the peace of 1815 the army was disbanded. In 1831 a peace establishment was organized. The Florida War lasted from 1835 to 1842, and required a force increased by regulars and militia. At the beginning of the Mexican War, May, 1846, the regular army was 7344 strong, General Taylor having with him in Texas 8354. During that war 29,000 regulars were enlisted and 50,000 volunteers employed. After the war the army was reduced to its previous strength. April 15, 1861, the first levy against the rebellion was made by the call for 75,000 volunteers. May 8, 42,000 more volunteers were called out for three years or the war. July 92, Congress authorized the President to call for 500,000 volunteers for any proper term, and on the 25th another force of 500,000 was permitted. The actual numbers of the United States arrivals in the field, Aug., 1862, was 1,125,416, of which the regular army was 43,014. Up to the beginning of 1863 the whole number of volunteers sent into the field was 1,276,946. The maximum strength of the army is now fixed by the act of July 93, 1864, at 75,832 rank and file; its present strength is fixed at 54,302; and, as soon as the ranks are filled, it is designed to raise the standard of qualifications required for enlistments.

ARMY, BRITISH, mainly arose in the reign of Charles II. In 1661, in consequence of the extinction of feudal tenures. The first five regiments of British infantry were established between 1638 and 1680. James II. established several regiments of dragoon guards (1685-8). In 1685 the army consisted of 7000 foot and 1700 cavalry. Standing armies were introduced by Charles I. in 1638; they were declared illegal in England, 81 Charles II., 1679; but one was then gradually forming, which was maintained by William III., 1689, when the Mutiny Act was passed. See *Regiments*. Grose's "History of the British Army" was published in 1801. The effective rank and file of the army actually serving in the pay of Great Britain on the 24th of Dec., 1800, amounted to 168,082; and the estimates of the whole army in that year were £17,973,000. The militia, volunteers, and other auxiliary forces were of immense amount at some periods of the war ending in 1815. The strength of the volunteer corps was greatest between the years 1798 and 1804, in which latter year this species of force amounted to 410,000 men, of whom 70,000 were Irish; and the militia had increased to 130,000 men, previously to the regular regiments being recruited from its ranks in 1809. The following are statements of the effective military strength of the United Kingdom at the periods mentioned, and of the sums voted for military expenditure:

	Men.	Sum voted.
1780, Time of war: troops of the line	110,000	£7,841,000
1800, War.....	168,000	17,973,000
1810, War: army including foreign troops.....	300,000	26,748,000
1815, Last year of the war.....	300,000	89,150,000
1820, Time of peace; war embra- nces.....	88,100	18,238,000
1830, Peace.....	98,300	6,991,000
1840, Peace.....	93,471	6,890,267
1850, Peace.....	99,118	6,768,488
1852, Peace (except Kafir War).....	101,987	7,018,164
1854, War with Russia.....	112,977	7,167,486
1855, War with Russia.....	178,046*	13,721,158
1856, War with Russia (effective men 154,806).....	206,830	14,545,059
(Sept. 5, 1856, reduced to 125,000 men, ex- clusive of the Indian army.)		
1859, Prospect of European war in April—June (in Great Brit- ain).....	109,640	13,300,000
(Only those at home.)		
1860, War with China.....	232,862	14,842,000
1861.....	312,778	14,168,621
1862.....	"	"
1863 (With Indian army).....	220,918	15,060,237

ARMY, AND NAVY, AND OTHER CHARGES OF THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

	Original Esti- mate 1854-5.	Actual Charge, 1854-5.	Estimate for 1855-6.
Army.....	£6,387,496	£1,167,406	£13,721,158
Navy.....	7,487,948	10,417,309	10,716,328
Ordnance.....	3,345,573	5,896,662	7,808,043
Transports (increase in Navy).....		3,589,474	5,181,465
Total.....	£17,221,312	£27,153,981	£37,427,093

VOLUNTEERS in Great Britain in 1862 stated to be 167,291.

BRITISH ARMY; NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES IN 1840.

	Life Guards.	Horse Guards.	Foot Guards.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
English.....	724	867	4514	6174	35,785
Scotch.....	67	29	412	781	12,046
Irish.....	19	10	64	2569	36,531
Total.....	810	899	4650	9594	84,362

The Army Service Acts: 12 & 13 Vict., c. 37 (June 21, 1847), and 18 Vict., c. 4..... Feb. 27, 1855
The Mutiny Act is passed annually; alterations were made in this Act and in the Articles of War in 1855. See *Militia and Volunteers*.

Officers in the service of the East India Company to have the same rank and precedence as those in the regular army..... April 25, "

The office of Master General of the Ordnance abolished, and the civil administration of the Army and Ordnance vested in the hands of Lord Panmure, the Minister of War..... May 25, "

Examination of staff officers previous to their appointment ordered..... April 9, 1867

The army largely recruited in 1857 and 1858, in consequence of the war in India.

The East India Company's army was transferred to the queen..... 1859

Much dissatisfaction arose in that army in consequence of no bounty being granted; and threat- enings of mutiny appeared, which subsided after an arrangement was made granting discharge to those who desired it. See *India*..... 1859

Examination of candidates for the Military Academy, previously confined to pupils from Sandhurst, was thrown open, 1856; the principle of this measure was affirmed by the House of Commons by vote..... April 26, 1858

By 22 & 23 Vict., c. 42, provision made for a reserve force, not to exceed 20,000 men, who had been in her majesty's service..... 1859

Flogging virtually abolished in the army: First-class soldiers to be degraded to second class before being liable to it..... Nov. 9, "

A report of a commission in 1858 causes great sanitary improvements in the army barracks, etc., under the direction of Mr. Sidney Herbert... 1859-60

ARMY OF OCCUPATION. The allied powers, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, by the treaty signed Nov. 20, 1815, established the boundaries of France, and stipulated for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years, to the intense disgust of the natives.

* Besides this national army, 14,950 foreign troops were voted for the service of the year 1845-6; and the English militia was called out, and increased to the number of 120,000 men, thus forming a total of 312,295, exclusive of 20,000 Turkish auxiliaries taken into British pay.

AROMATICS. Acron of Agrigentum is said to have been the first who caused great fires to be made, and aromatics to be thrown into them, to purify the air, by which means he put a stop to the plague at Athens, 473 B.C.—*Nouv. Diet.*

ARPA, DYNASTY OF, founded in Hungary, A.D. 899, by Arpad the Magyar, who died 907; ended with Andrew III., 1301.

ARPINUM (S. Italy), celebrated as the birthplace of Cicero, Jan. 8, 106 B.C.; many remains still bear his name.

ARQUES (N. France). Near here the League army, commanded by the Duc de Mayenne, was defeated by Henry IV., Sept. 21, 1589.

ARRACAN, a province of N.E. India. Arracan, the capital, was taken by the Burmese, 1783; and taken from them by General Morrison, April 1, 1825. The subjugation of the whole province soon followed.

ARRAIGNMENT consists in reading the indictment by the officer of the court, and calling upon the prisoner to say whether he is guilty or not guilty. Formerly, persons who refused to plead in cases of felony were pressed to death by weights placed upon the breast. A person standing mute was declared convicted by an act passed 1773; but in 1827 the court was directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" in such cases. See *Mute*.

ARRAS (N.E. of France), the ancient Atrebatas, the seat of a bishop since 390. Here a treaty was concluded between the King of France and Duke of Burgundy, when the latter abandoned his alliance with England, Sept. 22, 1435. Another treaty was concluded by Maximilian of Austria with Louis XI. of France, whereby the counties of Burgundy and Artois were given to the dauphin as a marriage portion; this latter was entered into in 1482.—*Vélu*. Arras was held by the Austrians from 1493 till 1640, when it was taken by Louis XIII.

ARRAY. On Dec. 23, 1394, Edward II. directed the Bishop of Durham to make "arraier" his men-of-arms, horse and foot, and cause them to proceed to Portsmouth; thence to proceed to the war in Gascony.—*Rymers's Fodera*. Hallam says that this was the earliest commission of array that he could find, and that the latest was dated 1567. The attempt of Charles I. to revive commissions of array in 1642, founded on a statute of Henry IV., was strenuously opposed as illegal.

ARREST FOR DEBT. The State of New York was the first to abolish the law of arrest for debt (1831). The other states have followed in the same direction at various times.

ARRETINUM. See *Arezzo*.

ARSENAL, a great military or naval repository. The largest in England is at Woolwich, *which see*. The arsenals of the United States government within the rebel states, with the exception of Fortress Monroe, passed into the hands of the rebels at their recession. Those maintained by the government in 1864 were as follows:

Arsenal.	State.	Post-office.
Kennebec.....	Maine.....	Augusta.
Springfield (army).....	Massachusetts.....	Springfield.
Watertown.....	Massachusetts.....	Watertown.
Champlain.....	Vermont.....	Vergennes.
Watervliet.....	New York.....	West Troy.
New York.....	New York.....	New York.
Alleghany.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburg.
Frankford.....	Pennsylvania.....	Birdsburg.
Pikesville.....	Maryland.....	Pikesville.
Washington.....	Dist. Columbia.....	Washington.
Fortress Monroe.....	Virginia.....	Old Point Comfort.
St. Louis.....	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Leavenworth.....	Kansas.....	Leavenworth.
Detroit.....	Michigan.....	Dearbornville.
Benicia.....	California.....	Benicia.

The 37th Congress, at its second session, passed an act to establish three additional national arsenals at Columbus, O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; and Rock Island, Ill.

ARSENIC, a steel-gray colored brittle metal, extremely poisonous, known in early times. Brandt, in 1733, made the first accurate experiments on its chemical nature. The heinous crimes committed by means of this mineral obliged the English Legislature to enact regulations for its sale, 1851. The sale of all colorless preparations of arsenic is regulated by this act. In 1858 Dr. A. S. Taylor asserted that green paper-hangings prepared from arsenic were injurious to

health; which appears to be true, although doubted by some chemists.

ARSENITE SCHISM. See *Eastern Church*, 1255.

ARSON was punished with death by the Saxons, and remained a capital crime on the consolidation of the laws in 1827, 1837, and 1861. If any house be fired, persons being therein, or if any vessel be fired, with a view to murder or plunder, it shall be death, statute 1 Vict., July, 1837. In some of the United States the law remains the same as in England; others make the setting fire to an inhabited house punishable by imprisonment for life. There are various degrees of arson, and minor punishments for minor degrees of the offense.

ARSOUF (Syria), BATTLE OF, in which Richard I. of England, commanding the Christian forces, reduced to 30,000, defeated Saladin's army of 800,000 Saracens and other infidels, on Sept. 3 or 7, 1191. Ascalon surrendered. Richard marched to Jerusalem, 1192.

ARTEMISIUM, a promontory in Eubœa, near which indecisive conflicts took place between the Greek and Persian fleets for three days; 480 B.C. The former retired on hearing of the battle of Thermopyla.

ARTESIAN WELLS (from *Artesia*, now *Artois*, in France, where they frequently occur) are formed by boring through the upper soil to strata containing water, which has percolated from a higher level, and which rises to that level through the boring tube. The fountains in Trafalgar Square, London, and government offices near, have been supplied since 1844 by two of these wells (393 feet deep). At Paris, the Grenelle well (1796 feet deep) was completed in 1841, after eight years of exertion, by M. Mulo, at an expense of about £12,000, and the well at Passy, which, it is said, will supply sufficient water for nearly 500,000 persons, was begun in 1855, and completed in 1860 by M. Kind. Messrs. Ames and Easton completed an artesian well for the Horticultural Society's Garden in 1862. It yielded 880,000 gallons of water, at the temperature of 81° Fahr., in 24 hours. The well at Kieselgen was completed in 1860. There are many wells in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other parts of the United States, bored to reach salt water. The petroleum wells recently bored in Western Pennsylvania and elsewhere are artesian. Artesian wells are now becoming common.

ARTICHOKES are said to have been introduced from the East into Western Europe in the 15th century, and to have reached England about 1502.

ARTICLES OF RELIGION. In June 8, 1536, after much disputing, the English clergy in Convocation published "Articles decreed by the king's highness" Henry VIII., who published in 1539 the "Statute of Six Articles," viz., transubstantiation, communion in one kind, vows of chastity, private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. In 1551 forty-two were published without the consent of Parliament. These forty-two were modified and reduced to **TWENTY-NINE** in Jan., 1563; and they received the royal authority and the authority of Parliament in 1571. The *Lambeth Articles*, of a more Calvinistic character, attempted to be imposed by Archbishop Whitgift, were withdrawn in consequence of the displeasure of Queen Elizabeth, 1596. One hundred and four articles were drawn up for Ireland by Archbishop Usher in 1614. On the union of the churches, the Irish adopted the English articles. See *Perth Articles*.

ARTICLES OF WAR were decreed in the time of Richard I. and John. Those made by Richard II. in 1485 appear in Grose's "Military Antiquities." The Articles of War now in force are based upon an act, passed by William III. in 1689, to regulate the army about to engage in his Continental warfare. In the United States, Congress only can make Articles of War. These have been based on the English articles and Mutiny Act. They were first adopted by the Continental Congress, July 30, 1775, and extended March 20, 1776; enacted again, with little alteration, April 10, 1806.

ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS. Their affairs were severely regulated by the statutes of 1349, 1351, 1360, 1562. They were prohibited from leaving England, and those abroad were outlawed if they did not return within six months after the notice given them. A fine of £100, and imprisonment for three months, were the penalties for seducing them from these realms by 9 Geo. II. (1736) and other statutes, which were repealed in 1824.

ARTILLERY, a term including properly all mis-

siles: now applied to *cannon*. The first piece was a small one, contrived by Schwartz, a German Cordelier, soon after the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Artillery was used, it is said, by the Moors of Algebras, in Spain, in the siege of 1343; it was used, according to historians, at the battle of Crecy, in 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle. Artillery was used at the siege of Calais, 1347. The Venetians first employed artillery against the Genoese at sea, 1377.—*Voltaire*. Said to have been used by the English at Calais in 1383. Cast in England, together with mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artists, in Sussex, 1548.—*Rymer's Fœdera*. Made of brass, 1635; improvements by Browne, 1728. (See *Cannon*, *Bomba*, *Carronades* (under *Carron*), *Mortars*, *Howitzers*, *Petard*, *Rockets*, *Fire-arms*.) The Royal Artillery regiment was established in the reign of Anne.

ARTILLERY COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASS., was organized 1633, and is the oldest military body in the United States. It has an annual sermon on occasion of its election of officers, and the printed series of these discourses begins with that of Rev. Urian Oakes, 1672.

ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON, HONORABLY, instituted in 1635, having ceased, was revived in 1610. It met for military exercise at the Artillery ground, Finsbury, where the London Archers had met since 1498. See *Archery*. In the Civil War, 1641-8, the company took the side of the Parliament, and greatly contributed toward its success. The company numbered 1200 in 1803, and 800 in 1861. Since 1842 the officers have been appointed by the queen. On the decease of the Duke of Sussex in 1845, the prince consort became colonel and captain general. He died Dec. 14, 1861, and the Prince of Wales was appointed his successor, Aug. 24, 1863.

ARTISTS' FUND was established in 1810 to provide allowances for sick, and annuities for incapacitated members.

ARTS. In the 5th century, the whole circle of sciences was composed of seven liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.—*Harria*. The Royal Society of England (which see) obtained its charter April 2, 1663. The Society of Arts, to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics, was instituted in 1754; it originated in the patriotic zeal of Mr. Shipley, and of its first president, Lord Folkestone.—*FINE ARTS*. The first public exhibition by the artists of the British metropolis took place in 1760, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, and was repeated there for several years, till, in process of time, the Royal Academy was founded. See *Royal Academy*. The Society of British Artists was instituted May 21, 1823, and their first exhibition was opened April 19, 1824. The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was founded in Dec., 1863. See *National Gallery*.

ART-UNIONS began in France and Germany early in the present century. The first in Britain was established at Edinburgh; that in London was founded in 1836, and chartered in 1840, when these unions were legalized. Every subscriber is entitled to prints, and has the chance of drawing prizes. The first art-union in the United States was the American Art-Union at New York, 1839 to 1861. These art-unions are lotteries. The New York was discontinued under the lottery law of that state.

ARUNDEL CASTLE (Sussex), built by the Saxons about 800. The Duke of Norfolk enjoys the earldom of Arundel, as a feudal honor, by inheritance and possession of the castle, without any other creation. Philip Howard, son of the attainted Duke of Norfolk, was made Earl of Arundel, by summons, as possessor of this castle, 1590. It was thoroughly repaired by a late duke at a vast expense.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES, called also *Oxford Marbles*; one containing the chronology of ancient history from 1552 to 353 B.C., and said to have been sculptured 264 B.C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, and were found in the Isle of Paros, in the reign of James I., about 1610. They were collected by Mr. W. Petty, purchased by Lord Arundel, and given by his grandson, Henry Howard, afterward Duke of Norfolk, to the University of Oxford in 1667, and are therefore also called *OXFORD MARBLES*. The characters of the inscriptions are Greek. There are two translations: by *Selden*, 1628; by *Prædier*, 1676. A variorum edition of the inscriptions, by Maittaire, appeared in 1732, and a fine one, by Chandler, in 1763. See *Kidd's Tracts*; and *Parson's Treatise*, 1753.

ARUSPICES. See *Haruspices*.

AS, a Roman weight and coin: when considered as a weight, it was a pound; when a coin, it had different weights, but always the same value. In the reign of Servius, the *as* weighed a pound of brass; in the first Punic War, it weighed two ounces, 264 B.C.; in the second Punic War, one ounce, 218 B.C.; and afterwards half an ounce; its value was about three farthings sterling.

ASAPH, ST. (N. Wales), a bishopric founded by Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow. On returning into Scotland about 560, he left a holy man, St. Asaph, his successor, from whom the see takes its name. It is valued in the king's books at £187 11s. 6d. By an order in council, 1838, the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to have been united on the next vacancy in either, and the bishopric of Manchester was to have been then created. This order was annulled in 1846, and the two sees still exist. Present income, £4200. See *Manchester*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF ST. ASAPH.

1802. Samuel Horsley, died Oct. 4, 1806.
1806. William Cleaver, died May 15, 1815.
1815. John Luxmoore, died Jan. 21, 1830.
1830. William Carey, died Sept. 13, 1840.
1846. Thomas Vowler Short (present bishop, 1866).

ASBESTOS, a native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, and which is endued with the property of remaining unconsumed in fire. Cloth was made of it by the Egyptians (*Herodotus*), and napkins in the time of Pliny, 74; and also paper. The spinning of asbestos known at Venice about 1500.—*Porta*.

ASCALON (Syria), a city of the Philistines, shared the fate of Phenicia and Judea. The Egyptian army was defeated here by the Crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon, Aug. 12, 1099. Ascalon was besieged by the latter in 1148, taken in 1153, and again in 1191. Its fortifications were destroyed for fear of the Crusaders by the sultan in 1270.

ASCENSION, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles N.W. of St. Helena, discovered by the Portuguese in 1501, and taken possession of by the English in 1815.

ASCENSION DAY, also called Holy Thursday, when the Church celebrates the ascension of our Savior, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead, May 14, 38: first commemorated, it is said, 68. Ascension day, 1866, May 10; 1867, May 30; 1868, May 21.

ASCULUM, now Ascoli, a city of the Picentes, Central Italy, E. Near it, Pyrrhus of Epirus defeated the Romans, 279 B.C. In 268 B.C., the whole country of the Picentes was subdued by the Consul Sempronius. In 1190 A.D., Andrea, the general of the Emperor Henry VI., who was endeavoring to wrest the crown of Naples from Tancred, was defeated and slain.

ASHANTEES, a warlike tribe of negroes of West Africa. In 1807 they conquered Fante, in which the British settlement of Cape Coast Castle is situated. On the death of the king, who had been friendly to the English, hostilities began; and on Jan. 21, 1824, the Ashantees defeated about 1000 British under Sir Charles McCarthy at Accra, and brought away his skull with others as trophies. They were totally defeated, Aug. 27, 1826, by Col. Purdon. The governor of Cape Coast Castle began a war with the Ashantees in the spring of 1863. The British troops suffered much through disease; and the war was suspended by the government in May, 1864.

ASHBURNTON TREATY, concluded at Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1842, by Alexander Baring, Lord Ashburnton, and Daniel Webster, then secretary of state, plenipotentiaries.

ASHDOWN, or Assendune, now thought to be Aston, Berks, where Ethelred and his brother Alfred defeated the Danes in 871.

ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY (books, manuscripts, coins, etc.) was presented to the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, the herald and antiquary, about 1692. It included the collection of the Tradescants, to whom he was executor. He died at Lambeth in 1692. The Ashmolean Society, Oxford (scientific), was established in 1828.

ASHTAROTH, a Phœnician goddess, occasionally worshiped by the Israelites (see *Judges* ii., 13) about 1406 B.C., and even by Solomon, about 984 B.C. (1 *Kings* xi., 6).

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the first day of Lent, which in early times began on the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III., in 437, first added the four

days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to raise the number of fasting days to forty; Gregory the Great (pope, 590) introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, and hence the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash-Wednesday. At the Reformation this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

ASIA, the largest division of the globe, so called by the Greeks, from the nymph Asia, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, the wife of Japhet. Asia was the first quarter of the world peopled: here the law of God was first promulgated; here many of the greatest monarchies of the earth had their rise; and hence most of the arts and sciences have been derived. Its early history is derived from Herodotus, who relates the wars of Cressus, Cyrus, and others. See *China*, *India*, *Peria*, and the other countries.

ASIA MINOR (now Anatolia) comprised the Ionian colonies on the coast, the early seats of Greek civilization, and the countries Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Bithynia, Caria, Lydia, Cappadocia, etc., with the cities Troy, Ephesus, Smyrna (*all which see*). From the time of the rise of the Assyrian monarchy, about 2000 B.C., to that of the Turks under Osman, Asia Minor was the battle-field of the conquerors of the world.

First settlement of the Ionian Greeks about B.C. 1049
Asia Minor subdued by the Medes..... about 711
Conquered by Cyrus..... about 546
Contest between the Greeks and Persians begins 544
Asia Minor conquered by Alexander..... 332
Contented for by his successors; separate kingdoms established..... 321-278
Gradually acquired by the Romans B.C. 188 to A.D. 15
Possessed by the Persians..... 609
Partially recovered by the Emperor Basil..... 874
Invaded by Timour..... 1402
Taken from the Greek emperor, and established as an empire by the Turks under Mohammed I. 1418

ASIATIC SOCIETIES. The "Asiatic Society of Bengal," at Calcutta, was established by Sir William Jones in 1784, "the bounds of its investigation to be the geographical limits of Asia." The "Royal Asiatic Society," which has several branches in India, was founded in 1823. It established the "Oriental Translation Fund" in 1823, which has published 68 volumes of Eastern literature (1866).

ASMONÆAN DYNASTY. See *Maccabees*.

ASPERNE AND ESSLING, near the Danube and Vienna, where a series of desperate conflicts took place between the Austrian army under the Archduke Charles, and the French under Napoleon, Massena, etc., on May 21-22, 1809, ending in the defeat of Napoleon; the severest check that he had yet received. The loss of the former exceeded 20,000 men, and of the latter 20,000. The daring Marshal Lannes was killed; the bridge of the Danube was destroyed, and Napoleon's retreat endangered; but the success of the Austrians had no beneficial effect on the subsequent prosecution of the war.

ASPHALT, a solid bituminous substance, which in nature probably derived its origin from decayed vegetable matter. The artificial asphalt obtained from gas-works began to be used as pavement about 1823. Claridge's patent asphalt was laid down in Trafalgar Square, Jan., 1864.

ASPRONTE, Naples. Here Garibaldi was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner, Aug. 29, 1862, having injudiciously risen against the French occupation of Rome.

ASSAM (N. E. India) came under British dominion in 1825, and was surrendered by the King of Ava in 1826. The tea-plant was discovered here by Mr. Bruce in 1823. A superintendent of the tea-forests was appointed in 1836, the cultivation of the plant having been recommended by Lord William Bentinck in 1824. The Assam Tea Company was established in 1839. The tea was much in use in England in 1841. Chinese labor has been introduced, and the growth of tea is enormously increasing.

ASSASSINATION PLOT, said to have been formed by the Earl of Aylesbury and others to assassinate William III., near Richmond, Surrey, and restore James II. Its object would have been attained, Feb. 14, 1695-6, but for its timely discovery by Prendergast.

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN. On the night of the 14th of April, 1865, President Lincoln, while witnessing the play of "Our American Cousin," at Ford's Theatre, Washington, was shot by John Wilkes Booth, brother of Edwin Booth, the tragedian. The President died the next morning. Booth was afterwards

killed in the attempt to capture him (April 26). Others were arrested as accomplices, and among them Mrs. Burratt, Louis Payne (Powell), J. W. Atzerott, and David C. Harold, who were executed July 7, 1865.

ASSASSINATIONS. Some of the most celebrated took place as follows: Julius Cæsar was assassinated March 15, 44 B.C.; William, prince of Orange, July 10, 1684; Henry IV. of France, May 14, 1610; Archbishop Sharp, May 1, 1679; Gustavus III. of Sweden, March 6, 1792; Paul, czar of Russia, March 23, 1801; Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, April 14, 1865.

ASSASSINS, or ASSASSINIANS, a band of fanatical Mohammedans, collected by Hassan-ben-Sabah, and settled in Persia about 1090. In Syria they possessed a large tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon. They murdered the Marquis of Montferrat in 1192; Lewis of Bavaria in 1213; and the Khan of Tartary in 1254. They were conquered by the Tartars in 1257, and were exterminated in 1272. The chief or king of the corps assumed the title of "*Ancient of the Mountain*," and "*Old Man of the Mountain*." They trained up young people to assassinate such persons as their chief had devoted to destruction.—*Hénault*. From this fraternity the word *assassin* has been derived.

ASSAY OF GOLD AND SILVER originated with the Bishop of Salisbury, a royal treasurer in the reign of Henry I.—*Du Cange*. But certainly some species of assay was practiced as early as the Roman Conquest. Assay was established in England, 1354; regulated 13 Will. III., 1700, and 4 Anne, 1705. Assay masters appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773. The alloy of gold is silver and copper, that of silver is copper. Standard gold is 9 carats of alloy to 21 of fine gold. Standard silver is 13 dwts. of copper to 11 ozs. 2 dwts. of fine silver. See *Goldsmiths' Company*.

ASSAYE (E. Indies), BATTLE OF. The British army, under General Arthur Wellesley (afterward Duke of Wellington), entered the Mahratta states on the south, took the fort of Ahmednuggur, Aug. 12, and defeated Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar at Assaye, Sept. 23, 1803. This was Wellington's first great battle, in which he opposed a force full more than ten times greater than his own (only 4500 men). The enemy retired in great disorder, leaving behind the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and stores.

ASSEMANI. The name given to a Christian Syrian family, well versed in Oriental literature, and members of which contributed especially to the cultivation of this literature in Europe. The first and most learned of the family was Joseph Simon, born at Tripoli, 1687; died at Rome, 1768. Two of his nephews received a clerical education at Rome, and during the 17th century were distinguished as Orientalists. Abbot Simon, one of this family, was professor of Oriental languages at the University of Padua, where he died, 1821.

ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES, held at Westminster, July 1, 1643, convoked by order of Parliament, to consider the liturgy, government, and doctrines of the Church. Two members were elected for each county. They adopted the Scottish Covenant, and drew up the directory for public worship, a confession, and the catechisms now used by the Church of Scotland. The last (1643) meeting was on Feb. 23, 1649. See *Church of Scotland*.

ASSENS, BATTLE OF. Christian III. of Denmark and Norway defeated the Danish rebels, 1535.

ASSESSED TAXES. The date of their introduction has been as variously stated as the taxes coming under this head have been defined—all things have been assessed, from lands and houses to dogs and hair-powder. By some the date is referred to the reign of Ethelbert, in 591; by others to that of Henry VIII., 1522; and by more, to the reign of William III., 1689, when a land-tax was imposed. See *Land-tax*. The assessed taxes yielded in 1815 (the last year of the war), exclusively of the land-tax, £6,524,766, their highest amount. These imposts have varied in their nature and amount, according to the exigencies of the state, and the contingencies of war and peace. They were considerably advanced in 1797 and 1801, *et seq.*, but considerably reduced in 1816 and in subsequent years. The last act for the repeal of certain assessed taxes was passed 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 90, Aug. 20, 1853, which was explained and amended by 17 & 18 Vict., cap. 1, Feb. 17, 1854.—Acts for the better securing and

1. He sent his emissaries to assassinate Louis IX. of France, called St. Louis; but, being afterward affected by the fame of this king's virtues, he, on being at the time in his minority, gave the prince notice to take care of himself.—*Hénault*. This statement is doubted.

accounting for the Assessed and Income Taxes, Aug. 10, 1854. See *Taxes and Income Tax*.

ASSIENTO, a contract between the King of Spain and other powers for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves, began with the Flemings. By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the British government engaged to furnish 4800 negroes annually to Spanish America for thirty years. The contract was vested in the South Sea Company; but this infamous contract was given up in 1750. See *Guttna*.

ASSIGNATION, a Russian paper-money introduced about 1770, principally to carry on the war against Turkey. Issued extensively, also, during the wars against Napoleon.

ASSIGNATS, a paper currency, ordered by the National Assembly of France to support public credit during the Revolution, April, 1790. At one period, eight milliards, or nearly 850 millions of pounds sterling, of this paper were in circulation in France and its dependencies.—*Atison*. Assignats were superseded by mandates in 1796.

ASSIZE COURTS (from *assiseo*, I sit) are of very ancient institution in England, and in old law books are defined to be an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the justice, to meet at a certain time and place: regulated by Magna Charta, 1215. The present justices of assize and *Nisi Prius* are derived from the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I., 1284.—*Coke*; *Blackstone*. "The king doth will that no lord, or other of the country, shall sit upon the bench with the justices to take assize in their sessions in the counties of England, upon great forfeiture to the king," 20 Rich. II., 1396.—*Statutes, Brough Act*. Assizes are general or special; general when the judges go their circuits, and special when a commission is issued to take cognizance of one or more causes. See *Bloody Assize*.

ASSOCIATIONS. See *National Associations*.

ASSUMPTION, FEAST OF THE, Aug. 15. It is observed by the Church of Rome in honor of the Virgin Mary, who is said to have been taken up to heaven in her corporeal form, body and spirit, on this day, 45, in her 75th year. The festival was instituted in the 7th century, and enjoined by the Council of Mentz, 813.

ASSYRIA, an Asiatic country between Mesopotamia and Media, was the seat of the earliest recorded monarchy. Its history is mainly derived from Ctesias, an early Greek historian of doubtful authenticity, Herodotus, and the Holy Scriptures. The discovery of the very interesting Ninevite antiquities, now in the British Museum, by Mr. Layard, and the deciphering of many ancient cuneiform inscriptions by Grotefend, Sir H. Rawlinson, and other scholars, have drawn much attention to the Assyrians. The chronologers, Blair, Usher, Hales, and Clinton, differ much in the dates they assign to events in Assyrian history, of which a large portion is now considered fabulous by modern writers.

Nimrod or Belus reigns.... B.C. [2254 H., 2235 C.] 2245
"Aashur buildeth Nineveh" (*Gen. x.*, 11) about.... 2213
Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and names his capital Nineveh..... [2182 C.] 2069
Babylon taken by Ninus, who, having subdued the Armenians, Persians, Bactrians, and all Asia Minor, establishes what is properly the Assyrian monarchy, of which Nineveh was the seat of empire—*Blair*..... [2233 C.] 2069
Ninyas, an infant, succeeds Ninus..... 2017
Semiramis, mother of Ninyas, usurps the government, enlarges and embellishes Babylon, and makes it the seat of her dominion..... [2130 C.] 2067
She invades Libya, Ethiopia, and Judæa—*Langlet*..... 1975
She is put to death by her son Ninyas..... 1965
Ninyas put to death, and Arius reigns..... 1927
Reign of Aralius..... 1897
Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus..... 1446
He makes his daughter Atossa, surnamed Semiramis II., his associate on the throne..... 1463
Atossa procures the death of her father, and marries Belatorjes (or Belapares), who reigns..... 1421

The prophet Jonah appears in Nineveh, and foretells its destruction—*Blair*..... 840
Nineveh taken by Arbaces. [Sardanapalus, the king, is mythically said to have inclosed himself, his court, and women in his palace, and to have perished in the fire kindled by himself]... 870
Phul raised to the throne—*Blair*..... about 777
He invades Israel, but departs without drawing a sword—*Blair*; 2 *Kings* xv., 19, 20..... 773
Tiglath-Pileser invades Syria, takes Damascus, and makes great conquests..... 740

Shalmaneser takes Samaria, transports the people whom he replaces by a colony of Cuthians and others, and thus finishes the kingdom of Israel — *Blair*..... 721

He retires from before Tyre, after a siege of five years — *Blair*..... 713

Sennacherib invades Judea, and his general, Rabshakeh, besieges Jerusalem, when the angel of the Lord in one night destroys 180,000 of his army — *Isaiah xxxvii.*..... 710

[Commentators suppose that this messenger of death was the fatal blast known in Eastern countries by the name of *Samiel*.]

Esar-haddon invades Judea..... 690

Holofernes is slain by Judith (?)..... 677

Sarac (Sardanapalus II.) besieged, kills his wife and children, and burns himself in his palace..... 621

Nineveh razed to the ground, and Assyria becomes a Median province..... 605

Assyria subdued by Alexander the Great..... 592

It subsequently formed part of the kingdoms of Syria, Parthia, and Persia.

It was conquered by the Turks..... A.D. 1637

ASTEROIDS. See *Planets*.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE. See under *Theatres*.

ASTOR LIBRARY, New York. John Jacob Astor (born at Waldorf, near Heidelberg, July 17, 1763, died at New York, March 29, 1848) left by will \$400,000 to establish "a public library in the city of New York." Dr. Cogswell was made librarian, May, 1848, went to Europe, and in four months bought 20,000 books for \$20,000, and in a short time afterward bought 50,000 more, and the library was opened, with about 80,000 volumes in all, Jan. 3, 1854, in the present building. In Jan., 1856, William B. Astor, son of the founder, gave the land to double the size of the building, which has since been done, and it has now room for over 200,000 volumes. The present number of books is over 100,000.

ASTOR PLACE RIOTS, made by friends of Edwin Forrest to break up Mr. Macready's acting at the Astor Place Opera House in New York, May 10, 1849.

ASTORGA (N.W. Spain), the ancient Asturica Augusta, was taken by the French in 1810, and treated with great severity.

ASTORIA, Oregon, at the mouth of Columbia River, founded 1810, by John Jacob Astor, as a station for his fur trade.

ASTRACAN (S.E. Russia), a province acquired from the Mogul's empire in 1554; visited and settled by Peter the Great in 1722.

ASTROLOGY. Judicial astrology was invented by the Chaldeans, and hence was transmitted to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was much in vogue in Italy and France in the time of Catharine de Medicis (married to Francis I. of France, 1533). — *Henault*. The early history of astrology in England is very little known. It is said that Bede, 673-735, was addicted to it; and Roger Bacon, 1214-1292. Lord Burleigh calculated the nativity of Elizabeth, and she, and all the European princes, were the humble servants of Dee, the astrologer and conjuror; but the period of the Stuarts was the acme of astrology among us. It is stated that Lilly was consulted by Charles I. respecting his projected escape from Carlsbrooke Castle in 1647. — *Ferguson*. Astrological almanacs are still published in New York and London.

ASTRONOMY. The earliest astronomical observations were made at Babylon about 2324 B.C. The study of astronomy was much advanced in Chaldea under Nabonassar; it was known to the Chinese about 1100 B.C.; some say many centuries before. See *Eclipses, Planets, Comets*.

Lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, and recorded by Ptolemy..... about B.C. 720

Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, died..... 546

Farther discoveries by Pythagoras, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds, died about..... 470

Meton introduces the lunar solar cycle about..... 432

Treatises of Aristotle "concerning the heavens," and of Antolycus "on the motion of the sphere" (the earliest extant works on astronomy), about..... 350

Aratus writes a poem on astronomy..... 281

Archimedes observes solstices, etc..... 212

Hipparchus, greatest of Greek astronomers, determines mean motion of sun and moon; discovers precession of equinoxes, etc..... 160-125

The precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and

the places and distances of the planets discovered by Ptolemy..... A.D. 130-150

Astronomy and geography cultivated by the Arabs about 760; brought into Europe..... about 1200

Alphonse Tables (*which see*) composed..... about 1253

Clocks first used in astronomy..... about 1500

True doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus, founder of modern astronomy, author of the *Almagest*, published..... 1543

Astronomy advanced by Tycho Brahe, who yet adheres to the Ptolemaic system..... about 1582

True laws of the planetary motions announced by Kepler..... 1602

Galileo constructs a telescope, 1609; and discovers Jupiter's satellites, etc..... Jan. 8, 1610

Various forms of telescopes and other instruments used in astronomy invented..... 1608-40

Cartesian System published by Des Cartes..... 1637

The transit of Venus over the sun's disk first observed by Horrocks..... Nov. 24, 1639

Cassini draws his meridian line, after Dante. See *Bologna*..... 1655

The aberration of the light of the fixed stars discovered by Horrocks..... 1663

Huyghens completes the discovery of Saturn's ring 1654

Gregory invents a reflecting telescope..... 1663

Discoveries of Picard..... 1669

Charts of the moon constructed by Scheiner, Langrenus, Hevelius, Riccioli, and others..... about 1670

Discoveries of Rømer on the velocity of light, and his observation of Jupiter's satellites..... 1673

Greenwich Observatory founded..... "

Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by Halley..... 1676

Newton's *Principia* published; and the system, as now taught, demonstrated..... 1687

Catalogue of the stars made by Flamsteed..... 1688

Cassini's chart of the full moon executed..... 1692

Satellites of Saturn, etc., discovered by Cassini..... 1701

Halley predicts the return of the comet (of 1758)..... 1706

Flamsteed's *Historia Cœlestis* published..... 1715

Aberration of the stars clearly explained by Dr. Bradley..... 1727

John Harrison produces chronometers for determining the longitude, 1735 *et seq.*, and obtains the reward..... 1764

Nautical almanac first published..... 1707

Celestial Inequalities found by La Grange..... 1750

Uranus and satellites discovered by Herschel. See *Georgium Sidus*..... March 13, 1781

Mémoires Cœlestes, by La Place, published..... 1796

Royal Astronomical Society of London founded, 1830; chartered..... 1831

Beer and Mädler's map of the moon published..... 1834

Lord Rosse's telescope constructed..... 1823-45

The planet Neptune discovered..... Sept. 23, 1846

Bond photographs the moon (see *Photography, celestial*)..... 1851

Hansen's table of the moon published at the expense of the British government..... 1857

Trustees of the late Rev. Richard Sheepshanks present £10,000 stock to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism..... Dec. 2, 1858

Large photograph of the moon by Warren de la Rue..... 1863

(For the minor planets recently discovered, see *Planets*.)

ASTURIAS (N.W. Spain), an ancient principality, the cradle of the present monarchy. Here Pelayo collected the Gothic fugitives, about 718, and founded a new kingdom, and by his victories permanently checked the progress of the Moorish conquest. For a list of his successors, see the article *Spain*. The heir-apparent of the monarchy has borne the title "Prince of Asturias" since 1858, when it was assumed by Henry, son of John I., king of Leon, on his marriage with a descendant of Peter of Castile. In 1808, the Junta of Asturias began the organized resistance to the French usurpation.

ASYLUMS, OR PRIVILEGED PLACES, at first were places of refuge for those who by accident or necessity had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law. God commanded the Jews to build certain cities for this purpose, 1451 B.C., *Numbers xxv.*—The posterity of Hercules are said to have built one at Athens, to protect themselves against such as their father had irritated. Cadmus built one at Thebes, 1490 B.C., and Romulus one at Mount Palatine, 751 B.C. See *Sanctuaries*.

ATELIERS NATIONAUX (National Workshops) were established by the French provisional government in Feb., 1843. They interfered greatly with pri-

vate trade, and about 100,000 workmen threw themselves upon the government for labor and payment. The breaking-up of the system led to the fearful conflicts in June following. The system was abolished in July.

ATHANASIAN CREED. Athanasius, of Alexandria, was elected bishop, 326. He firmly opposed the doctrines of Arius (who denied Christ's divinity); was several times exiled; and died in 373. The creed which goes by his name is supposed by many authorities to have been written about 340; by others to be the compilation of Vigilius Tapensis, an African bishop in the 5th century. It was first commented on by Venantius Fortunatus, bishop of Poitiers, in 570. Dr. Waterland's History of this creed (1723) is exhaustive. See *Arians*.

ATHEISM (from the Greek *a*, without, *Theos*, God, see *Psalm* xiv., 1). This doctrine has had its votaries and martyrs. Spinoza was the defender of a similar doctrine (1632-1677). Lucilio Vanini publicly taught atheism in France, and was condemned to be burnt at Toulouse in 1619. Mathias Knutzen, of Holstein, openly professed atheism, and had upward of a thousand disciples in Germany about 1674; he traveled to make proselytes, and his followers were called *Conscientiarists*, because they held that there is no other deity than conscience.

ATHENÆA were great festivals celebrated at Athens in honor of Minerva. One was called Panathenæa, the other Chalcæa; they are said to have been instituted by Erechtheus or Orpheus, 1397 or 1405 B.C.; and Theseus afterward renewed them, and caused them to be observed by all the Athenians, the first every fifth year, 1234 B.C.—*Plutarch*.

ATHENÆUM, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers recited their compositions. The most celebrated Athenæa were at Athens, Rome, and Lyons: that of Rome, of great beauty, was erected by the Emperor Adrian, 125.—The **ATHENÆUM CLUB**, of London, was formed in 1833, for the association of persons of scientific and literary attainments, artists, noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of learning, etc., by the Earl of Aberdeen, Marquess of Lansdowne, Dr. T. Young, Moore, Davy, Scott, Mackintosh, Croker, Chantrey, Faraday, Lawrence, and others; the clubhouse was erected in 1830-30 on the site of the late Carlton Palace; it is of Grecian architecture, and the frieze is an exact copy of the Panathenæan procession which formed the frieze of the Parthenon.—The Liverpool Athenæum was opened Jan. 1, 1799.—At Manchester, Bristol (England), and many other places, buildings under this name, and for a like purpose, have been founded.—The *Athenæum*, a London weekly literary journal, first appeared in 1828.

ATHENS, the capital of ancient Attica, and of the modern kingdom of Greece. The first sovereign mentioned is Ogyges, who reigned in Bœotia, and was master of Attica, then called Ionia. In his reign (about 1764 B.C.) a deluge took place (by some supposed to be the universal deluge), that laid waste the country, in which state it remained two hundred years, until the arrival of the Egyptian Cecrops and a colony, by whom the land was reoccupied, and twelve cities founded, 1556 B.C. The city is said to have been first called Cecropia; the name having been changed to Athens in honor of Minerva (Athena), her worship having been introduced by Erechtheus 1338 B.C. Athens was ruled by seventeen successive kings (487 years), by thirteen perpetual archons (316 years), seven *decennial* archons (70 years), and lastly by *annual* archons (700 years). It attained great power, and perhaps no other city in the world can boast, in such a short space of time, of so great a number of citizens illustrious for wisdom, genius, and valor. The ancients, to distinguish Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it *Astu*, the city, by eminence, and one of the eyes of Greece. See *Greece*.

Arrival of Cecrops B.C. [1558 H., 1433 CL.] 1556
The Areopagus established 1507
Deucalion arrives in Attica 1502
Reign of Amphictyon [1499 H.] 1497
The Panathenæan Games [1481 H.] 1485
Erichthonius reigns 1487
Erechtheus teaches husbandry 1383
Eleusinian mysteries introduced by Eumolpus 1346
Erechtheus killed in battle with the Eleusinians 1347
Ægeus invades Attica, and ascends the throne 1283
He throws himself into the sea, and is drowned; hence the name of the Ægean Sea.—*Eusebius* 1235
Theseus, his son, succeeds, and reigns 30 years "
He collects his subjects into one city, and names it Athens 1234

Reign of Mnestheus, 1205; Demophoon 1198
Court of Ephætes established 1179
The Prianeæse instituted 1173
Melanthus conquers Xuthus in single combat and is chosen king 1129
Reign of Codrus, his son, the last king 1092
In a battle with the Heracleidæ, Codrus is killed; he had resolved to perish; the oracle having declared that the victory should be with the side whose leader was killed, 1070. Royalty abolished—Athens governed by archons; Medon the first [1070 H.] 1044
Alcmeon, first *perpetual* archon, dies 753
Cleroppe, first *decennial* archon 752
Hippomenes deposed for his cruelty; among other acts, he exposed his own daughter to be devoured by horses on account of an illicit amour 718
Erixias, seventh and last *decennial* archon, dies 684
Creon first *annual* archon 683
Draco, the twelfth annual archon, publishes his laws, said "to have been written in blood" 621
Solon supersedes them by his excellent code 594
Pisistratus, the "tyrant," seizes the supreme power, 600; flight of Solon, 593. Pisistratus establishes his government, 587; collects a public library, 581; dies 527
First tragedy acted at Athens, on a wagon, by Theopis 535
Hipparchus assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton 514
The law of ostracism established; Hippias and the Pisistratidæ banished 510
Lemnos taken by Miltiades 504
Invasion of the Persians, who are defeated at Marathon 490
Death of Miltiades 489
Aristides, surnamed the *Just*, banished 483
Athens taken by the Persian Xerxes 480
Burnt to the ground by Marstonius 478
Rebuilt and fortified; Piræus built 473
Themistocles banished 471
Cimon, son of Miltiades, overruns all Thrace 469
Pericles takes part in public affairs, 469; he and Cimon adorn Athens, 464; the latter banished through his influence 461
Athens begins to tyrannize over Greece 459
Literature, philosophy, and art flourish 448
The first Sacred (or Social) War; *which see* "
Toimidas conducts an expedition into Bœotia, and is defeated and killed near Coronea 447
The thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians 445
Herodotus said to have read his history in the council at Athens "
Pericles obtains the government 444
Pericles subdues Samos 440
Comedies prohibited at Athens "
Alliances between Athens and Corcyra, then at war with Corinth, 433; leads to the Peloponnesian War (lasted 27 years); it began 431
A dreadful pestilence, which had ravaged Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, and Persia, extends to Athens, and continues for five years 430
Death of Pericles of the plague 429
Disastrous expedition against Sicily; death of the commanders Demosthenes and Nicias; Athenian fleet destroyed by Gylippus 416-418
Government of the "four hundred" 411
Alcibiades defeats the Lacedæmonians at Cyzicus; *which see* 410
Alcibiades, accused of aspiring to sovereign power, banished 407
Athenian fleet destroyed by Lysander at Ægospotamos 406
He besieges Athens by land and sea; its walls are destroyed, and its capitulates, and the Peloponnesian War terminates 404
Rule of the thirty tyrants, who are overthrown by Thrasybulus 403
Socrates (aged 70) put to death 399
The Corinthian War begins 395
Cimon rebuilds the long walls, and fortifies the Piræus 393
The Lacedæmonian fleet defeated at Naxos by Chabrias 370
Philip, king of Macedonia, opposes the Athenians. See *Macedon* 359
Second Sacred (or Social) War 357-358
First Philippic of Demosthenes 359
Battle of Chæronea, *which see*; the Athenians and Thebans defeated by Philip 333
Philip assassinated by Pausanias 330
Athens submits to Alexander, who spares the orators 328

Death of Alexander	323
The Athenians, rising against Macedon, defeated at Cramon; Demosthenes poisons himself.....	322
Athens surrenders to Cassander, who governs well Demetrius Poliorcetes expels Demetrius Phalereus, and restores the Athenian democracy, 307; the latter takes the chair of philosophy.....	296
A league between Athens, Sparta, and Egypt.....	277
Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedon, 268; restored by Aratus.....	266
The Athenians join the Achaean League.....	229
They join the Ætolians against Macedon, and send for assistance to Rome.....	215
A Roman fleet arrives at Athens.....	211
The Romans proclaim liberty at Athens.....	196
Subjugation of Greece.....	144
The Athenians implore assistance against the Romans from Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose general, Archelaus, makes himself master of Athens.....	88
Athens besieged by Sylla, the Roman general, it is reduced to surrender by famine.....	86
Cicero studies at Athens, 79; and Horace.....	42
The Athenians desert Pompey to follow the interests of Cæsar.....	47
Athens visited by the Apostle Paul..... A.D.	52
Many temples, etc., erected by Hadrian.....	122-185
Athens taken by Alaric, and spared from slaughter.....	596
By Mohammed II.....	1456
By the Venetians.....	1466
Restored to the Turks.....	1479
Athens suffered much during the insurrection, 1821-7. Taken May 17.....	1827
Becomes the capital of the kingdom of modern Greece.....	1833
Population, 50,000.....	1857

(See article *Greece*.)

ATHERTON GAG. Resolutions to have all petitions and papers whatever relating to slavery "laid on the table, without being debated, printed, or referred," introduced by Hon. C. G. Atherton, of New Hampshire, passed by the United States House of Representatives by 126 to 73, Dec. 11, 1838, given up as useless, 1845.

ATHERTON MOOR, battle of, June 30, 1643. The Royalists, under the Marquis of Newcastle, completely defeating the Parliamentary army under the Earl of Essex.

ATHLONE, Roscommon, Ireland, formerly a place of great strength and beauty, was burnt during the Civil War in 1641. After the battle of the Boyne, Colonel R. Grace held Athlone for James II. against a besieging army, but fell when it was taken by assault by Ginckel, June 30, 1691. See *Augustin*.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN (May 6-Sept. 2, 1864). This campaign, in which Generals Sherman and Johnston were antagonists, until the latter was relieved by Hood, is strategically the most interesting of the American Civil War. Sherman advanced (May 6) with 98,000 men against Johnston, who was then posted and strongly fortified at Dalton with an army about half as large as that opposing him. The following are the important events of the campaign in their chronological order:

Sherman demonstrated against Rocky Face Ridge (Buzzard's Roost), and sent M'Pherson's army (over 20,000 strong) to gain Resaca and cut off Johnston's retreat (May 6). M'Pherson failing, Sherman followed him with his whole army, and attacked Johnston, who had fallen back to Resaca. Johnston worsted.....	May 14, 18, 1864
Johnston retreated to Cassville (May 15-16) and finally across the Etowah.....	May 20, "
Jeff. C. Davis captured Rome.....	May 17, "
Sherman crossed the Etowah (May 23) and moved on Dallas, and, finding Johnston concentrated at New Hope Church, an indecisive battle followed.....	May 25, "
Howard's corps assailed Cleburne and was repulsed.....	May 27, "
Confederate attack on M'Pherson repulsed.....	May 28, "
Sherman all the while (May 24-June 4) deploying up to the Confederate lines, left Johnston in his intrenchments, established himself at Ackworth, on the railroad, and made Allatoona Pass a fortified dépôt.....	June 6, "
Johnston occupied Kennesaw, Lost, and Pine Mountains, covering Marietta on the north; and Sherman, having moved to Big Shanty, brought his armies close up to Kennesaw.....	June 11, "

General Polk killed on Pine Mountain.....	June 14, 1864
Sherman's unsuccessful assault on Kennesaw; Har-ker killed.....	June 27, "
Johnston, flanked, abandoned Kennesaw.....	June 27, "
Schofield obtained a foothold south of the Chattahoochee (July 7); M'Pherson followed; Johnston crossed the Chattahoochee, and took up a position on Peach-tree Creek.....	July 9, "
Rooseau started out from Decatur, Alabama, upon his raid against the West Point Railroad (July 10); crossed the Coosa, and defeated Clanton (July 13); struck the railroad, destroyed a portion of it, and returned to Marietta.....	July 22, "
Sherman crossed the Chattahoochee with Thomas's army. Johnston relieved by Hood, July 17, Battle of Peach-tree Creek. The Confederates gained a partial success at first, but the national forces maintained their position.....	July 30, "
Battle of Decatur. Hood attacked Sherman's left. M'Pherson killed; also the Confederate general W. H. T. Walker. The Confederates, successful at first, finally repulsed.....	July 22, "
Army of Tennessee (under Howard) moved from Decatur to the northwest of Atlanta. Hooker resigned.....	July 27, "
Hood attacked Howard in his new position and was repulsed.....	July 28, "
Sherman extended his lines southward.....	July 28-Aug. 10, "
Battle of Jonesborough (south of Atlanta). Har-dee attacked Sherman, and was repulsed. Capture of Jonesborough.....	Aug. 31, Sept. 1, "
Atlanta evacuated by Hood.....	Sept. 2, "

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. See *Telegraph*.

ATMOLYSIS, a method of separating the constituent gases of a compound gas (such as atmospheric air) by causing it to pass through a vessel of porous material (such as graphite); first made known in August, 1863, by the discoverer, Professor T. Graham, F.R.S., Master of the Mint.

ATMOMETER, an instrument to measure evaporation, invented by Sir John Leslie (born at Largo, Scotland, April 16, 1766, died Nov. 3, 1832).

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAYS. The idea of producing motion by atmospheric pressure was conceived by Papin, the French engineer, about 1680. Experiments were made on a line of rail, laid down across Wormwood Scrubs, London, between Shepherd's Bush and the Great Western Railroad, to test the efficacy of atmospheric tubes, the working of the air-pump, and speed of carriages upon this new principle on railroads in June, 1840, and then tried on a line between Croydon and London, 1846. An atmospheric railway was commenced between Dalkey and Killiney, in the vicinity of Dublin, in Sept., 1843; opened March 22, 1844; discontinued in 1855. A similar railway was proposed to be laid down in the streets of London by Mr. T. W. Rammell in 1867. Mr. Rammell's Pneumatic Railway was put in action successfully at the Crystal Palace on Aug. 27, 1864, and following days. An act for a pneumatic railway between the Waterloo Railway station and Whitehall was passed in July, 1865.

ATOMIC THEORY, in chemistry, deals with the indivisible particles of all substances. The somewhat incoherent labors of his predecessors (such as Wenzel in 1777) were reduced by John Dalton to four laws of combining proportion, which have received the name of "Atomic Theory." His "Chemical Philosophy," containing the exposition of his views, appeared in 1808. Dr. C. Daubeny's work on the Atomic Theory was published in 1850. In his standard of *Atomic weights* Dalton takes hydrogen as 1. Berzelius, who commenced his elaborate researches on the subject in 1843, adopts oxygen as 100. The former standard is used in this country, the latter on the Continent.

ATTAINER, *Attor* or, whereby a person not only forfeited his land, but his blood was attainted, have been numerous. Two witnesses in cases of high treason are necessary where corruption of blood is incurred, unless the party accused shall confess, or stand mute, 7 & 8 Will. III., 1694-5.—*Blackstone*. In 1814 and 1838 the severity of attainders was mitigated. The attainder of Lord Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21, 1683, was reversed under William in 1689. The rolls and records of the acts of attainder passed in the reign of James II. were canceled and publicly burnt, Oct. 2, 1695. Among the last acts reversed was the attainder of the children of Lord Edward Fitzgerald (who was implicated in the rebellion in Ireland of 1798), July 1, 1819.

ATTICA. See *Athens*.

ATTILA, surnamed the "*Scourge of God*," and thus distinguished for his conquests and crimes, having ravaged the Eastern Empire from 445 to 450, when he made peace with Theodosius. He invaded the Western Empire, 450, and was defeated by Aetius at Châlons, 451; he then retired into Pannonia, where he died through the bursting of a blood-vessel on the night of his nuptials with a beautiful virgin named Idice, 453.

ATTORNEY (from *tour*, turn), a person qualified to act for others at law. The number in Edward III.'s reign was under 400 for the whole kingdom. In the 32d of Henry VI., 1454, a law reduced the practitioners in Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk from eighty to fourteen, and restricted their increase. The number of attorneys now practicing in England, or registered, or retired, is said to be about 13,000. The number in Ireland is stated at 2000. The qualifications of practice of attorneys and solicitors are now regulated by acts passed in 1843 and 1861.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. In the United States the attorney general is a member of the cabinet, and is appointed by the President. It is his duty to give advice upon mooted points of law when required by the President or heads of the departments, and to conduct suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is concerned. The individual states have a similar officer with like duties. In Great Britain the attorney general is a law officer of the crown, appointed by letters-patent. He has to exhibit informations and prosecute for the king in matters criminal; and to file bills in exchequer for any claims concerning the crown in inheritance or profit. Others may bring bills against the king's attorney.

ATTORNEY GENERALS SINCE THE RESTORATION.

Sir Jeffery Palmer.....	1660
Sir Henage Finch, <i>afterward</i> Lord Finch.....	1670
Sir Francis North, Knt., <i>afterward</i> Lord Guildford.....	1673
Sir William Jones.....	1674
Sir Cresvel Levinz, or Levinge, Knt.....	1679
Sir Robert Sawyer, Knt.....	1681
Sir Thomas Powls, Knt.....	1687
Henry Pollexfen, Esq.....	1689
Sir George Treby, Knt.....	1692
Sir John Somers, Knt., <i>afterward</i> Lord Somers.....	1692
Edward Ward, Esq.....	1693
Sir Thomas Trevor, Knt., <i>afterward</i> Lord Trevor.....	1695
Edward Northey, Esq.....	1701
Sir Simon Harcourt, Knt.....	1707
Sir James Montagu, Knt.....	1708
Sir Simon Harcourt, again; <i>aft.</i> Lord Harcourt.....	1710
Nicholas Lechmere, Esq., <i>aft.</i> Lord Lechmere.....	1718
Sir Robert Raymond, <i>afterward</i> Lord Raymond.....	1720
Sir Philip Yorke, <i>afterward</i> Earl of Hardwicke.....	1724
Sir John Willcs, Knt.....	1733
Sir Dudley Ryder, Knt.....	1737
Hon. William Murray, <i>afterward</i> Earl of Mansfield.....	1754
Sir Robert Henley, Knt., <i>aft.</i> Earl of Northampton.....	1756
Sir Charles Pratt, Knt., <i>afterward</i> Lord Camden.....	1757
Hon. Charles Yorke.....	1762
Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt., <i>aft.</i> Lord Granley.....	1763
Hon. Charles Yorke, again; <i>afterward</i> Lord Mor-	
den, and lord chancellor. See <i>Chancellors</i>	1765
William de Grey, <i>afterward</i> Lord Walsingham.....	1766
Edward Thurlow, Esq., <i>afterward</i> Lord Thurlow.....	1771
Alex. Wedderburne, <i>aft.</i> Lord Loughborough.....	1778
James Wallace, Esq.....	1780
Lloyd Kenyon, Esq.....	1782
James Wallace, Esq.....	1783
John Lee, Esq.....	1783
Lloyd Kenyon, again; <i>afterward</i> Lord Kenyon.....	"
Sir Richard P. Arden, <i>afterward</i> Lord Alvanley.....	1784
Sir Archibald Macdonald.....	1788
Sir John Scott, <i>afterward</i> Lord Eldon.....	1793
Sir J. Mitford, <i>afterward</i> Lord Redesdale.....	1800
Sir Edward Law, <i>aft.</i> Lord Ellenborough, Feb. 14, 1801	
Hon. Spencer Percival (<i>murdered by Bellingham</i> , May 11, 1812).....	April 15, 1802
Sir Arthur Pigott.....	April 12, 1806
Sir Vicary Gibbs, <i>afterward</i> chief justice of the Common Pleas.....	April 7, 1807
Sir Thomas Plumer, <i>afterward</i> first vice-chancellor of England.....	June 26, 1812
Sir William Garrow.....	May 4, 1813
Sir Samuel Shepherd.....	Feb. 17, 1817
Sir Robert Gifford, <i>aft.</i> Lord Gifford.....	July 24, 1819
Sir John Singleton Copley, <i>afterward</i> Lord Lynd- hurst.....	Jan. 9, 1824
Sir Charles Wetherell.....	Sept. 20, 1826
Sir James Scarlett.....	April 27, 1827
Sir Charles Wetherell, again.....	Feb. 19, 1828
Sir Jas. Scarlett, again; <i>aft.</i> Lord Abinger, June 23, 1829	

Sir Thos. Denman, <i>aft.</i> Lord Denman.....	Nov. 26, 1830
Sir William Horne.....	Nov. 26, 1832
Sir John Campbell.....	March 1, 1834
Sir Frederick Pollock.....	Dec. 27, "
Sir John Campbell, again; <i>afterward</i> Lord Camp- bell (and, 1850, lord chancellor).....	April 30, 1835
Sir Thomas Wilde.....	July 8, 1841
Sir F. Pollock, again; <i>aft.</i> chief baron.....	Sept. 6, "
Sir William W. Follett.....	April 17, 1844
Sir Frederick Thesiger.....	July 4, 1845
Sir Thomas Wilde, again; <i>afterward</i> Lord Truro, and lord chancellor.....	July 6, 1846
Sir John Jervis, <i>afterward</i> chief justice of the Com- mon Pleas.....	July 13, 1846
Sir John Romilly, <i>aft.</i> master of the rolls.....	July 11, 1850
Sir Alex. James Edmund Cockburn.....	March 28, 1851
Sir Frederick Thesiger, again; <i>afterward</i> Lord Chelmsford, and lord chancellor.....	March 2, 1852
Sir Alexander Cockburn, again; <i>aft.</i> chief justice of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench.....	Dec. 28, 1852
Sir Richard Bethell.....	Nov. 15, 1856
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.....	Feb. 27, 1853
Sir R. Bethell (<i>since</i> Lord Westbury, and lord chau- cellor).....	June 18, 1859
Sir William Atherton.....	July, 1861
Sir Ronndell Palmer.....	Oct. 2, 1863
Sir John Karslake.....	1866

ATTRACTION is described by Copernicus, about 1520, as an appetite or appetite which the Creator impressed upon all parts of matter. It was described by Kepler to be a corporeal affection tending to union, 1606. In 1687, Sir I. Newton published his "*Principia*," containing his important researches on this subject. There are the attractions of *Gravitation*, *Magnetism*, and *Electricity*, which see.

AUBAINE, a right of the French kings, which existed from the beginning of the monarchy, whereby they claimed the property of every stranger who died in their country, without having been naturalized, was abolished by the National Assembly in 1790; re-established by Napoleon; and finally annulled July 14, 1819.

AUCKLAND, capital of New Zealand (north island), was founded in 1840. The population of the district in 1857 was estimated at 15,000 Europeans and 35,000 natives.

AUCTION, a kind of sale known to the Romans, mentioned by Petronius Arbiter (about 60). The first in Britain was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George in the East Indies, who thus sold the goods he had brought home. Auction and sales' tax began 1779. Various acts of Parliament have regulated auctions and imposed duties, in some cases as high as five per cent. By 8 Vict., c. 15 (1845), the duties were repealed, and a charge imposed "on the license to be taken out by all auctioneers in the United Kingdom of £10." In 1858 there were 4368 licenses granted, producing £43,580. Certain sales are now exempt from being conducted by a licensed auctioneer, such as goods and chattels under a distress for rent, and sales under the provisions of the Small Debts' Acts for Scotland and Ireland. In many of the United States auctioneers act under a license from the state, and are subjected to certain penalties and taxes. In New York auctioneers must give bonds in \$100,000 for faithful conduct of business, must make semi-annual accounts of sales, and pay to the state a certain percentage of the sales of goods, except certain goods which are exempt.

AUDIANS, followers of Audens of Mesopotamia, who had been expelled from the Syrian Church on account of his severely reproving the vices of the clergy, about 338, formed a sect, and became its bishop. He was banished to Scythia, where he is said to have made many converts. His followers celebrated Easter at the time of the Jewish Passover, attributed the human figure to the Deity, and had other peculiar tenets.

AUDIT OFFICE. Provisions for auditing public accounts are made in all the federal and state governments of the United States. Commissioners for auditing the public accounts of England were appointed in 1785. Many statutes regulating their duties have since been enacted.

AUERSTADT (Prussia). Here, and at Jena, on Oct. 14, 1806, the French signally defeated the Prussians. See *Jena*.

AUGHIRIM, near Athlone, in Ireland, where, on July 12, 1891, a battle was fought between the Irish, headed by the French General St. Ruth, and the English under General Glinckel. The former were defeated and lost 7000 men; the latter lost only 600 killed and 900 wounded. St. Ruth was slain. This engagement proved

decisively fatal to the interests of James II. in Ireland. Gluckel was immediately after created Earl of Athlone. The ball by which St. Ruth was killed is still suspended in the choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

AUGMENTATION OF POOR LIVINGS' OFFICE was established in England in 1704. 5597 poor clerical livings, not exceeding £50 per annum, were found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation, by means of the bounty then established by Parliament, commonly called Queen Anne's bounty.

AUGMENTATIONS COURT was established in 1535 by 27 Henry VIII., c. 27, in relation to the working of cap. 28 of the same session, which gave to the king the property of all monasteries having £200 a year. The court was abolished by Mary in 1563, and restored by Elizabeth in 1588.

AUGSBURG (Bavaria), originally a colony settled by Augustus, about 19 B.C.: became a free city, and flourished during the Middle Ages. Here many important Diets of the empire have been held. In A.D. 662, a council confirmed the order for the celibacy of the priesthood; and on Sept. 25, 1555, the celebrated treaty of Nassau was signed, by which religious liberty was secured to Germany.—*League of Augsburg*. A treaty between Holland and other European powers, to cause the treaties of Munster and Nimeguen to be respected, signed 1686. See *Munster* and *Nimeguen*. Augsburg has suffered much by war, having been frequently taken by siege, 783, 1708, 1704, and last, by the French, Oct. 10, 1805, who restored it to Bavaria in March, 1806.

AUGSBURG CONFESSION (Articles of Faith drawn up by Luther, Melancthon, and other reformers, and presented to the Emperor Charles V., June 25, 1530), was directly opposed to the abuses of the Church of Rome. It was signed by the Elector of Saxony, and other princes of Germany, and was delivered to the emperor in the palace of the Bishop of Augsburg.

AUGURY. Husbandry was in part regulated by the coming or going of birds long before the time of Hesiod. Three augurs, at Rome, with vestals and several orders of the priesthood, were formally constituted by Numa, 710 B.C. The number had increased, and was fifteen at the time of Sylla, 81 B.C., and the college of augurs was abolished by Theodosius about A.D. 391.

AUGUST, the eighth Roman month of the year (previously called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March), by a decree of the Senate received its present name in honour of Augustus Cæsar, in the year 8, or 37, or 80 B.C., because in this month he was created consul, had thrice triumphed in Rome, added Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars. He added one day to the month, making it 31 days.

AUGUSTA, siege of. Augusta, in Georgia, United States, was held by a force under a Loyalist named Brown, in the spring of 1781. While General Green was carrying on the siege of Fort Ninety-six, Lee, Pickens, Clarke, and other Southern partisan leaders laid siege to Augusta. It commenced on the 28d of May, and on the 5th of June Brown surrendered. The Americans lost 51 men killed and wounded; the British lost 52 killed, and 334, including the wounded, were taken prisoners.

AUGUSTAN AGE, in literature, coincides with the reign of Augustus Cæsar, 22 B.C. to A.D. 14. The term is sometimes applied to the English literary period of the reign of Queen Anne, 1702 to 1714, and to the French literary period of the reign of Louis XIV., 1660 to 1715.

AUGUSTINS, a religious mendicant order, which ascribes its origin to St. Augustin, bishop of Hippo, who died 430. These monks (termed *Austin friars*) first appeared about the 11th century, and the order was constituted by Pope Alexander IV., in 1256. The rule requires strict poverty, humility, and chastity. Martin Luther was an Augustin monk. The Augustines held the doctrine of free grace, and were rivals of the Dominicans. The order appeared in England soon after the conquest. One of their churches, at Austin Friars, London, erected in 1264, and since the Reformation used by Dutch Protestants, was partially destroyed by fire, Nov. 22, 1862. A religious house of the order, dedicated to St. Monica, mother of Augustin, was founded in Hoxton Square, London, 1864.

AULDEAN, battle of, near Inverness, gained by Montrose over the Covenanters, May 9th, 1645.

AULIC COUNCIL, a sovereign court in Germany, established by the Emperor Maximilian I., in 1506, being one of the two courts, the first called the Imperial

Chamber, formerly held at Spire, and afterwards at Wetzelar, and the other the Aulic Council at Vienna. These courts, having concurrent jurisdiction, were instituted for appeals in particular cases from the courts of the Germanic States.

AURAY (N.W. France). Here, on Sept. 29, 1364, the English, under John Chandos, totally defeated the French, and captured their heroic leader, Du Guesclin. Charles of Blois, made Duke of Brittany by the King of France, was slain, and a peace was made in April, 1365.

AURICULAR CONFESSION. The confession of sin at the ear (Latin *auris*) of the priest must have been an early practice, since it is said to have been forbidden in the 4th century by Nectarius, archbishop of Constantinople. It was enjoined by the Council of Lateran in 1215, and by the Council of Trent in 1561. It was one of the six articles of faith enacted by Henry VIII. in 1539, but was abolished in England at the Reformation. Its revival has been attempted by the Church party called Puseyites or Tractarians, but without much success.*

AURIFLAMMA, or **ORIFLAMME**, the national golden banner mentioned in French history, belonging to the abbey of St. Denis, and suspended over the tomb of that saint, 1140. Louis le Gros was the first king who took this standard from the abbey to battle, 1124.—*Henrietta*. It appeared for the last time at Agincourt, 1415.—*Tillot*.

AURORA FRIGATE, sailed from Britain in 1771 to the East Indies, and was never again heard of.

AURORÆ BOREALES and **AUSTRALES** (Northern and Southern Polar Lights), though rarely seen in Central Europe, are frequent in the arctic and antarctic regions. In March, 1716, an aurora borealis extended from the west of Ireland to the confines of Russia. The whole horizon in the lat. of 57° N. overspread with continuous haze of a dismal red during the whole night, by which many people were much terrified, Nov., 1761.—Mr. Foster, the companion of Captain Cook, saw the aurora in lat. 68° S. Its appearance in the southern hemisphere had been previously doubted.†

AUSCULTATION. See *Stethoscope*.

AUSTERLITZ (Moravia), where a battle was fought between the French and the allied Austrian and Russian armies, Dec. 2, 1805. Three emperors commanded—Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The killed and wounded exceeded 30,000 on the side of the allies, who lost forty standards, 150 pieces of cannon, and thousands of prisoners. The decisive victory of the French led to the treaty of Presburg, signed Dec. 26, 1805. See *Presburg*.

AUSTRALASIA, the fifth great division of the world. This name, originally given it by De Brusses, includes Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Britain, New Caledonia, etc., mostly discovered within two centuries. Accidental discoveries were made by the Spaniards as early as 1536; but the first accurate knowledge of these southern lands is due to the Dutch, who in 1605 explored a part of the coast of New Guinea. Torres, a Spaniard, passed through the straits which now bear his name, between that island and Australia, and gave the first correct report of the latter, 1606. The Dutch continued their discoveries. Between 1642 and 1644, Tasman completed a discovery of a great part of the Australian coast, together with the island of Van Diemen's Land (also called Tasmania). William Dampier, an Englishman, between 1684 and 1690, explored a part of the W. and N.W. coasts. Between 1763 and 1766, Wallis and Carteret followed in the track of Dampier, and added to his discoveries; and in 1770, Cook first made known the east coast of Australia. Furneaux in 1773, Bligh in 1789, Edwards in 1791, Bligh (a second time) in 1792, Portlock same year, Brampton and Alt in 1793, and Bass and Flinders, explored the coasts and islands in 1798-9, and discovered Bass's Straits. Grant in 1800, and Flinders again (1801-5), completed the survey.—*M'Culloch*.

AUSTRALIA (formerly New Holland), the largest

* The Rev. Alfred Poole, one of the curates of St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, was suspended from his office for practicing auricular confession in June, 1858, by the Bishop of London. (On appeal, the suspension was confirmed in January, 1859. Much excitement was created by a similar attempt by the Rev. Temple West, at Boyne Hill, in September, 1858.)

† The aurora is now attributed by many philosophers to the passage of electric light through the rarefied air of the polar regions. In August and September, 1859, when brilliant auroræ were very frequent, the electric telegraph wires were seriously affected, and communications interrupted. Auroræ were seen at Rome and Basel, and also in Australia.

Island and smallest continent; with an estimated area of about three million square miles, including five provinces—New South Wales, Victoria (formerly Port Phillip), South Australia, West Australia (or Swan River), and Queensland (*which see*). Population, with Tasmania and New Zealand, in 1863, about 1,364,966. Australia said to have been known to the Portuguese before.....1550
 Alleged discovery by Manoel Godinho de Heredia, a Portuguese.....1601
 Torres passes through the straits named after him.....1606
 The Dutch also discover Australia.....March, " "
 The coast surveyed by Dutch navigators: north, by Zeachen, 1613; west, by Edels, 1619; south, by Nuyts, 1627; north, by Carpenter.....1627
 Wm. Dampier explores the W. and N.W. coasts.....1643-90
 Tasman coasts S. Australia.....1642
 Terra Australis (Western Australia) named New Holland by order of the States-General.....1665
 William Dampier lands in Australia.....1686
 Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks, and others, land at Botany Bay, and name the country "New South Wales".....April 28, 1770
 Governor Phillip founds the city of Sydney near Port Jackson, with 1080 persons.....Jan. 26, 1788
 [The seventy-first anniversary of this event was kept with much festivity, Jan. 26, 1859.]
 Great distress in consequence of the loss of the ship "Guardian," Captain Rion.....1790
 First church erected.....Aug., 1793
 Government gazette first printed.....1795
 Bass's Straits discovered by Bass and Flinders.....1798
 First brick church built.....1802
 Colony of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) established.....1803
 Flinders surveys the coasts of Australia.....1801-5
 Insurrection of Irish convicts quelled.....1804
 Governor Bligh, for his tyranny, deposed by an insurrection.....1808
 Superseded by Governor Macquarie.....1809
 Expeditions into the interior by Wentworth, Lawson, Bloxland, Oxley, etc.....1813, 1817, 1823
 Population, 39,788 (three fourths convicts).....1821
 West Australia formed into a province.....1829
 Legislative council established....."
 Sturt's expeditions into South Australia.....1828-1831
 South Australia erected into a province.....Aug., 1834
 Sir T. Mitchell's expeditions into E. Australia.....1831-6
 First Rom. Cath. Bishop (Polding) arrives, Sept., 1835
 Port Phillip (now Victoria) colonized.....Nov., "
 First Church of England Bishop of Australia (Broughton) arrives.....June, 1836
 Colony of South Australia founded.....Dec., 1836
 Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound.....1836-7
 Melbourne founded.....Nov., 1837
 Suspension of transportation.....1839
 Strzelecki explores the Australian Alps.....1840
 Great exertions of Mrs. Chisholm; establishment of "Home for Female Emigrants".....1841-6
 Census—87,200 males; 43,700 females.....1841
 Very numerous insolvencies.....1841-2
 Incorporation of city of Sydney.....1842
 Leichhardt's expedition (never returned).....1844-5
 Sturt proceeds from South Australia to the middle of the continent.....1845
 Census (including Port Phillip)—114,700 males; 74,800 females.....1846
 Great agitation against transportation, which had been revived by Earl Grey.....1849
 Port Phillip erected into a separate province as Victoria.....1850
 Gold discovered by Mr. Hargraves, etc.*.....1851

* GOLD DISCOVERY.—Mr. Edward Hargraves went to California in search of gold, and was struck with the similarity between the rocks and strata of California and those of his own district of Conobolas, some thirty miles west of Bathurst. On his return home he examined the soil, and after one or two months' digging found a quantity of gold. Feb. 12, 1851. He applied to the colonial government for a reward, which he readily obtained, with an appointment as commissioner of crown lands. The excitement became intense throughout the colony of New South Wales, rapidly spread to that of Victoria and other places; and in the first week of July, 1851, an aboriginal inhabitant, formerly attached to the Wellington mission, and then in the service of Dr. Kerr, of Wallawa, discovered, while tending his sheep, a mass of gold among a heap of quartz. Three blocks of quartz (from two to three hundred weight), found in the Marroo Creek, fifty miles to the north of Bathurst, contained 119 lbs. of pure gold, valued at £4000. The "Victoria nugget," a magnificent mass of virgin gold, weighing 340 ounces, was brought to England from the Bendigo diggings; and a piece of pure gold of 106 lbs. weight was also found. From the gold fields of Mount Alexander and Ballarat, in the district of Victoria, to Oct., 1852, there were found 138,492 ounces, or 108 tons 10 cwt. of gold; and the gold exported up to the same date represented £8,863,477 sterling. In Nov., 1856, the "James Ballies" and "Lightning" brought

Census—males, 106,000; females, 51,000 (exclusive of Victoria, 80,000).....1851
 Mints established.....March, 1853
 Transportation ceased....."
 Gregory's explorations of interior.....1853
 Death of Archdeacon Cowper (aged 80), after about fifty years' residence.....July, 1853
 Queensland made a province.....Dec. 4, 1859
 Stuart's expeditions.....1859-61
 Expedition into the interior under Mr. Landells organized.....Aug., 1860
 Robert O'Hara Burke, Wm. John Wills, and others, start from Melbourne.....Aug. 20, "
 J. M'Donnell Stuart's expeditions.....1860-1
 Burke, Wills, and two others, cross Australian continent to the Gulf of Carpentaria; all perish on their return except John King, who arrives at Melbourne.....Nov., 1861
 Stuart, M'Kinlay, and Landsborough cross Australia from sea to sea.....1861-3
 Remains of Burke and Wills recovered; public funeral.....Jan. 21, 1863
 Strong and general resistance throughout Australia to the reception of British convicts in West Australia.....about June, 1864
 Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced amid much rejoicing.....Jan. 26, 1825
 Morgan, a desperate bushranger and murderer, surrounded and shot.....April, "
 Boundary disputes between New South Wales and Victoria in summer of 1864; settled amicably.....April 19, "

GOVERNORS.

Captain Arthur Phillip.....1788
 Captain Hunter.....1795
 Captain Philip G. King.....1800
 Captain William Bligh.....1806
 Colonel Lachlan Macquarie (able and successful administration).....1809
 General Sir Thomas Brisbane.....1821
 Sir Richard Bourke.....1831
 Sir George Gipps.....1838
 Sir Charles Fitzroy, governor general of all the Australian colonies, with a certain jurisdiction over the lieutenant governors of Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, and South and Western Australia, 1846
 Sir William T. Denison.....1854
 Sir John Young, governor of New South Wales only.....1860

Acts for the government of Australia, 10 George IV., cap. 25, May 14 (1820), 6 & 7 William IV., cap. 68, Aug. 18 (1836), 13 & 14 Victoria, cap. 59, Aug. 5 (1850). Act for regulating the sale of waste lands in the Australian colonies, 5 & 6 Victoria, cap. 36, June 22 (1842).

AUSTRIA, *Österreich* (Eastern Kingdom), also called Metz, a French kingdom which lasted from the 6th to the 8th century. It began with the division of the territories of Clovis by his sons, 511, and ended by Charlemagne becoming a monk and surrendering his power to his brother Pepin, who thus became sole king of France, 747.

AUSTRIA, a Hamburg company's steam-ship, sailed from Southampton for New York Sept. 4, 1853, with 538 persons on board. On Sept. 13, in lat. 45° N., long. 41° 30' W., it caught fire through the carelessness of some one in burning some tar to fumigate the steerage. Only 67 persons were saved—upward of 60 by the *Maurice*, a French barque; the rest by a Norwegian barque. A heart-rending account was given in the *Times*, Oct. 11, 1853, by Mr. Charles Brews, an English survivor.

AUSTRIA, *Österreich* (Eastern Kingdom), anciently Noricum and part of Pannonia, was annexed to the Roman empire about 35; was overrun by the Huns, Avars, etc., during the 5th and 6th centuries, and taken from them by Charlemagne, 791-796. He divided the government of the country, establishing margraves of Eastern Bavaria and Austria. Louis the German, son of Louis le Débonnaire, about 817, subjugated Radbod, margrave of Austria; but in 833 the descendants of the latter raised a civil war in Bavaria against the Emperor Charles the Fat, and eventually the margraves of Austria were declared immediate princes of the empire. In 1156 the margravate was made a hereditary duchy by the Emperor Frederick I.; and in 1453 it was raised to an archduchy by the Emperor Frederick III.

gold from Melbourne valued at £1,300,000. The "Welcome nugget" weighed 3019½ ounces; value, £3318 10s. 10d.; found at Baker's Hill, Ballarat, June 11, 1858. Between May, 1851, and May, 1861, gold to the value of £26,000,000 had been brought to England from New South Wales and Victoria.

Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, elected Emperor of Germany in 1273, acquired Austria in 1278; and from 1493 to 1904 his descendants were Emperors of Germany. On Aug. 11, 1904, the Emperor Francis II. renounced the title of Emperor of Germany, and became hereditary Emperor of Austria. The condition of Austria is now greatly improving under the enlightened rule of the present emperor. The political constitution of the empire is based upon—1. The pragmatic sanction of Charles VI., 1734, which declares the indivisibility of the empire and rules the order of succession. 2. The pragmatic sanction of Francis II., Aug. 1, 1804, when he became Emperor of Austria only. 3. The diploma of Francis Joseph, Oct. 20, 1860, whereby he imparted legislative power to the provincial states and the Council of the Empire (Reichsrath). 4. The law of Feb. 26, 1861, on the national representation. Population of the empire in Oct., 1867, 35,018,968. Frederick II., the last male of the house of Hapsburg, killed in battle with the Hungarians,

June 15, 1846

Disputed succession: the Emperor Frederick II. sequestered the provinces, appointing Otto, count of Eberstein, governor in the name of the emperor; they are seized by Ladislaus, margrave of Moravia in right of his wife, Frederick's niece, Gertrude; he died childless. 1247
Herman, margrave of Baden, marries Gertrude, and holds the provinces till his death. 1260
Ottocar (or Premislas), of Bohemia, acquires the provinces. 1254
Compelled to cede Styria to Hungary, he makes war and recovers it, in consequence of a great victory. 1260
He inherits Carinthia, 1263; refuses to become Emperor of Germany, 1273, and to render homage to Rodolph of Hapsburg, elected emperor. 1273
War against Ottocar as a rebel; he is compelled to cede Austria, Carinthia, and Styria to Rodolph, 1274
The war renewed: Ottocar perishes in the battle of Marchfeld. Aug. 26, 1278
Albert I. assassinated by his nephew and others while attempting to enslave the Swiss. May 1, 1308
Successful revolt of the Swiss. 1307-9
They totally defeat the Austrians under Duke Leopold at Morgarten. Nov. 16, 1315
The Duke Leopold imposes a toll on the Swiss, which they resist with violence; he makes war on them, and is defeated and slain at Sempach,

July, 1386

Duke Albert V. obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is elected Emperor of Germany. 1437
The Emperor Frederick III., as head of the house of Hapsburg, creates the Archduchy of Austria with sovereign power. Jan. 6, 1453
Austria divided between him and his relatives, 1457; war ensues between them till. 1463
Burgundy accrues to Austria by the marriage of Maximilian with the heiress of that province. 1477
Also Spain, by the marriage of Philip I., of Austria, with the heiress of Aragon and Castile. 1496
Bohemia and Hungary united to Austria under Ferdinand I. 1526
Austria harassed by Turkish invasions. 1529-45
Charles V., reigning over Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, and their dependencies, abdicates (see Spain). 1556
Milan ceded to the emperor. Jan. 3, 1708
By treaty of Utrecht he obtains part of the duchy of Milan. April 11, 1713
By treaty of Rastadt he acquires the Netherlands, 1714
The Netherlands, Naples, Milan, etc., added to Austrian dominions. Nov. 15, 1715
Further additions on the east (Temeswar, etc.) by the peace of Passarowitz. 1718
Naples and Sicily given up to Spain. 1735
Death of Charles VI., the last sovereign of the male line of the house of Hapsburg; his daughter, Maria Theresa, becomes Queen of Hungary. 1740
She is attacked by Prussia, France, Bavaria, and Saxony, but supported by Great Britain. 1741
Francis, duke of Lorraine, who had married Maria Theresa in 1736, elected emperor. 1745
By the treaty of Campo Formio, the emperor gives up Lombardy (which see) and obtains Venice,

Oct. 15, 1797

Francis II., emperor of Germany, becomes Francis I. of Austria. Aug. 11, 1804
His declaration against France. Aug. 5, 1805
War: Napoleon successful, enters Vienna, Nov. 14, "Austrians and Russians defeated at Austerlitz,"

Dec. 2, "

By treaty of Presburg, Austria loses Venice and the Tyrol. Jan. 1, 1800

Vienna evacuated by the French. Jan. 12, 1806
The French again take Vienna. May 15, 1809
But restore it at the peace. Oct. 24, "
Napoleon marries the Archduchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor. April 1, 1810
Congress at Vienna. Oct. 2, 1814
Treaty of Vienna. Feb. 26, 1815
[Italian provinces restored with additions—Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established, April 7.]
Death of Francis I., and accession of Ferdinand,

March 2, 1835

New treaty of commerce with England. July 3, 1838
Ferdinand I. is crowned at Milan. Sept. 6, "
Insurrection at Vienna: flight of Metternich,

March 13, 1848

Insurrections in Italy. See *Milan, Venice, and Sardinia*. March 18, "
Another insurrection at Vienna: the emperor flies to Innsbruck. May 15-17, "
Archduke John appointed vicar-general of the empire. May 29, "
A Constitutional Assembly meet at Vienna,

July 22, "

Insurrection at Vienna: murder of Count Latour, Oct. 6, "

Revolution in Hungary and war. See *Hungary*. The emperor advocates in favor of his nephew, Francis-Joseph. Dec. 2, "
Convention of Olmütz. Nov. 29, 1850
The emperor revokes the Constitution of March 4, 1849. Dec. 31, 1851
Trial by jury abolished in the empire. Jan. 15, 1853
Death of Prince Schwartzberg, prime minister, April 4, "

Attempted assassination of the emperor by Libenyl, Feb. 18; who was executed. Feb. 28, 1853
Commercial treaty with Prussia. Feb. 19, "
Austrians enter Danubian Principalities. Aug., 1854
Alliance with England and France relative to Eastern Question. Dec. 2, "

Great reduction of the army. June 24, 1855
Degrading concordat with Rome. Aug. 18, "
Amnesty for political offenders of 1849-9, July 12, 1856
Austrians quit the Danubian Principalities, March, 1857
Austria remonstrates against the attacks of the free Sardinian press. Feb. 10, "

Firm reply of Count Cavour. Feb. 20, "
Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia broken off in consequence. March 25-30, "
Emperor and empress visit Hungary. May, "

Death of Marshal Radetzky (aged 92). Jan. 5, 1858
Excitement throughout Europe caused by the address of the Emperor Napoleon III. to the Austrian ambassador: "I regret that our relations with your government are not as good as formerly, but I beg of you to tell the emperor that my personal sentiments for him have not changed."

Jan. 1, 1859

The Emperor of Austria replied in almost the same words on. Jan. 4, "
Prince Napoleon Bonaparte marries Princess Clotilde of Sardinia. Jan. 20, "
Austria prepares for war; enlarges her armies in Italy, and strongly fortifies the banks of the Ticino, the boundary of her Italian provinces and Sardinia. Feb. and March, "
Lord Cowley at Vienna on a "mission of peace," Feb. 27, "

Intervention of Russia—proposal for a Congress; disputes respecting the admission of Sardinia—Sardinia and France prepare for war, March and April, "

Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia and the dismissal of the volunteers from other states within three days. April 28, "
This demand rejected. April 29, "
The Austrians cross the Ticino. April 29, "
The French troops enter Piedmont. April 27, "
The French emperor declares war (to expel the Austrians from Italy). May 2, "

Resignation of Count Buol, foreign minister; appointment of Count Rechberg. May 13-18, "
The Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; at Palestro, May 30-31; at Magenta, June 4; at Magliano (Marignano). June 8, "
Prince Metternich dies, aged 86 (he had been actively engaged in the wars and negotiations of Napoleon I.). June 11, "
Austrians defeated at Solferino (near the Mincio); the Emperors of Austria and France and King of Sardinia present. June 24, "
Armistice agreed upon, July 6; the emperors meet, July 11; the preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca (Lombardy given up to Sardinia,

and an Italian confederation proposed to be formed)..... July 12, 1859
 Manifesto justifying the peace issued to the army, July 12; to the people..... July 15, "
 Patent issued, granting greatly increased privileges to the Protestants—announced..... Sept. "
 Conference between the envoys of Austria and France at Zurich..... Aug. 8 to Sept. "
 Many national reforms proposed..... Sept. "
 Treaty of Zurich, confirming the preliminaries of Villa Franca, signed..... Nov. 11, "
 Decrees removing Jewish disabilities..... Jan. 6, 10, Feb. 13, 1860
 Patent issued for the summoning the great imperial council (Reichsrath), composed of representatives elected by the provincial diets..... March 5, "
 Discovery of great corruption in the army financial arrangements, a deficiency of about £1,700,000 discovered; General Eynatten commits suicide; 82 persons arrested..... March, "
 Austria protests against the annexation of Tuscany, etc., by the King of Sardinia..... April, "
 Baron Brück, suspected of complicity in the army frauds, dismissed April 20; commits suicide..... April 23, "
 The Reichsrath assembles, May 31; addressed by the emperor..... June 1, "
 Liberty of the press further restrained..... July, "
 Unsettled state of Hungary (*which see*), July-Oct., "
 Friendly meeting of the emperor and the Regent of Prussia at Toplitz..... July 26, "
 Free debates in the Reichsrath; strictures on the Concordat, the finances, etc.; proposals for separate Constitutions for the provinces..... Aug. and Sept., "
 The Reichsrath adjourned..... Sept. 29, "
 Diploma conferring on the Reichsrath legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc., a manifesto issued to the populations of the empire (not well received)..... Oct. 20, "
 Meeting of the emperor with the Emperor of Russia and Prince Regent of Prussia at Warsaw; no important result..... Oct. 20-22, "
 The government professes non-intervention in Italy, but increases the army in Venetia..... Oct. and Nov., "
 The empress goes to Madeira for health..... Nov., "
 Sale of Venetia, publicly spoken of, is repudiated in..... Dec., "
 Ministerial crisis: M. Schmerling becomes minister—more political concessions..... Dec. 18, "
 The proscribed Hungarian, Count Teleki, at Dresden, is given up to Austria, which causes general indignation, about Dec. 20; he is released on parole..... Dec. 31, "
 Amnesty for political offenses in Hungary, Croatia, etc., published..... Jan. 7, 1861
 Reactionary policy of the court leads to increased disaffection throughout the empire..... Jan. and Feb., "
 The statutes of the new Constitution for the Austrian monarchy published..... Feb. 6, "
 Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the empire, except in Hungary and Venice..... April 8, "
 Meeting of Reichsrath—no deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venetia, or Istria..... April 29, "
 Ministry of Marine created..... Jan., 1862
 Inundation of the Danube, causing great distress..... Feb. 4, "
 Increased taxation proposed..... March, "
 At an imperial council, the emperor present, the principle of ministerial responsibility is resolved on..... April 26, "
 Deficiency of £1,400,000 in financial statement—indignation of the Reichsrath..... June, "
 Amnesty to condemned political offenders in Hungary proclaimed..... Nov. 18, "
 Reduction in the army assented to; and a personal liberty law (resembling our Habeas Corpus Act) passed..... Dec., "
 Polish insurrection..... Jan., 1863
 Meeting of the German sovereigns (except Kings of Prussia, Holland, and Denmark) with the Emperor of Austria, at Frankfurt, by his invitation: the draft of a reform of the federate Constitution agreed to..... Aug. 16-31, "
 The Transylvanian deputies accept the Constitution, and take their seats in the Reichsrath..... Oct. 23, "
 Galicia and Cracow declared to be in a state of siege..... Feb. 29, 1864
 (For events of the war with Denmark, see *Denmark*.)

The emperor and the King of Prussia meet at Carlsbad..... June 22, 1864
 Proposed reduction of the army, about..... Oct. 9, "
 Resignation of Count Rechberg, foreign minister, succeeded by Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, about..... Oct. 27, "
 Peace with Denmark signed..... Oct. 30, "
 Emperor opens Reichsrath, Nov. 14; great freedom of debate; the state of siege in Galicia censured..... Dec., "
 Austria supports the Confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies..... Dec., "
 Apparent reunion between Austria and Prussia..... Jan., 1865
 Great financial difficulty; proposed reduction in the army by the Chambers..... Jan., "
 Contest between the government and the Chambers respecting reduction in army, etc..... April, "
 Reported failure of Mr. Hutt's mission to Vienna to promote free trade..... June, "
 New ministry formed, including Count Mensdorff as nominal premier, and Counts Belcredi and Esterhazy as ministers: conciliatory measures toward Hungary, and other provinces, proposed; centralization of the government to be given up, and free trade in prospect..... July, "
 Convention of Gastein (see *Gastein*) signed..... Aug. 14, "
 Emperor's rescript suppressing the Constitution (Reichsrath, etc.), with the view of giving autonomy to Hungary (*which see*)..... Sept. 21, "
 Rejoicing in Hungary, but dissatisfaction in Croatia, Austria, and other provinces..... Nov., Dec., "
 Important treaty of commerce with Great Britain signed..... Dec. 16, "
 Under the subsequent ministry (Baron von Beust's) all religious sects were put upon an equality; marriage was made a civil institution, and public education was freed from ecclesiastical jurisdiction..... 1869
 (See *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Vienna*, etc. For the events of the German-Italian war, see *Germany*.)

MARGRAVES.

Leopold I., 928; Albert I., 1018; Ernest, 1066; Leopold II., 1076; Leopold III., 1096; Albert II., 1136; Leopold IV., 1136; Henry II., 1142 (made a duke 1160).

Dukes.

1156. Henry II.
 1177. Leopold V. He made prisoner Richard I. of England when returning incognito from the Crusade, and sold him to the Emperor Henry VI.
 1194. Frederick I., the Catholic.
 1198. Leopold VI. the Glorious. Killed in battle.
 1230. Frederick II., the Warlike. Killed in a battle with the Hungarians, June 16, 1246.

INTERREGNUM.

1282. Albert I. and his brother Rodolph. Albert becomes Emperor of Germany, 1286.
 1306. Frederick I.
 1330. Albert II. and Otto, his brother.
 1353. Rodolph.
 1365. Albert III. and Leopold II. or III. (killed at Empach).
 1395. William, and other brothers, and their cousin Albert IV.
 1411. The same. The provinces divided into the Duchies of Austria and Carinthia, and the county of Tyrol.
 1411. Albert V., duke of Austria: obtains Bohemia and Moravia; elected king of Hungary and emperor, 1437; dies, 1439; succeeded by his posthumous son.
 1439. Ladislaus, who dies childless, 1457.
 1457. The Emperor Frederick III. and Albert VI.
 1493. Maximilian I., son of Frederick III. (archduke), emperor. (See *Germany*.)

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

1804. Francis I. (late Francis II. of Germany), emperor of Austria only, Aug. 11, 1804; died March 2, 1835.
 1835. Ferdinand, his son, March 2; abdicated in favor of his nephew, his brother Francis-Charles having renounced his rights.
 1848. Francis-Joseph, Dec. 2, 1848, emperor of Austria, son of Francis-Charles (born August 18, 1800; married April 24, 1854, to Elizabeth of Bavaria.) [*Heir*: their son, the Archduke Rodolph, born August 21, 1858.]

AUTO DA FÉ (Act of faith), the term given to the punishment of a heretic, generally burning alive, in-

flicted by the Inquisition (*which see*). Since 1208, more than 100,000 victims have been sacrificed by the sentence of the Inquisitions of Roman Catholic countries. One of the last executions of this kind was at Goa, where twenty sufferers perished in the flames, 1717. An *auto da fe* took place at Lisbon in 1761, when Malagrida, a Jesuit, was strangled and burnt for heresy.

AUTOMATON FIGURES (OR ANDROIDS), made to imitate living actions, are of early invention. Archytas's flying dove was formed about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon is said to have made a brazen head which spoke, A.D. 1804. Albertus Magnus spent thirty years in making another. A coach and two horses, with a footman, a page, a lady inside, were made by Camus for Louis XIV. when a child; the horses and figures moved naturally, variously, and perfectly, 1649. Vaucanson, in 1738, made an artificial duck, which performed every function of a real one, even an imperfect digestion—eating, drinking, and quacking. He also made a flute-player. The writing automaton, exhibited in 1769, was a pentagraph worked by a confederate out of sight. The automaton chess-player, exhibited the same year, was also worked by a hidden person, and so was "the invisible girl," 1800. Maelzel made a trumpeter about 1809. Early in this century, an automaton was exhibited in London which pronounced several sentences with tolerable distinctness. In July, 1864, the "anthropoglosson," exhibited in St. James's Hall, London, seemed to utter songs.

AUTOPLASTY, a replacing a part of the body with a piece from another part. Known anciently in India. Mentioned by Celsus about A.D. 17. Practiced by the Blanca family in the 15th century, and in the 16th by Tagliacozzo or Taliacotus, from whom it is often called the Taliacotian operation. It has been much improved and practiced since about 1800.

AUTOTYPOGRAPHY, a process of producing a metal plate from drawings, made known by Mr. Wallis in April, 1863; it resembled *Nature-Printing* (*which see*).

AVA, in 1892, became the capital of the Burmese empire, it is said, for the third time. A British embassy was received here in Sept., 1895.

AVARS, barbarians who ravaged Pannonia, and annoyed the Eastern Empire in the 6th and 7th centuries, subdued by Charlemagne about 799, after an eight years' war.

AVEBURY, OR AUBREY (Wiltshire). Here are the remains of the largest Celtic or Druidical work in England. They have been surveyed by Aubrey, 1648; Dr. Stukely, 1790; and Sir R. C. Hoare in 1819, and others. Much information may be obtained from Stukely's "Aubury" (1743) and Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire" (1812-21). Many theories have been put forth, but the object of these remains is still unknown. They are considered to have been set up during the "stone age," i.e., when the weapons and implements were mainly formed of that material.

AVEIN, OR AVAINE (Luxemburg, Belgium). Here the French and Dutch defeated the Spaniards, May 20, 1635.

"**AVE MARIA**!" the salutation of the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin (*Luke* i. 28), was made a formula of devotion by Pope John XXII. about 1420. In the beginning of the 15th century Vincentius Ferrarius used it before his discourses.—*Bingham*.

AVERNUS, Lake, in the Campania, a fabled entrance to hell. Agrippa (12 B.C.) dug a canal and drained the marshes round it, and it then lost its unhealthy qualities, which has probably occasioned the tradition.

AVIGNON, a city, S.E. France, ceded by Philip III. to the Pope in 1273. The papal seat was removed by Clement V. to Avignon in 1309. In 1348 Clement VI. purchased the city from Jane, countess of Provence and queen of Naples. In 1403, the French, wearied of the schism, expelled Benedict XIII., and Avignon ceased to be the seat of the papacy. Here were held nine councils (1080-1457). It was seized and restored several times by the French kings; the last time restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. It was claimed by the National Assembly, 1791, and was ceded to France by the congress of sovereigns in 1815. In Oct., 1791, horrible massacres took place here.

AVIS, ORDER OF. Instituted 1147 by Alphonso I. of Portugal, and made by him in 1162 an ecclesiastical

order of chivalry. It was made civil again in 1189. The knights were called of Evora until 1187, when they assumed their present title.

AXE, WEDGE, WIMBLE, LEVER, and various tools in common use, are said to have been invented by Dædalus, an artificer of Athens, to whom also is ascribed the invention of masts and sails for ships, 1240 B.C. Many tools are represented on the Egyptian monuments.

AYACUCHO (Peru). Here the Peruvians finally achieved their independence by defeating the Spaniards, Dec. 9, 1824.

AYDE, OR ARDE, the tax paid by the vassal to the chief lord upon urgent occasions. In France and England an *aide* was due for knighting the king's eldest son. One was demanded by Philip the Fair, 1313. The *aide* due upon the birth of a prince, ordained by the statute of Westminster (Edward I.), 1285, for the ease of the subject, was not to be levied until he was fifteen years of age. The *aide* for the marriage of the king's eldest daughter could not be demanded in England until her seventh year. In feudal tenures there was an *aide* for ransoming the chief lord; so, when Richard I. was kept a prisoner by the Emperor of Germany, an *aide* of 20s., to redeem him, was enforced upon every knight's fee.

AYLESBURY, Buckinghamshire, was reduced by the West Saxons in 571. St. O'Syth, beheaded by the pagans in Essex, was buried there, 600. William the Conqueror invested his favorites with some of its lands, under the tenure of providing "straw for his bed-chambers; three eels for his use in winter; and in summer, straw, rushes, and two green geese thrice every year." Incorporated by charter in 1564.

AYLESFORD (Kent). Here, it is said, the Britons were victorious over the Saxon invaders, 455.

A Y R (Scotland). Entered by William the Lion, 1213; it is older than the Conquest. A commemorative festival in honor of Robert Burns was held here August 6, 1844.

AZOF, SEA OF, the Palus Mæotis of the ancients, communicates by the Strait of Yenikalé (the Bosphorus Cimmerius) with the Black Sea, and is entirely surrounded by Russian territory, Taganrog and Kerch being the principal places. An expedition composed of British, French, and Turkish troops, commanded by Sir G. Brown, arrived at Kerch May 24, 1855, when the Russians retired, after blowing up the fortifications. On the 25th the allies marched upon Yenikalé, which also offered no resistance. On the same evening the allied fleet entered the Sea of Azof, and in a few days completed their occupation of it, after capturing a large number of merchant vessels, etc. An immense amount of stores was destroyed by the Russians to prevent their falling into the hands of the allies.

AZORES, OR WESTERN ISLES (N. Atlantic, belonging to Portugal, the supposed site of the ancient Atlantis), are said to have been discovered in the 15th century by a Dutchman who was driven on their coasts by the weather. Cabral, sent by the Portuguese court, fell in with St. Mary's in 1432, and in 1457 they were all discovered. Martin Behem found one of them covered with beech-trees, and he called it therefore *Fayal*; another, abounding in sweet flowers, he called *Flores*; and all, being full of hawks, were therefore named *Azores*. They were colonized about 1460. A violent concussion of the earth took place here for twelve days in 1561. A devastating earthquake in 1767. Here are fountains of boiling water. A volcano at St. George's destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1808; and in 1811 a volcano appeared near St. Michael's, in the sea, where the water was eighty fathoms deep. An island called Sabrina gradually disappeared, Dec., 1612.

AZOTE, the name given by French chemists to nitrogen (*which see*).

AZTECS, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion (1519). In 1863 some pretended Aztec children were exhibited in London. They were considered to be mere dwarfs.

AZYMITES, advocates for using the unleavened bread in the communion. The name arose during the controversy in the 11th century with respect to this rite between the Latin and Greek churches.

AZZANA, in Northern Italy, where the French defeated the Austrians, May, 1799.

B.

BAAL (Lord), the male deity of the Phœnician nations, frequently made the object of worship by the Israelites; and established as such by Ahab, 918 B.C. His worshippers were massacred by Jehu and his temple defiled, 884 B.C.

BAALBEC, Heliopolis (both meaning "City of the Sun"), an ancient city of Syria, of which magnificent ruins remain, described by Wood (in 1757) and others. Its origin (referred to Solomon) is lost in antiquity. Here Septimius Severus built a temple to the Sun, 200. The city was sacked by the Moslems, 748, and by Timur Bey, 1400.

BABEL, Tower or, built by Noah's posterity, 2247 B.C. (*Genesis*, ch. xi.). The magnificent temple of Belus, asserted to have been originally this tower, is said to have had lofty spires, and many statues of gold, one of them forty feet high. In the upper part of this temple was the tomb of the founder, Belus (the Nimrod of the sacred Scriptures), who was defiled after death.—*Blair*. The Birs Nimroud, examined by Rich. Layard, and others, is considered by some persons to be the remains of the Tower of Babel.

BABES IN THE WOOD, ballad. Thought by some to be a concealed form of the story of the murder of the princes in the Tower by Richard III., June, 1483.

BABINGTON'S CONSPIRACY, to assassinate Queen Elizabeth and make Mary of Scotland queen, was devised by John Savage, a soldier of Philip of Spain, and approved by Wm. Gifford and John Ballard, Catholic priests. Anthony Babington and other gentlemen were induced to join in the scheme. They were betrayed by Pooley Aspy, and fourteen were executed, Sept. 20, 21, 1586. Babington was deluded by a romantic hope that Mary, in gratitude, would accept him as a husband.

BABEUF'S CONSPIRACY. See *Agrarian Law*.

BABYLON,* an Asiatic empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Belus, supposed to be the Nimrod of holy writ, the son of Chus, and grandson of Ham, 2245 B.C.—*Lenglet*. Ninus of Assyria seized on Babylon, and established what was properly the Assyrian empire, by uniting the two sovereignties, 2069 B.C., 2233 C. The second empire of Babylon commenced about 725 B.C. Earliest astronomical observations at Babylon,

Nabonassar governs.....	747
Nabopolassar, the Assyrian governor, revolts, and makes himself King of Babylon.....	725
Nebuchadnezzar invades Syria, 606; Judea, 606; defeats Pharaoh Necho, and annihilates the Egyptian power in Asia.....	604
He returns to Babylon with the spoils of Jerusalem.— <i>Blair</i> ; <i>Lenglet</i>	"
Daniel interprets the king's dream of the golden-headed image.— <i>Daniel</i> iii.....	602
Nebuchadnezzar goes a third time against Jerusalem, takes it, and destroys the temple.— <i>Blair</i> ; <i>Usher</i>	589 to 587
The golden image set up, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego thrown into the furnace for refusing to worship it.— <i>Daniel</i> iii.....	570
Daniel interprets the king's second dream, and Nebuchadnezzar is driven from among men.— <i>Daniel</i> iv.....	569

* The city of Babylon was at one time the most magnificent in the world. The *Hanging Gardens* built by Nebuchadnezzar are described as having been of a square form, and in terraces one above another until they rose as high as the walls of the city, the ascent being from terrace to terrace by steps. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches raised on other arches; and on the top were flat stones closely cemented together with plaster of bitumen, and that covered with sheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden, where there were large trees, shrubs, and flowers, with various sorts of vegetables. There were five of these gardens, each containing about four English acres, and disposed in the form of an amphitheatre.—*Strabo*; *Diodorus*. Pliny said that in his time it was but a desolate wilderness. Mr. Rich visited the ruins in 1811, and Sir R. Ker Porter in 1818. The laborious researches of Mr. Layard, Sir H. Rawlinson, M. Botta, and others, and the interesting relics excavated and brought to this country between the years 1849 and 1853, have caused very much attention to be given to the history of Babylon. Many of the inscriptions in the cuneiform or wedge-like character have been translated by Col. (now Sir Henry) Rawlinson, and published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. In the spring of 1853 he returned to England, bringing with him many valuable relics, drawings, &c., which are now in the British Museum. He gave discourses on the subject at the Royal Institution, London, in 1851, 1853, and 1855.

The king recovers his reason and his throne, 562; dies..... B.C. 561
Evil-Merodach (Neriglissar) king..... 559
Labynetus (Nabonadius or Belshazzar) king..... 556
Babylon taken by the Medes and Persians under Cyrus, and Belshazzar slain..... 539
Daniel thrown into the lions' den.—*Daniel* vi..... 537
Babylon revolts, and is taken by Darius..... 518
Taken by Alexander, 331; he dies here..... 323
Seleucus Nicator, who died B.C. 280, transfers the seat of government to Seleucia, and Babylon is deserted.

BACCHANALIA (games celebrated in honor of Bacchus) arose in Egypt, and were brought into Greece by Melampus, and were there called *Dionysia*, about 1415 B.C.—*Diodorus*. In Rome the *Bacchanalia* were suppressed, 186 B.C. The priests of Bacchus were called *Bacchanalia*.

BACHELORS. The Roman censors frequently imposed fines on unmarried men; and men of full age were obliged to marry. The Spartan women at certain games laid hold of old bachelors, dragged them round their altars, and inflicted on them various marks of infamy and disgrace.—*Vossius*. A tax was laid upon bachelors in England, twenty-five years of age, £12 10s. for a duke, and for a common person one shilling, 7 Will. III., 1695. Bachelors were subjected to an extra tax on their male and female servants in 1785.

BACKGAMMON. Palamedes of Greece is the reputed inventor of this game, about 1224 B.C. It is stated by some to have been invented in Wales in the period preceding the conquest.—*Henry*.

BACON'S REBELLION. A movement made by a Virginian, Nathaniel Bacon, and a strong party, against Berkeley, the tyrannical Royalist governor, in 1676. Bacon was successful for a time, drove Berkeley out of Jamestown, burned it (Sept. 9), but died of a fever in October. The rebellion came to nothing, being put down during the beginning of 1677, and several persons were hanged, fined, &c., for being concerned in it.

BACTRIANA, a province in Asia, was subjugated by Cyrus, and formed part of the Persian empire, when conquered by Alexander, 330 B.C. About 254 B.C., Theodotus or Diodotus, a Greek, threw off the yoke of the Seleucids, and became king. Eucratides reigned prosperously about 181 B.C., and Menander about 126 B.C. The Greek kingdom appears to have been broken up by the irruption of the Scythians shortly after.

BADAJOZ (S.W. Spain). An important barrier fortress, surrendered to the French under Soult, March 11, 1811; was invested by the British under Lord Wellington, on March 16, 1812, and stormed and taken on April 6 following. The French retreated in haste.

BADDESDOWN HILL, or Mount Badon, near Bath, where Bede says the Britons defeated the Saxons in 493; others say in 511 or 520.

BADEN (S.W. Germany). The house of Baden is descended from Herman, regarded as the first margrave (1062), son of Berthold I., duke of Zähringen. From Christopher, who united the branches of Hochberg and Baden, and died in 1527, proceed the branches of Baden-Baden and Baden-Donrich. By the treaty of Baden, between France and the emperor, when Landau was ceded to the former, Sept. 7, 1714, Baden was elected into a grand duchy, as a member of the Rhenish Confederation, Aug. 13, 1806. Its territorial acquisitions by its alliances with France were guaranteed by the congress at Vienna in 1815. In May, 1849, the grand-duke was expelled by his subjects, but was restored in June. In July, 1857, an amnesty was decreed for political offences. A Concordat made with the Pope, June 28, 1859, having greatly displeased the representative assembly, was set aside by the grand-duke, April 8, 1860. On June 16, 1860, the Emperor of the French met the Regent of Prussia, the kings of Hanover, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, and the German princes, at Baden-Baden. The population of Baden, Dec. 1, 1861, was 1,300,291.

Louis William, margrave of Baden-Baden, a great general, born 1655; called out from Vienna and defeated the Turks, 1683; d. ed 1707.

Charles William, margrave of Baden-Dourlach, born 1679, died 1746; succeeded by his son, Charles Frederick, margrave, afterward grand-duke of Baden-Dourlach, born 1723, who joined to his dominions Baden-Baden in 1771, which were also increased by the favor of Napoleon.

GRAND-DUKES.

1906. Charles Frederick; dies 1811; succeeded by his grandson,
 1911. Charles Louis Frederick, who died without issue in 1818; succeeded by his uncle,
 1818. Louis William, died without issue in 1830; succeeded by his brother,
 1830. Leopold, died in 1852; succeeded by his second son (the first being imbecile),
 1852. Frederick (born Sept. 9, 1826), regent April 24, 1859; declared grand-duke, Sept. 5, 1859.
 [Heir: his son Frederick William, born July 9, 1857.]

BADGE OF MILITARY MERIT. This was established by Washington in August, 1781, as an honorary badge of distinction to be conferred upon non-commissioned officers and soldiers who had served three years with bravery, fidelity, and good conduct, and upon any one who should perform any singularly meritorious action. The badge entitled the recipient "to pass and repass all guards and military posts as fully and amply as any commissioned officer whatever."

BAEZA, Spain. Near this ancient town Scipio defeated Hasdrubal, 206 B.C. Taken from the Moors by the Spaniards, A.D. 1239.

BAFFIN'S BAY (N. America), discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman, in 1616. The extent of this discovery was much doubted until the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement. Parry entered Lancaster Sound, and discovered the islands known by his name, in 1818. See *Northwest Passage*.

BAGDAD, in Asiatic Turkey, built by Al Mansour, and made the seat of the Saracen empire, about 763.—Taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen rule, 1258. Often taken by the Persians, and retaken by the Turks, with great slaughter: the latter took it in 1638, and have held it since.

BAGNALO, Treaty of. Made Aug. 7, 1484, by the Venetians with the King of Naples, the Duke of Milan, and the Florentines. The news is said to have brought a fit of the gout on Pope Sixtus IV., and killed him, Aug. 13, 1484.

BAGPIPE, an ancient Greek and Roman instrument. On a piece of ancient Grecian sculpture, now in Rome, a bagpiper is represented dressed like a modern Highlander. Nero is said to have played upon a bagpipe, 61. The British Highland regiments retain their pipers.

BAHAMA ISLES (N. America) were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador was seen by him on the night of the 11th October, 1492. New Providence was settled by the English in 1639. They were expelled by the Spaniards, 1641; returned, 1666; again expelled in 1708. It was stripped by Commodore Hopkins, of the United States Navy, in 1776, of its artillery and stores, and its governor and some others taken. The isles were formally ceded to the English in 1783. Population in 1861, 35,487.

BAHAR (N. India), a province (conquered by Baber in 1530), with Bengal and Orissa, a princely dominion, became subject to the English East India Company in 1765 by the treaty of Allahabad for a quit-rent of about £300,000.

BAIL. The Constitution of the United States provides that excessive bail shall not be required, and most of the state Constitutions or laws have provisions to the same effect. By ancient common law in England, before and since the Conquest, all felonies were bailable, till murder was excepted by statute; (1274), the power of bailing in treason, and in divers instances of felony, was taken away. Bail was farther regulated in later reigns. Bail is now accepted in all cases, felony excepted; and where a magistrate refuses bail, it may be granted by a judge.

BAILIFFS, or SHERIFFS. Said to be of Saxon origin. London had its *shire-reeve* prior to the Conquest, and this officer was generally appointed for counties in England in 1079. Hen. Cornhill and Rich. Reynere were appointed bailiffs or sheriffs in London in 1189.—*Stow.* Sheriffs were appointed in Dublin, under the name of bailiffs, in 1308; and the name was changed to sheriff in 1548. There are still some places where the chief magistrate is called bailiff, as the high bailiff

of Westminster. *Bum-bailiff* is a corruption of bound-bailiff, every bailiff being obliged to enter into bonds of security for his good behavior.—*Blackstone.*

BAIRAM, Mohammedan festivals. In 1865, the Little Bairam, following the fast of Ramadan (*which see*), fell on Feb. 23, March 1 and 2. The Great Bairam began on May 10.

BAIZE, a species of coarse woollen manufacture, was brought into England by some Flemish or Dutch emigrants who settled at Colchester, in Essex, and had privileges granted them by Parliament in 1460. The trade is under the control of a corporation called the governors of the Dutch Baize-hall, who examine the cloth previous to sale.—*Anderson.*

BAKER. See *Bread*.

BAKERIAN LECTURES, Royal Society, originated in a bequest of £100 by Henry Baker, F.R.S., the interest of which was to be given to one of the fellows for a scientific discourse to be delivered annually. Peter Woulfe gave the first lecture in 1766. Latterly it has been the custom to nominate as the lecturer a paper written by one of the fellows. Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and other eminent men have given the lecture.

BALAKLAVA, a small town in the Crimea, with a fine harbor, 10 miles S.E. from Sebastopol. After the battle of the Alma the allies advanced upon this place, Sept. 26, 1854. On Oct. 25 following, about 12,000 Russians, commanded by Gen. Liprandi, attacked and took some redoubts in the vicinity, which had been entrusted to about 260 Turks. They next assaulted the English, by whom they were compelled to retire, mainly through the charge of the heavy cavalry, led by Brigadier Scarlett, under the orders of Lord Lucan. After this, from an unfortunate conception of Lord Raglan's order, Lord Lucan ordered Lord Cardigan, with the light cavalry, to charge the Russian army, which had re-formed on its own ground with its artillery in front. This order was most gallantly obeyed. Great havoc was made on the enemy; but of 607 British horsemen, only 198 returned. The British had altogether 9 officers killed, 21 wounded, and 630 men put *hors de combat*. The Russians had 550 men killed, and 6 officers (among whom was one general), and 190 men wounded.—A sortie from the garrison of Sebastopol on the night of March 22, 1855, led to a desperate engagement here, in which the Russians were vigorously repulsed, with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded, the allies losing about 600.—The electric telegraph between London and Balaklava was completed in April, 1855, and communications were then received by the British government.—A railway between Balaklava and the trenches was completed in June, 1855. See *Russo-Turkish War*.

BALANCE of POWER, to assure the independency and integrity of states, and control the ambition of sovereigns; the principle is said to have been first laid down by the Italian politicians of the 15th century, on the invasion of Charles VIII. of France.—*Robertson.* It was first recognized by the treaty of Munster, Oct. 24, 1648. The arrangements for the balance of power in Europe made in 1815, without the consent of the people of the countries concerned, have been greatly set aside since 1880.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, in the Mediterranean, called by the Greeks *Baleares*, and by the Romans *Baleares*, from the dexterity of the inhabitants at slinging; they include Majorca and Minorca, with the small isle of Cabrera. These islands were conquered by the Romans, 123 B.C.; by the Vandals, about 426 B.C.; and formed part of Charlemagne's empire in A.D. 799. They have belonged to Spain since 1232. See *Minorca*.

BALIZE. See *Honduras*.

BALKAN, the ancient *Hæmus*, a range of mountains extending from the Adriatic to the Euxine. The passage, deemed impracticable, was completed by the Russians, under Diebitsch, during the Russian and Turkish war, July 26, 1829. An armistice was the consequence; and a treaty of peace was signed at Adrianople, Sept. 14 following.

BALLADS may be traced in the British history to the Anglo-Saxons.—*Turner.* Adhelme, who died 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced ballads into England. "The harp was sent round, and those might sing who could."—*Bede.* Alfred sung ballads.—*Malmesbury.* Canute composed one.—*Turner.* Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV.; but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars.—*Fleur.* "Giv

me the writing of the ballads, and you may make the laws."—*Fletcher of Saltoun*. The sea-ballads of Dibdin were very popular in the French War: he died Jan. 20, 1835.

BALLETs began through the meretricious taste of the Italian courts. One performed at the interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, in the field of the Cloth of Gold, at Ardres, 1520.—*Gustaf-dini*. They became very popular in France; their zealous patron, Louis XIV., bore a part in one, 1604. They were gradually introduced with operas into England in the 18th century.

BALLINAMUCK, Longford. Here, on Sept. 8, 1793, the Irish rebels and their French auxiliaries were defeated and captured.

BALLOONS.* A just idea of the principle of the construction of balloons was formed by Albert of Saxony, an Augustin monk in the 14th century, and adopted by a Portuguese Jesuit, Francesco Mendoza, who died at Lyons in 1626. The idea is also attributed to Bartolomeo de Guzman, who died in 1794. The theory of aeronautics includes—1, the power of a balloon to rise in the air; 2, the velocity of its ascent; and, 3, the stability of its suspension at any given height. The application of sails and rudders has been duly considered, and judged to be futile. Fatal accidents to the voyagers have been estimated at 2 or 3 per cent.

Francis Lana, a Jesuit, proposed to navigate the air by means of a boat raised by four thin balls made of thin copper, from which the air had been exhausted. 1670

Joseph Gallen suggested the filling a bag with the fine diffuse air of the upper regions of the atmosphere 1765

Henry Cavendish discovered that hydrogen gas is 10·5 times lighter than common air 1766

And soon after Black of Edinburgh filled a bag with hydrogen, which rose to the ceiling of the room, 1767

Cavallo filled soap-bubbles with hydrogen 1782

Joseph Montgolfier caused a silken bag to ascend with heated air (the first *fire-balloon*) Nov., " "

Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier ascend and descend safely by means of a fire-balloon at Annonay, for which they received many honors, June 5, 1783

First ascent in a balloon filled with hydrogen, at Paris, by MM. Robert and Charles Aug. 27, "

Joseph Montgolfier ascends in a balloon inflated with the smoke of burnt straw and wool Sept. 19, "

First aerial voyage in a fire-balloon—Pilate de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes Nov. 21, "

Second ascent of Charles in a hydrogen balloon to the height of 9770 feet Dec. 1, "

Ascents become numerous: Andreani, Feb. 25; Blanchard, March 9; Guyton-Morveau, the chemist, April 25 and June 15; Fleurant and Madame Thibé (the first female aeronaut), June 28; the Duke of Chartres (Philip Egalité) Sept. 19, 1784

The first ascent in England made by Lunardi at Moorfields, London Sept. 15, "

Blanchard and Jeffries ascend at Dover and cross the Channel, alighting near Calais Jan. 7, 1785

The first ascent in Ireland, from Ranelagh Gardens, Dublin Jan. 19, "

Rozier and Romain killed in their descent near Boulogne; the balloon took fire June 15, "

Parachutes constructed and used by Blanchard, Garnerin's narrow escape when descending in one, in London Sept. 2, 1802

Sadler, who made many previous expeditions in England, fell into the sea near Holyhead, but was taken up Oct. 9, 1812

Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli at night; the balloon, being surrounded by fire-works, took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground and killed July 6, 1819

Mr. Charles Green's first ascent July 19, 1821

Lieut. Harris killed descending in a balloon, Sadler, jun., killed, falling from a balloon, in May 25, 1824

The great Nassau balloon, which had for some time previously been exhibited to the inhabitants of London in repeated ascents from Vauxhall Gardens, started from that place on an experimental voyage, having three individuals in the car, and after having been eighteen hours in the air descended at Wellburg, in the Duchy of Nassau, Nov. 7, 1836

* "Astra Castra; Experiments and Adventures in the Atmosphere; by Hutton Turner," appeared in 1866.

Mr. Cocking ascended from Vauxhall in order to try his parachute, in which he had great faith; in its descent from the balloon it collapsed, and he was thrown out and killed July 24, 1837

An Italian aeronaut ascended from Copenhagen, in Denmark; his corpse was subsequently found on the sea-shore in a contiguous island, dashed to pieces Sept. 14, 1851

Mr. Wise and three others ascended from St. Louis (after traveling 1580 miles they descended in Jefferson County, New York, nearly dead), June 23, 1859

Nadar's great balloon (largest ever made), when fully inflated, contained 218,963 cubic feet of gas; the car, a cottage in wicker work, raised 35 soldiers at Paris; Nadar hoped by means of screw to steer a balloon in the heavens.

Nadar's first ascent, with 14 others, successful, Oct. 4, 1863

Second ascent, nearly all voyagers injured; saved by presence of mind of M. Jules Godard; descended at Nienburg, Hanover Oct. 12, "

Nadar and his balloon at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham Nov., "

Society for promoting aerial navigation formed at M. Nadar's at Paris; president, M. Barral, Jan. 15, 1864

Godard's great Montgolfier or fire-balloon ascends, July 23 and Aug. 3, "

Ascent of Nadar and others in his great balloon at Brussels Sept. 24, "

Mr. Coxwell ascends from Belfast in a new balloon; several persons are injured by the balloon becoming uncontrollable; it escapes July 3, 1865

MILITARY APPLICATIONS.

Guyton-Morveau ascended twice during the battle, and gave important information to Jourdain, June 17, 1794

Balloons were used during the battle of Solferino, June 24, 1859; and by the Federal army near Washington in July, 1861

EQUESTRIAN ASCENTS.

Mr. Green affirms that he ascended from London on a horse attached to a balloon, though few persons seem to be aware that the experiment was made May, 1933

He did so from Vauxhall Gardens with a very diminutive pony July, 1850

Lieut. Gale, an Englishman, made an ascent with a horse from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, near Bordeaux. On descending, and detaching the animal from the balloon, the people who held its ropes, from some misconception, prematurely let them go, and the unfortunate aeronaut was rapidly borne in the air before he was quite ready to resume his voyage. (He was discovered next morning dashed to pieces in a field a mile from where the balloon was found.) Sept. 8, "

The ascent of Madame Poltevin from Cremorne Gardens, near London, as "Europa on a bull" (a feat she had often performed in France), and several ascents on horses, brought the parties concerned before the police courts on a charge of cruelty to animals, and put an end to experiments that outraged public feeling Aug., 1859

M. Poltevin ascended on a horse, in the vicinity of Paris, about the time just mentioned; was nearly drowned in the sea, near Malaga, while descending from his balloon in 1859, and died soon after.

SCIENTIFIC ASCENTS.

Gay-Lussac and Biot at Paris, Aug. 23; Gay-Lussac (to the height of 22,977 feet) Sept. 15, 1804

Biot and Barral at Paris (to the height of 19,000 feet) They passed through a cloud 9000 feet thick) 1850

Mr. Welsh ascends, Aug. 17, 20; Oct. 31 and Nov. 10, 1853

Scientific balloon ascents having been recommended by the British Association and funds provided, Mr. James Glaisher commenced his series of ascents, provided with suitable apparatus, in Mr. Coxwell's great balloon, at Wolverhampton: he reached the height of 5 miles, July 17, 1862

He ascended to the height of about 7 miles at Wolverhampton; at 5½ miles high he became insensible; Mr. Coxwell lost the use of his hands, but was able to open the valve with his teeth; they thus descended in safety Sept. 5, "

He ascended at Newcastle during the meeting of the British Association Aug. 31, 1863

His 16th ascent; surveys London Oct. 9, "

His 17th ascent at Woolwich: descends at Mr. Brandon's, Suffolk (1st winter ascent this century)..... Jan. 12, 1864
 He ascends from Woolwich (24th time)..... Dec. 30, "
 His 26th ascent..... Feb. 27, 1865
 (Mr. Glaisher has had the result of his observations before the scientific world.)

BALLOT (French *ballotte*, a little ball). Secret voting was practiced by the ancient Greeks and the modern Venetians, and is now employed in France and in the United States of North America.

The ballot-box used in a political club at Miles's Coffee-house, Westminster..... 1659
 A tract entitled "The Benefit of the Ballot," said to have been written by Andrew Marvell, was published in the "State Tracts"..... 1693
 Proposed to be used in the election of members of Parliament in a pamphlet..... 1706
 A bill authorizing vote by ballot passed the Commons, but rejected by the Lords..... 1710
 The ballot has been an open question in Whig governments since..... 1835
 The Ballot Society is very energetic. The ballot was adopted in Victoria, Australia, in..... 1856
 Secret voting existed in the Chamber of Deputies in France from 1840 to 1845. It has been employed since the coup d'état in..... Dec., 1851
 The House of Commons rejected the ballot—267 being against, and 189 for it..... June 30, 1851
 For several years it has been annually proposed and rejected.

BALL'S BLUFF, on the banks of the Potomac, on the Virginia side. On Oct. 21, 1861, by direction of the Federal General C. P. Stone, the heroic Colonel Baker crossed the river to reconnoitre. He attacked the Confederate camp at Leesburg with 1730 men, and was thoroughly defeated, with a loss of 850 killed and wounded, and 500 missing. The disaster was attributed to great mismanagement, and in Feb., 1862, General Stone was arrested on suspicion of treason.

BALLYNAHINCH (Ireland), where a sanguinary engagement took place between a large body of the insurgent Irish and the British troops, under General Nugent, June 13, 1798. A large part of the town was destroyed, and the royal army suffered very severely.

BALMORAL CASTLE, Deeside, Aberdeenshire; visited by her majesty in 1843, 1849, 1850. The estate was purchased for £32,000 by Prince Albert in 1852. In 1853, the new building, in the Scotch baronial style, was commenced, from designs by Mr. W. Smith, of Aberdeen.

BALTIC EXPEDITIONS AGAINST DENMARK. In the first expedition, under Lord Nelson and Admiral Parker, Copenhagen was bombarded, and twenty-eight sail of the Danish fleet were taken or destroyed, April 2, 1801. See *Armed Neutrality*. In the second expedition, under Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and thirty-one brigs and gun-boats surrendered to the British, July 26, 1807.

BALTIC EXPEDITION AGAINST RUSSIA. The British fleet sailed from Spithead in presence of the queen, who led it out to sea in her yacht, the *Fairy*, March 11, 1854. It consisted of a crowd of steam-ships of the line, of which five were each of 130 guns and upward; the whole under the command of Vice-admiral Sir Charles Napier, whose flag floated on board the *Duke of Wellington*, of 131 guns. The fleet arrived in Wingo Sound March 16, and in the Baltic March 30 following. The Gulf of Finland was blockaded April 12. 10,000 French troops embarked at Calais for the Baltic in English ships of war, in presence of the emperor, July 15. The capture of Bomarsund, one of the Aland Islands, and surrender of the garrison, took place Aug. 16. See *Bomarsund*. The English and French fleets, the latter having joined June 14, commenced their return homeward to winter, Oct. 13, 1854.—The *snowed* expedition (of which the advanced or flying squadron sailed March 20) left the Downs April 4, 1855. In July it consisted of 85 English ships (2098 guns), commanded by Admiral R. S. Dundas, and 16 French ships (406 guns), under Admiral Perrand. On July 21, three vessels silenced the Russian batteries at Hogland Island. The fleet proceeded toward Cronstadt. Many infernal machines* were discovered. Sveaborg was attacked Aug. 9. See *Sveaborg*. Shortly after, the fleet returned to England.

* These were cones of galvanized iron, 16 inches in diameter and 20 inches long. Each contained 9 or 10 lbs. of powder, with apparatus for firing by sulphuric acid. Little damage was done by them. They were said to be the invention of the philosopher Jacob.

BALTIMORE, a maritime city in Maryland, United States, founded in 1729. On Sept. 12, 1814, the British army, under Col. Ross, advanced against this place. He was killed in a skirmish; and the command was assumed by Col. Brooke, who attacked and routed the American army, which lost 600 killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners. The projected attack on the town was, however, abandoned. On April 19, 1861, the Federal regiments passing through Baltimore were fired upon, and Addison Whitney and Luther C. Ladd were killed: thus was shed the first blood in the rebellion.

BALUNGLAS, Ireland, on the Slaney, where the government troops defeated a rebel force in 1798.

BAMBERG (Bavaria), said to have been founded by Saxons in 804, and endowed with a church by Charlemagne. It was made a bishopric in 1107, and the bishop was a prince of the empire till the treaty of Laneville, 1801, when Bamberg was secularized. It was incorporated with Bavaria in 1808. The noble cathedral, rebuilt in 1110, has been recently repaired. Bamberg was taken and pillaged by the Russians in 1759.

BAMPTON LECTURES (Theological), delivered at Oxford annually, began in 1790 with a lecture by James Bandinel, D.D. The lecturer is paid out of the proceeds of an estate bequeathed for the purpose by the Rev. John Bampton, and the lectures are published. Among the more remarkable lectures were those by White (1794), Heber (1816), Whately (1822), Milman (1837), Hampden (1833), and Mansel (1836).

BANBURY, Oxfordshire, a Saxon town. The castle, erected by Alexander de Biola, bishop of Lincoln, 1125, has been frequently besieged. In 1646 it was taken by the Parliamentarians and demolished. At Dancemore, near Banbury, Edward VI. defeated the Lancastrians under the Earl of Pembroke, July 26, 1469, and their leader and his brother were soon after taken prisoners and executed. Banbury cakes were renowned in the time of Ben Jonson, and Banbury Cross was destroyed by the Puritans.

BANCA, island of. Known for its tin mines. Belongs to the Dutch. The net profits of the tin mines to Holland in 1856 was \$920,000.

BAND or GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS. See *Gentlemen-at-Arms*.

BANDA ISLES (ten), Eastern Archipelago, visited by the Portuguese in 1511, who settled on them 1521, but were expelled by the Dutch about 1600. Rohun Island was ceded to the English in 1616. The Bandas were taken by the latter in 1799; restored in 1801; retaken in 1811; and restored in Aug., 1814.

BANGALORE (S. India) was besieged by the British under Lord Cornwallis, March 6, and taken by storm March 21, 1791. Bangalore was restored to Tip-poo in 1792, when he destroyed the strong fort, deemed the bulwark of Mysore.

BANGOR, Maine. An important lumber market. Chiefly grown up since 1836-7. Occupied and held for a little while by the British, 1814.

BANGOR (Banchor Iskoed, or Monachorum), Flintshire, the site of an ancient monastery, very populous if it be true that 1200 monks were slain by Ethelfrid, king of the Angles, for praying for the Welsh in their conflict with him in 707.—*Tanner*.

BANGOR (N. Caernarvonshire). Its bishopric is of great antiquity, but its founder is unknown. The church is dedicated to St. Daniel, who was a bishop, 516. Owen Glendower greatly defaced the cathedral; but a more cruel ravager than he, the Bishop Bulkeley, alienated many of the lands, and even sold the bells of the church, 1553. The see is valued in the king's books at £131 16s. 4d. An order in council directing that the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph be united on the next vacancy in either was issued in 1838, but rescinded by the 10 & 11 Vict., c. 108 (1846). Present income, £4200.

RECENT BISHOPS OF BANGOR.

1800. Wm. Cleaver, translated to St. Asaph, 1806.
 1804. John Randolph, translated to London, 1806.
 1809. Henry William Majendie, died July 9, 1830.
 1830. Christopher Bethell, died April 19, 1836.
 1839. James Colquhoun Campbell (the present bishop, 1865).

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY was occasioned by Dr. Benjamin Hoady, bishop of Bangor, preaching a sermon before George I., March 31, 1717, upon the text, "My kingdom is not of this world" (*John* xviii., 36), in which he demonstrated the spiritual nature of the

kingdom of Christ. He thereby drew upon himself the indignation of almost all the clergy, who published hundreds of pamphlets.

BANISHMENT, an ancient punishment. In England (1697) dangerous rogues were to be banished out of the realm, and to be liable to death if they returned. See *Transportation*, *Ostracism*, etc.

BANK. The name is derived from *banco*, a bench, erected in the market-place for the exchange of money. The first was established in Italy, 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard Street, London, where many bankers still reside. The Mint in the Tower of London was anciently the depository for merchants' cash, until Charles I. laid his hands upon the money and destroyed the credit of the Mint in 1640. The traders were thus driven to some other place of security for their gold, which, when kept at home, their apprentices frequently absconded with to the army. In 1645, therefore, they consented to lodge it with the goldsmiths in Lombard Street, who were provided with strong chests for their own valuable wares; this became the origin of banking in England. See *Savings' Banks*.

Samuel Lamb, a London banker, recommended the Protector Cromwell to establish a public bank, 1656 and 1658

Francis Child, a goldsmith, established a bank about 1668; he died..... Oct. 4, 1718
Run on the London bankers (said to be the first). 1667
Charles II. arbitrarily suspends all payments to bankers out of the Exchequer of moneys deposited there by them; they lost ultimately £3,821,313, Jan. 2, 1672

Hoare's bank began about..... 1680
Bank of England established..... 1694

Wood's bank at Gloucester, the oldest county bank, established..... 1716

A list of bankers given in the "Royal Kalendar," 1765
Forgeries of Henry Fauntleroy, banker; executed Nov. 30, 1894

Act passed permitting establishment of joint-stock banks, *which see*..... 1826

Rogers's bank robbed of nearly £50,000 (bank-notes afterward returned)..... Nov. 24, 1844

Rowland Stephenson, M.P., banker and treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, absconds; defaulter to the amount of £300,000; £70,000 in Exchequer bills (caused a great depression among bankers)..... Dec. 27, 1828

Establishment of joint-stock banks (see p. 69)..... 1834
Failure of Strahan, Paul, and Bates (securities unlawfully used); private banking much injured, June 11, 1855

Banks in 1855.		Notes allowed to be issued.	
Bank of England.....	1	£14,000,000	
English private banks.....	196	4,999,444	
English joint-stock banks (<i>which see</i>).....	67	8,418,277	
		294	22,417,721
Banks in Scotland.....	18	3,037,209	
Banks in Ireland.....	8	6,354,494	
	290	£31,869,494	

Bank of		Bank of	
Venice formed.....	1157	Scotland formed.....	1695
Geneva ".....	1345	Copenhagen ".....	1736
Barcelona ".....	1401	Berlin ".....	1765
Genoa ".....	1407	Calais d'Escompte, } 1776	
Amsterdam }.....	1607	France, formed } 1776	
formed }.....	1607	Ireland ".....	1788
Hamburg formed.....	1619	St. Petersburg formed.....	1786
Rotterdam ".....	1685	In the E. Indies ".....	1787
Stockholm ".....	1698	In N. America ".....	1791
England ".....	1694	France* formed.....	1808

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES. The first bank in the United States was the Bank of North America, chartered by Congress at the instance of Robert Morris in 1781, and by the State of Pennsylvania 1782, with a capital of \$400,000. It is still in existence, and has a capital of \$1,000,000. The first BANK OF THE UNITED STATES was incorporated in 1791, but did not go into operation until 1794. It was the suggestion of Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury; its capital was \$10,000,000. At that time the whole banking capital of the United States was only \$2,000,000, invested in the Bank of North America. The Bank of New York, founded 1784, and the Bank of Massachusetts in Boston, founded the same year. The charter of the United States Bank was limited to 30 years, its headquarters were fixed in the city of Philadelphia, and it

was to be governed by 30 directors. A new one was chartered in 1816, for the same term, with a capital of \$35,000,000. In it the government funds were kept on deposit. An act of Congress in 1823, re-chartering it, was vetoed by President Jackson. He also caused the United States funds to be withdrawn from it in September, 1833. This act produced a violent partisan feeling throughout the Union, and strong movements were made to impeach the President. A resolution of censure was passed by the United States Senate in March, 1834. It was expunged by order of the Senate in January, 1837. Efforts were made in 1814 to establish a similar bank under another name. A bill for establishing the Fical Bank of the United States passed the House of Representatives in August, 1841. It was vetoed by President Tyler. Another bill for a "Fical Corporation" was vetoed by him on the 9th of September. This caused the resignation of all the cabinet, except Daniel Webster, on the 17th of the month. In 1838 the "Safety Fund System" was tried in New York, but in 1838 was given up, and the present free banking system introduced, which has done well, and been imitated in many states. The New York Clearing House was established in October, 1833; that in Boston was opened for business March 23, 1856. The Suffolk Bank system of redemption in Boston began 1825. The "Bank of Mutual Redemption," set up in opposition to the Suffolk Bank, was chartered 1835, but did not go into operation for several years, and never accomplished much. In 1837 there was a general suspension of specie payments throughout the Union, precipitated by the bankruptcy of the Ohio Life and Mutual Insurance Company, but it passed off with comparatively little injury. Specie payments were suspended again soon after the breaking out of the Civil War, and have not been since resumed [1863].

BANKS, NATIONAL. The national bank system of the United States was organized on February 25, 1863, to give uniformity to the paper currency and the banking laws of the country. The old banks, authorized by the several states, were induced by certain privileges, or forced by special taxes, to surrender their state charters and adopt the national plan, and accept charters as national banks from the United States government. A subsequent act was adopted and approved on June 3, 1864; and under it the national banks are now conducted. By the terms of this law the circulation of the national banks is limited to \$300,000,000, which is secured by the deposit with the United States treasurer of the bonds of the government to an equal amount. The last report of the comptroller of the currency shows that in October, 1866, 1647 banks were in operation, with a paid in capital of \$417,945,154 07; and a circulation of \$292,671,753, secured by a deposit of bonds to the value of \$332,467,700.

BANK OF ENGLAND was projected by William Paterson, a Scotch merchant (see *Darien*), to meet the difficulty experienced by William III. in raising the supplies for the war against France. By the influence of Paterson and Michael Godfrey, 40 merchants subscribed £500,000 toward the sum of £1,300,000 to be lent to the government at 8 per cent., in consideration of the subscribers being incorporated as a bank. The scheme was violently opposed in Parliament, but the bill obtained the royal assent April 25, 1694, and the charter was granted July 27 following, appointing Sir John Houblon the first governor, and Michael Godfrey the first deputy governor. The bank commenced active operations on Jan. 1, 1696, at Grocers' Hall, Poultry, issuing notes for £20 and upward, and discounting bills for 4½ to 6 per cent. The charter was renewed in 1697, 1708, 1713, 1716, 1721, 1742, 1746, 1749, 1764, 1781, 1800, 1808, 1816, 1833, 1844.—*Lawson*.

Run on the bank; its notes at 20 per cent. discount; capital increased to £3,201,171 10s., Nov. 1696
The bank monopoly established by the prohibition of any company exceeding six persons acting as bankers (Scotland not included in the act)..... 1708
Capital raised to £5,558,996 10s..... 1710
Bank post bills issued (1st record)..... Dec. 14, 1738
Run for gold through rebellion in the North; bank bills paid in silver; the city support the bank, Sept., 1745

Richard Vaughan hanged for forging bank-notes, May 1, 1758
£10 notes issued..... 1759
Gordon riots; since, the bank has been protected by the military..... 1780
£3 notes issued..... 1793
Cash payments suspended, in conformity with an order in council..... Feb. 26, 1772

* Instituted by laws passed April 14, 1802, and April 29, 1806. The statutes were approved Jan. 16. In 1810 Napoleon said that his duty was to provide money at all times at 4 per cent. interest.

£1 and £3 notes issued..... March, 1779
Bank Restriction Act passed (continued by other acts)..... May 3, "
Voluntary contribution of £300,000 to the government..... 1793
Loss by Aslett's frauds (see *Eschequer*), £243,697..... 1803
Resignation of Abraham Newland, 50 years cashier..... Sept. 18, 1807
The bank issues silver tokens for 3s. and 1s. 6d..... July 9, 1811

Peel's act for the gradual resumption of cash payments..... July, 1819
Cash payments for notes to be in bullion at the mint price, May 1, 1831; in the current coin of the realm..... May 1, 1833
Great commercial panic—many £1 notes (accidentally found in a box) issued with most beneficial effects..... Dec., 1825

The act for the establishment of joint-stock banks breaks up the monopoly..... 1826
By the advice of the government, branch banks opened at Gloucester, July 19; Manchester, Sept. 21; Swansea, Oct. 23..... "
And at Birmingham, Jan. 1; Liverpool, July 2; Bristol, July 13; Leeds, Aug. 23; Exeter, Dec. 17, 1837
The bank loses £300,000 by Fannulroy's forgeries. 1830
Statements of the bank affairs published quarterly..... 1833

Peel's Bank Charter Act; renews charter till Aug. 4, 1833, and longer, if the debt due from the public to the bank (£11,015,100), with interest, etc., be not paid after due notice; established the issue department; requires weekly returns to be published; limited the issue of notes to £14,000,000, etc..... July 19, 1844

Commercial panic; Lord John Russell authorizes relaxation of restriction of issuing notes (not acted on); bank discount 8 per cent..... Oct. 25, 1847
Bank clerks establish a library and fidelity guarantee fund..... March, 1850

Gold bullion in the bank (consequent on discovery of gold in Australia), £21,945,390..... July 10, 1853
Branch Bank, Burlington Gardens, London, W., opened..... Oct. 1, 1856

Committee on the Bank Acts appointed..... July, 1857
Bank discount 9 per cent.; Lord Palmerston authorizes addition to issue of notes (to the amount of £2,000,000 were issued)..... Nov. 12, "
Committee on the Bank Acts appointed in Dec. 1, 1857; report recommending continuance of present state of things..... July 1, 1858

Bank discount 3 per cent., Feb., 1858; 6 per cent. (demand for gold in France), Nov. 15, 1860; 7 per cent., Jan. 7; 8 per cent. (demand for money in France, India, and United States, etc.), Feb. 14; 3 per cent., Nov. 7, 1861; 2½ per cent., Jan. 3; 3 per cent., April; 2½ per cent., July; 3 per cent., July 24; 3 per cent., Oct.—Dec..... 1862

Much alarm through the announcement of the bank solicitor that a quantity of bank paper had been stolen from the makers (forged notes soon appeared)..... Aug. 16, "
The culprits, soon detected, were tried and convicted (see *Trials*)..... Jan. 7-13, 1863

Bank discount, 1863, raised to 4 per cent., Jan. 16; to 5, Jan. 28; reduced to 4, Feb.; to 3½ and 3, April; raised to 4, May; raised to 5, 6, in Nov.; to 7 and 8, and reduced to 7, in Dec.
Bank discount, 1864, raised to 8, Jan. 30; reduced to 7, Feb. 13; to 6, Feb. 26; raised to 7, April 16; to 8, May 2; to 3, May 5; reduced to 8, May 19; to 7, May 26; to 6, June 16; raised to 7, July 26; to 8, Aug. 4; to 9, Sept. 5; reduced to 8, Nov. 10; to 7, Nov. 24

Bank discount, 1865, reduced to 5½, Jan. 12; to 5, Jan. 30; raised to 5½, March 3; reduced to 4, March 30; raised to 4½, May 4; reduced to 3½, June 1; to 3, June 15; raised to 3½, July 27; to 4, Aug. 3

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

1718.....	£1,929,980	1835.....	£18,215,220
1778.....	7,080,680	1840.....	17,231,000
1790.....	10,317,000	1845.....	19,262,327
1800.....	15,450,000	1850.....	19,776,814
1810.....	23,904,000	1855.....	19,616,627
1815.....	26,908,520	1857.....	21,036,430
1820.....	27,174,000	1859.....	22,705,780
1830.....	20,630,000		

Dec. 27, 1856.

<i>Assets</i> —Securities.....	£29,484,000		
Bullion.....	10,105,000		£39,589,000
<i>Liabilities</i>			36,390,000
Balance.....			3,199,000

Nov. 11, 1857. (*Time of Panic.*)

<i>Assets</i> —Securities.....	£35,430,281		
Bullion.....	7,170,508		£42,600,789
<i>Liabilities</i>			89,236,433
Balance.....			£3,864,356

	<i>Assets</i> —Securities.	Bullion.	<i>Liabilities.</i>	Balance.
Sept. 14, 1859	£30,099,179	£17,130,272	£48,403,214	£2,716,187
Feb. 14, 1861	59,085,172	11,571,232	31,167,236	3,499,168
Aug. 30, 1862	30,104,292	17,678,696	44,423,778	3,331,215
Aug. 9, 1863	31,923,046	14,232,390	42,536,577	3,517,879

PUBLIC DEBT TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

1694.....	£1,200,000	1742.....	£10,700,000
1708.....	2,175,027	1746.....	11,636,000
1716.....	4,175,027	1816.....	14,686,000
1731.....	9,100,000	1844.....	11,016,100

BANK OF IRELAND. On Dec. 9, 1731, the Irish House of Commons rejected a bill for establishing a national bank. Important failures in Irish banks occurred in 1727, 1738, and 1758; this led gradually to the establishment of the Bank of Ireland at St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, June 1, 1738. The business was removed to the late houses of Parliament, in College Green, in May, 1808. Branch banks of this establishment have been formed in most of the provincial towns in Ireland, all since 1828. Irish Banking Act passed, July 21, 1845.

BANK OF SAVINGS. See *Savings' Banks.*

BANKS OF SCOTLAND. The old Bank of Scotland was set up in 1695, at Edinburgh, and began Nov. 1, the second institution of the kind in these kingdoms; lending money to the crown was prohibited. The Royal Bank was chartered July 8, 1797; the British Linen Company's Bank, 1746; the Commercial Bank, 1810; National Bank, 1825; Union Bank, 1860. The first stone of the present Bank of Scotland was laid June 3, 1801. The Western Bank of Scotland and the Glasgow Bank stopped in Nov., 1857, causing much distress. Scotch Banking Act passed, July 21, 1845.

BANKS, JOINT-STOCK. Since the act of 1826, a number of these banks have been established. In 1840, the amount of paper currency issued by joint-stock banks amounted to £4,138,618; the amount in circulation by private banks, same year, was £6,973,618—the total amount exceeding eleven millions. In Ireland similar banks have been instituted, the first being the Hibernian Bank in 1826. The note-circulation of joint-stock banks on Oct. 1, 1865, was, in England, £3,990,900; in Scotland, £4,330,000; and in Ireland, £6,738,000; total, with English private banks, about £19,000,000; and, with the Bank of England, above £39,000,000.

Chief London Banks.	Founded.
London and Westminster.....	1834
London Joint-Stock.....	1836
Union Bank of London.....	1839
Commercial Bank of London.....	"
London and County.....	"
City Bank.....	1853
Bank of London.....	"

Joint-Stock Banks, Jan. 1860:	
England and Wales (including London).....	94
Scotland.....	15
Ireland.....	8
British and foreign colonial banks with offices in London.....	8

BANKRUPT (signifying either bank or bench broken), a trader declared to be unable to pay his just debts. The laws in England on the subject (1643, 1571 *et seq.*) were consolidated and amended in 1825, 1849, 1852, 1854, and 1861.

* **THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK** was established in 1849 by Mr. John McGregor, M.P., and others, under Sir R. Peel's Joint-Stock Banking Act, 7 & 8 Vict., c. 113 (1844), as an attempt to introduce the Scotch banking system of cash credits into England. On Sept. 3, 1854, it stopped payment, occasioning much distress and ruin to many small tradesmen and others. In consequence of strong evidence of the existence of fraud in the management of the bank, elicited during the examination before the Court of Bankruptcy, the government instructed the attorney general to file *ex-officio* informations against the manager, Mr. H. Innes Cameron, and several of the directors. They were convicted, Feb. 27, 1858, after thirteen days' trial, and sentenced to various degrees of imprisonment. Attempts to mitigate the punishment failed (May, 1859); but all were released except Cameron and Edalle, in July, 1859. In April, 1860, dividends had been paid to the amount of 15s. in the pound. The attorney general brought in a bill called the *Joint-Stock Trustees' Act*, 20 & 21 Vict., c. 54, to prevent the recurrence of such transactions.—On April 19, 1860, a deficiency of £263,000 was discovered in the *Bank of London*. Mr. George Fullagar, a cashier, confessed himself guilty of forgery and fraud, and was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment.—In Feb. 19, 1861, it was discovered that John Durden, a clerk of the *Commercial Bank of London*, had robbed his employers of £67,000, of which £46,000 might be recovered.—In Dec., 1864, J. W. Terry and Thomas Barch, manager and secretary of the *City Bank*, were committed on a charge of conspiracy for fabricating accounts, but acquitted on their trial.

Lord-chancellor Thurlow refused a bankrupt his certificate because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming July 17, 1788
 Enacted that members of the House of Commons becoming bankrupt, and not paying their debts in full, should vacate their seats. 1512
 Present Bankruptcy Court was erected by 2 Will. IV., cap. 56, 1831; bills for reforming bankruptcy law were in vain brought before Parliament, 1859, 1860; at length, in 1861, was passed the bill brought in by the lord chancellor (formerly Sir R. Bethell), 24 & 25 Vict., c. 134 (1861), by which great changes were made; the court for relief of insolvent debtors was abolished, and increased powers given to the commissioners in bankruptcy, etc.; the new orders were issued

Oct. 12, 1861

[This act has not produced public satisfaction (1866).]

The Irish bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1856, and farther amended in 1867
 The Scotch bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1856, and farther amended in

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1700	88	1880	1467
1725	416	1840	1808
1750	483	1845, England	1028
1775	590	1850, "	1298
1800	1339	1857, "	1488
1810	2000	1859, "	959
1820	1868	1860, "	1263
1825*	2683	1863, "	9470

In 1867 there were in Scotland, 453; in Ireland, 78; in the United Kingdom, 531.
 In 1860 there were in Scotland, 445; in Ireland, 118; in the United Kingdom, 563.

BANKRUPT LAWS. Either the federal or state governments may make bankrupt laws, the former, of course, to prevail in case of conflict. A United States bankrupt law was passed April 4th, 1800, and repealed Dec. 19th, 1803. Another was passed Aug. 19th, 1841, to take effect Feb. 2d, 1843, and repealed March 3d, 1843. Under the latter nearly all the insolvents in the country cleared themselves. The whole number of persons thus relieved has been computed at 89,000, the debt thus nullified at \$441,000,000. A general Bankruptcy Act was passed by Congress early in 1867.

BANNATYNE CLUB, named after George Bannatyne (the publisher), was established in 1823 by Sir Walter Scott and others, for printing works illustrative of the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland, of which about 113 volumes were issued.

BANNERET, a personal dignity between baron and knight, anciently conferred by the king under the royal standard. Its origin is of uncertain date: Edmondson says 736; but it was probably created by Edward I. John Chandos is said to have been made a banneret by the Black Prince and the King of Castile at Najara, April 3, 1367. The dignity was conferred on John Smith, who rescued the royal standard at Edgehill fight, Oct. 23, 1642. It fell into disuse, but was revived by George III. in the person of Sir William Erskine in 1764.

BANNERS were common to all nations. The Jewish tribes had standards or banners—Num. ii. (1491 B.C.). The standard of Constantine bore the inscription *In hoc signo vinces*—"By this sign thou shalt conquer," under the figure of the cross. See Cross. The magical banner of the Danes (said to have been a black raven on a red ground) was taken by Alfred when he defeated Habbu, 878. St. Martin's cap, and afterward the celebrated sursumma, or oriflamme, were the standards of France about 1100. See *Auriflamma*, *Standards*, etc.

BANNOCKBURN (Stirlingshire), the site of the battle between Robert Bruce of Scotland and Edward II. of England, June 24, 1314. The army of Bruce consisted of 80,000; that of Edward 100,000 men, of whom 52,000 were archers. The English crossed a rivulet to the attack, and Bruce having dug and covered pits, they fell into them, and were thrown into confusion. The rout was complete: the English king narrowly escaped, and 50,000 were killed or taken prisoners.

* According to a return to Parliament made at the close of February, 1856, there had become bankrupt in the few months preceding, 55 banking-houses, comprising 144 partners; and 90 other banking establishments had been declared insolvent. Every succeeding week continued to add from seventy to a hundred merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the bankrupt list. This was, however, the period of bubble speculation, and of unprecedented commercial embarrassment and ruin.

At Sauchieburn, near here, James II. was defeated and slain on June 11, 1483, by his rebellious nobles.—A national monument was founded here, June 24, 1861.

BANNS, in the feudal law, were a solemn proclamation of any kind: hence arose the present custom of asking banns, or giving notice before marriage; said to have been introduced into the Church about 1200.

BANTAM (Java), where a rich British factory was established by Captain Lancaster in 1603. The English and Danes were driven from their factories by the Dutch in 1683. Bantam surrendered to the British in 1811, but was restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1814. It was not worth retaining, the harbor being choked up and inaccessible.

BANTINGISM. See *Corpuence*.

BANTRY BAY (S. Ireland), where a French fleet, bringing succor to the adherents of James II., attacked the English under Admiral Herbert, May 1, 1698: the latter retired to form in line and were not pursued. A French squadron of seven sail of the line and two frigates, armed *en flute*, and seventeen transports, anchored here for a few days, without effect, Dec. 1796. —MURRY of the Bantry Bay squadron, under Admiral Mitchell, was in Dec., 1801. In Jan., 1802, twenty-two of the mutineers were tried on board the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, when seventeen were condemned to death, of whom eleven were executed; the others were sentenced to receive each 300 lashes. The executions took place on board the *Majestic*, *Centaur*, *Formidable*, *Téméraire*, and *L'Achille*, Jan. 8 to 18, 1802.

BAPTISM, the ordinance of admission into the Christian Church, practiced by all sects professing Christianity except Quakers. John the Baptist baptized Christ, 80. (Matt. iii.) Infant baptism is mentioned by Irenæus about 97. In the reign of Constantine, 319, baptisteries were built and baptism was performed by dipping the person all over. In the West sprinkling was adopted. Much controversy has arisen since 1831 (particularly in 1849 and 1850), in the Church of England, respecting the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, which the Archies' Court of Canterbury decided to be a doctrine of the Church of England. See *Trials*, 1849, and *note*.

BAPTISTS (see *Anabaptists*). A sect distinguished by their opinions respecting (1) the proper *subjects* and (2) the proper *manner* of baptism: the former they affirm to be those who are able to make a profession of faith; the latter to be total immersion. There are seven sections of Baptists—Arminian, Calvinistic (or Particular, etc. The first Baptist Church formed in London was in 1606. They published a Confession of Faith in 1639. In 1851 they had 130 chapels in London and 2769 (with sittings for 752,853 persons) in England and Wales. Rhode Island, U. S., was settled by Baptists in 1635.

BARATARIA BAY, about 15 miles by 6 west of the Mississippi River. Here a band of privateersmen or pirates, said to be 1000 strong, mostly French, under Lafitte, in 1814 for some years had their head-quarters, since the English, by taking Guadaloupe in 1810, had deprived them of the use of that port. Sept. 2d, 1814, the captain of an English sloop-of-war then at Pensacola offered to receive them into the English service if they would join in an attack on New Orleans. Lafitte, however, informed Governor Claiborne, of Louisiana. Commodore Patterson, with a U. S. squadron, in Oct., 1814, went to Barataria and captured 10 vessels with 20 guns, the pirates not resisting. Lafitte and a part of them afterward served under General Jackson in the defense of New Orleans, and were, in return, not prosecuted.

BARBADOES, discovered by the Portuguese, was the first English settlement in the West Indies. About 1606 it gave rise to the sugar trade in England, and was, with other Caribbean islands, settled by charter granted to James, earl of Marlborough, 3 Charles I., 1627. Barbadoes has suffered severely from elemental visitations: in a dreadful hurricane, Oct. 10, 1780, more than 4000 of the inhabitants lost their lives. A large plantation, with all its buildings, was destroyed by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering every thing in its peregrination, Oct., 1794. An inundation, Nov., 1795; and two great fires, May and Dec., 1796. Bishopric established, 1824. Awful devastation, with the loss of thousands of lives, and of immense property, by a hurricane, Aug. 10, 1831. Nearly 17,000 persons died of cholera here in 1854. On Feb. 14, 1860, property to the amount of about £300,000 was destroyed by a fire at Bridgetown, the capital.

BARBARY, in N. Africa, considered to comprise Algeria, Morocco, Fez, Tunis, and Tripoli, with their dependencies. Piratical states (nominally subject to Turkey) were founded on the coast by Barbarossa about 1618.

BARBERS existed at Rome in the 3d century B.C. In England, formerly, the business of a surgeon was united to the barber's, and he was denominated a **BARBER-SURGEON**. A London company was formed in 1808, and incorporated 1461. This union was partially dissolved in 1840, and wholly so in 1748. "No person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, except only drawing of teeth." 82 Henry VIII., 1540.

BARCA (N. Africa), the Greek Barce, a colony of Cyrene. It was successively subjugated by the Persians, Egyptians, and Saracens. In 1690 the Sultan Solymann combined Barca with the newly-conquered pashalik of Tripoli.

BARCELONA, an ancient maritime city (N.E. Spain), said to have been rebuilt by Hamilcar Barca, father of the great Hannibal, about 235 B.C. With the surrounding country, it was held by the Romans, Goths, Moors, and Franks, and, with the province of which it is the capital, was made an independent country about A.D. 864, and incorporated into Aragon in 1164, the last count becoming king. The city has suffered much by war. The siege by the French, in 1694, was relieved by the approach of the English fleet, commanded by Admiral Russell; but the city was taken by the Earl of Peterborough in 1706. It was bombarded and taken by the Duke of Berwick and the French in 1714, and was taken by Napoleon in 1808, and retained till 1814. It revolted against the queen in 1841, and was bombarded and taken in Dec., 1842, by Espartero.

BARDESANISTS, followers of Bardesanea, of Mesopotamia, who embraced the errors of Valentius, after refuting them, and added the denial of the incarnation, the resurrection, etc., about 178.

BARDS. Demodocus is mentioned as a bard by Homer; and we find bards, according to Strabo, among the Romans before the age of Augustus. The *Welsh* bards formed an hereditary order, regulated, it is said, by laws enacted about 940 and 1078. They lost their privileges at the conquest by Edward I., in 1284. The institution was revived by the Tudor sovereigns; and their *Eisteddfodde* (or meetings) have been and are frequently held; at Swansea, Aug., 1863; at Llandudno, Aug., 1864; and in the vale of Conway, Aug. 7, 1865. The Gwyneddigion Society of Bards was founded in 1770. Turlough O'Carolan, the last of the *Irish* bards, died in 1737.—*Chambers*.

BARBONES PARLIAMENT. Cromwell, being supreme in the three kingdoms, summoned 123 persons, such as he thought he could manage, who, with six from Scotland and five from Ireland, met, and assumed the name of Parliament, July 4, 1653. It obtained its appellation from a nickname given to one of its members, a leather-seller named "Praise-God Barbon," a great haranguer and frequent in prayer. Although violent and absurd propositions were made by some of the members, the majority evinced much sense and spirit, proposing to reform abuses, improve the administration of the law, etc. The Parliament was suddenly dissolved, Dec. 13, 1653, at the instance of Sydenham, an Independent, and Cromwell was invested with the dignity of Lord Protector.

BAREFOOTED FRIARS. The Franciscans were the first to go barefooted, A.D. 1207. The custom was adopted by the Carmelites and other strict orders, but is now given up.

BAREILLY, province of Delhi (N.W. India), ceded to the East India Company by the ruler of Oude in 1801. A mutiny at Bareilly, the capital, was suppressed in April, 1816. On May 7, 1858, it was taken from the Sepoy rebels, who had here committed many enormities.

BARFLEUR (N. France), where William, duke of Normandy, equipped the fleet by which he conquered England, 1066. Near it, Prince William, son of Henry I., in his passage from Normandy, was shipwrecked, Nov. 23, 1120.* Barfleur was destroyed by the English

* In this shipwreck perished his legitimate son, William, duke of Normandy, and his newly-married bride, Matilda, daughter of Falke, earl of Anjou; the king's natural son, Richard; his niece, Lucia; the Earl of Chester, and the flower of the nobility, with 140 officers and soldiers, and 50 sailors, most of the latter being intoxicated, which was the cause of their running upon the rocks near Barfleur. This lamentable catastrophe had such an effect upon Henry that he was never afterwards so smitten.—*Esneault; Hume*.

in the campaign in which they won the battle of Crecy, 1346. The French navy was destroyed near the Cape by Admiral Russell, after the victory of La Hogue, in 1692.

BARI (S. Italy), the Barium of Horace, was, in the ninth century, a strong-hold of the Saracens, and was captured by the Emperor Louis II., a descendant of Charlemagne, in 871. In the 10th century it became subject to the Eastern Empire, and remained so till it was taken by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, about 1069. A great ecclesiastical council was held here on Oct. 1, 1098, when the *illogue* article of the Creed and the procession of the Holy Spirit were the subjects of discussion.

BARINAS or **VARINAS**, one of the colonies which joined the Confederation of Venezuela, April 19, 1810.

BARING ISLAND, Arctic Sea, discovered by Capt. Penny in 1860-1, and so named by him after Sir Francis Baring, first lord of the Admiralty in 1849.

BARIUM (Greek, *barys*, heavy) a metal found abundantly as carbonate and sulphate. The oxide baryta was first recognized as an earth distinct from lime by Scheele in 1744, and the metal was first obtained by Humphry Davy in 1808.—*Watts*.

BARK. See *Jesuits' Bark*.

BARMECIDES, a powerful Persian family, celebrated for virtue and courage, were massacred through the jealousy of the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid about 802. His vizier Glafar was a Barmecide. The phrase Barmecide (or imaginary) feast originated in the story of the barber's sixth brother, in the Arabian Nights' Entertainment.

BARNABITES, an order of monks, established in Milan about 1580, were much engaged in instructing youth, relieving the sick and aged, and converting heretics.

BARNBURNERS, a name given to the anti-slavery section of the Democratic party, which separated from the rest of the Democratic National Convention in 1846. The term was used chiefly of those in the State of New York. They received their name from the old story of the man whose house was infested with rats, desiring to burn it down as the only way to rid himself of them, because they desired to do away with all corporations, as they were dissatisfied with the corporation and system of the United States Bank.

BARNET, Hertfordshire, England. Here Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, on Easter day, April 14, 1471, when the Earl of Warwick and his brother the Marquis of Montacute, or Montague, and 10,000 men, were slain. A column commemorative of the battle has been erected at the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads.

BAROMETERS. Torricelli, a Florentine, having discovered that no principle of suction existed, and that water did not rise in a pump through nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, imitated the action of a pump with mercury, and made the first barometer about 1643. Pascal's experiments (1648) enhanced the value of the discovery by applying it to the measurement of heights. Wheel barometers were contrived in 1663; pendent barometers in 1695; marine in 1700, and many improvements have been since made. In the *Aneroid* barometer (from *a*, no, and *neros*, watery) no liquid is employed, the atmospheric pressure being exerted on a metallic spring. Its invention (attributed to Conté in 1798, and to Vidi about 1844) excited much attention in 1848-9. Barometers were placed at N.E. coast stations in 1860 by the Duke of Northumberland and others.

BARON, now the lowest title in the British peerage, is extremely ancient. Its original name in England, *Vasavour*, was changed by the Saxons into *Thane*, and by the Normans into *Baron*. Many of this rank are named in the history of England, and undoubtedly had assisted in, or had been summoned to Parliament (in 1065); but the first precept found is of no higher date than the 49 Henry III., 1255. The first raised to this dignity by patent was John de Beauchamp, created Baron of Kidderminster by Richard II., 1357. The barons took arms against King John, and compelled him to sign the great charter of our liberties, and the charter of our forests, at Runnymede, near Windsor, June, 1215. Charles II. granted a coronet to barons on his restoration.

BARONETS, the first in rank among the gentry, and the only knighthood that is hereditary, were instituted by James I., 1611. The rebellion in Ulster seems to have given rise to this order, it having been

required of a baronet, on his creation, to pay into the Exchequer as much as would maintain "thirty soldiers three years at eightpence a day in the province of Ulster in Ireland." It was further required that a baronet should be a gentleman born, and have a clear estate of £1000 per annum. The first baronet was Sir Nicholas Bacon (whose successor is therefore styled *Primus Baronetorum Anglicæ*), May 23, 1611. The baronets of Ireland were created in 1619, the first being Sir Francis Blundell.—Baronets of Nova Scotia were created 1625; Sir Robert Gordon the first baronet.—All baronets created since the Irish Union in 1801 are of the United Kingdom.

BARONS' WAR arose in consequence of the faithlessness of King Henry III. and the oppression of his favorites. The barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, met at Oxford in 1265, and enacted statutes to which the king objected. In 1268 their disputes were in vain referred to the decision of Louis IX. of France. War broke out, and on May 14, 1264, the king's party were totally defeated at Lewes, and De Montfort became the virtual ruler of the kingdom. Through treachery the war was renewed; and at the battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265, De Montfort was slain, and the barons were defeated. They, however, did not render their final submission till 1268. A history of this war was published by Mr. W. H. Blaauw in 1844.

BARRACKPOOR, a military village in India, and the principal country residence of the governor general. It is 16 miles by land from Calcutta. Here occurred the first outbreak of the Sepoy rebellion, Jan. 24, 1857. At the same place there had been a mutiny in 1824, in which 70 Sepoys were killed, and a large number (nearly two regiments) captured and hung.

BARRICADES, mounds formed of trees and earth, and for military defense. During the wars of the League in France, in 1588, the people made *barricades* by means of chains, casks, etc., and compelled the royal troops to retire. Barricades composed of overturned vehicles, etc., were erected in Paris in the insurrections of July 27–30, 1830, and June 23, 1848.

BARRIER TREATY, by which the Low Countries were ceded to the Emperor Charles VI., was signed by the British, Imperial, and Dutch ministers, Nov. 5, 1715.

BARRISTERS (in England, counsellors at law admitted to plead) are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. about 1291, but there is earlier mention of professional advocates in England. They are of various rank, as King's or Queen's Counsel, Sergeants, etc., *which see*. Students for the bar in England must keep a certain number of terms at the Inns of Court previously to being called, and by the regulations of 1563 must pass a public examination. Irish students must keep eight terms in England.

BARROSA, or **BAROOSA** (S. Spain), where a battle was fought on March 5, 1811, between the British army, commanded by Major General Sir Thomas Graham, afterward Lord Lynedoch, and the French under Marshal Victor. After a long conflict, the British achieved one of the most glorious triumphs of the Peninsular War. Although they fought at great disadvantage, the British compelled the French to retreat, leaving nearly 3000 dead, six pieces of cannon, and an eagle, the first that the British had taken; the loss of the British was 1169 men killed and wounded.

BARROW ISLAND (N. Arctic Sea), discovered by Captain Penny in 1850–51, and named by him in honor of John Barrow, Esq., son of Sir John.

BARROW'S STRAITS (N. Arctic Sea), explored by Edward Parry as far as Melville Island, lat. 74° 28' N., and long. 113° 47' W. The strait, named after Sir John Barrow, was entered on Aug. 2, 1819. The thermometer was 55° below zero of Fahrenheit.

BARROWISTS, a name given to the *Brownists*, *which see*.

BARROWS, circular mounds found in Britain and other countries, were ancient sepulchres. Sir Richard Hoare caused several barrows near Stonehenge to be opened; in them were found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and brooches, in amber, wood, and gold: Nov., 1808.

BARS in music appear in the madrigals of Bonini, 1607. Their common use in this country is attributed to Henry Lawes, about 1653.—*Eng. Cyc.*

BARTHOLOMEW, St., martyred, 71. The festival (on Aug. 24 O. S., Sept. 3 N. S.) is said to have been in-

stituted in 1180.* The monastery and hospital of St. Bartholomew (Austin Friars), founded in the reign of Henry I., by Rahere, about 1100. On the dissolution the Hospital was re-founded, 1539, and was incorporated in 1546–7. It was rebuilt by subscription in 1729. In 1861 it contained 580 beds, and relieved about 70,000 patients: it has since been considerably enlarged. The **MASSACRE** commenced at Paris on the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1573. According to Sully, 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, including women and children, were murdered throughout the kingdom by secret orders from Charles IX., at the instigation of his mother, the queen dowager, Catharine de Medicis.†

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., a West Indian island, held by Sweden. It was colonized by the French in 1643, and has been several times taken and restored by the British. It was ceded to Sweden by France in 1785.

BARTHOLOMITES, a religious order of Armenia, settled 1807, at Genoa, where is preserved in the Bartholomite church the image which Christ is said to have sent to King Abgarus. The order was suppressed by Pope Innocent X., 1650.

BASLE, a rich city in Switzerland. The 18th general council sat here from 1481 to 1443. Many important reforms in the Church were proposed, but not carried into effect; among others, the union of the Greek and Roman churches. The University was founded in 1400. Treaties of peace between France, Spain, and Prussia were concluded here in 1796.

BASILENTELLO (S. Naples). Here the army of the Emperor Otho II. fell into an ambush, and was nearly cut to pieces by the Greeks and Saracens on July 18, 983; the emperor himself barely escaped.

BASILIAN, an order of monks, which obtained its name from St. Basil, who died 380. The order was reformed by Pope Gregory in 1560.—A sect, founded by Basil, a physician of Bulgaria; held most extravagant notions, they rejected the books of Moses, the patriarch, and baptism, and are said to have had every thing, even their wives, in common, 1110. Basil was burnt alive in 1118.

BASILIKON DORON (Royal Gift), precepts on the art of government, composed by James I. of England for his son, and first published at Edinburgh in 1599. The collected works of this monarch were published at London, 1616–20, in one vol. fol.

BASQUE PROVINCES (N. W. Spain, Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Alava). The Basques, considered to be descendants of the ancient Iberi, were termed Vascones by the Romans, whom they successfully resisted. They were embroiled with great difficulty by the Goths about 580, and were united to Castile in the 13th and 14th centuries. Their language, distinct from all others, is conjectured to be of Tartar origin.

BASQUE ROADS. Four French ships of the line, riding at anchor here, were attacked by Lords Gambler and Cochrane (the latter commanding the fire-ships), and all, with a great number of merchant and other vessels, were destroyed, April 13, 1809. Cochrane accused Gambler of neglecting to support him, and thereby allowing the French to escape. At a court-martial (July 20—Aug. 4), Lord Gambler was acquitted.

BASSORAH, **BASRAH**, or **BUSSORAH** (Asia Minor), a Turkish city, founded by the Caliph Omar about 635. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Persians and Turks.

BASS'S STRAIT, AUSTRALIA. Mr. Bass, surgeon of the *Reliance*, British ship, in an open boat from Port Jackson, in 1797, penetrated as far as Western Port, and affirmed that a strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Lieutenant Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, and named the strait after Mr. Bass, 1799.

BASSET, or **BASSETTE**, or *Pour et Contre*, a game at cards, said to have been invented by a noble Venetian in the 18th century; introduced into France, 1614.

BASTARD, a child not born in lawful wedlock.

* The charter of the Fair was granted by Henry II., and was held on the ground which has been the former scene of tournaments and martyrdoms. The shows at the fair were discontinued in 1850, and the fair was proclaimed for the last time in 1855. In 1858 Mr. H. Morley published his "History of Bartholomew Fair," with many illustrations. See *Smithfield*.

† The number of the victims is differently stated by various authors. Le Popelaine calculates the whole at 30,000; Adrian, De Serres, and De Thou say 30,000; Davila states them at 40,000; and Pœrfé makes the number 100,000. Above 500 persons of rank, and 10,000 of inferior condition, perished in Paris alone, besides those slaughtered in the provinces. The pope, Gregory XIII., ordered a *Te Deum* to be performed on the occasion, with other rejoicings.

The law as to the rights of bastard children varies in the different states in the Union, but in most of them a bastard inherits from his mother, and the mother from her illegitimate child. In most of the states a father is compelled to support his illegitimate child so far as to relieve the town or county of the charge. An attempt was made in England, in 1294, to make bastard children legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents, but it failed, and led to the memorable answer to the barons assembled in the Parliament of Merton: *Notimus leges Anglica mutari*—"We will not have the laws of England changed." Women concealing their children's birth deemed guilty of murder, 21 James I., 1694.—*Viner's Statutes*. In Scotland bastard children had not the power of disposing of their movable estates by will until 6 Will. IV., 1836. A new act, facilitating the claims of mothers, and making several provisions for proceeding in bastardy cases, was passed 8 Vict., cap. 10 (1845).

BASTILLE, PARIS, a castle built by Charles V., king of France, in 1399, for the defense of Paris against the English; completed in 1383. It was afterward used as a state prison, and became the scene of much suffering. Henry IV. and his veteran army assailed it in vain in the siege of Paris, during the war that desolated France between 1587 and 1594. On July 14-15, 1789, it was pulled down by the infuriated populace; the governor and other officers were seized, conducted to the Place de Grève, and had their hands and heads cut off. The heads, fixed on spikes, were carried in triumph through the streets.—"The man with the iron mask," the most mysterious prisoner ever known, died here Nov. 19, 1793. *See Iron Mask*.

BATAVIA AND BATAVIAN REPUBLIC. *See Holland*.

BATAVIA, the capital of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, built by that people about 1619. Taken by the English, Jan., 1782. Again, by the British, under General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Aug. 26, 1811; restored in 1814.

BATH (England), a favorite station of the Romans. About 44 B.C. was remarkable then for its hot springs. Coel, a British king, is said to have given this city a charter, and the Saxon King Edgar was crowned here, A.D. 973.

Bath plundered and burnt in the reign of William

Rufus, and again in.....1187
The abbey church commenced in 1406; finished. 1606
Assembly-rooms built.....1771
Pump-room erected.....1797
Theatre, Beaufort Square, opened.....1806
Bath Philosophical Society formed.....1817
Victoria Park opened by Princess Victoria.....1880
British Association met here.....Sept. 14, 1864

BATH AND WELLS, BISHOPRIC OF. The see of Wells, whose cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in 704, was established in 909. The see of Bath was established in 1073. John de Villula, the sixteenth bishop, having purchased the city of Bath for 500 marks of Henry I., transferred his seat from Wells to Bath in 1088. Disputes arose between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells about the election of a bishop, which were compromised in 1136. Henceforward the bishop was to be styled from both places; the precedence to be given to Bath. The see is valued in the king's books at £581 1s. 8d. *per annum*. Present income, £5000.

BATH ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pelham and his friends having tendered their resignation to the king (George II.), Feb. 10, 1746, the formation of a new ministry was undertaken by William Pulteney, earl of Bath; but it expired on Feb. 12, while yet incomplete, and received the name of the "Short-lived" administration. The members of it actually appointed were: the Earl of Bath, *First Lord of the Treasury*; Lord Carleton, *Lord Privy Seal*; Lord Winchelsea, *First Lord of the Admiralty*; and Lord Granville, one of the secretaries of state, with the seals of the other in his pocket, "to be given to whom he might choose." Mr. Pelham and his colleagues returned to power.—*Cox's Life of Pelham*.

BATH, ORDER OF THE, said to be of early origin, but formally constituted Oct. 11, 1399, by Henry IV., two days previous to his coronation in the Tower; he conferred the order upon forty-six esquires, who had watched the night before, and had bathed. After the coronation of Charles II. the order was neglected until May 18, 1725, when it was revived by George I., who fixed the number of knights at 87. On Jan. 2, 1815, the prince regent enlarged the order, forming classes of knights grand crosses (72), and knights commanders (180), with an unlimited number of companions. By

an order published May 25, 1847, all the existing statutes of this order were annulled; and by the new statutes, the order, hitherto exclusively military, was opened to civilians. In 1851, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and other promoters of the Great Exhibition of that year, received this honor.

CONSTITUTION.

1st Class. Knights grand cross, 80 military, 25 civil.
2d Class. Knights commanders, 100 " 50 "
3d Class. Companions, 625 " 200 "

BATHS were long used in Greece, and introduced by Agrippa into Rome. The thermae of the Romans and gymnasia of the Greeks (of which baths formed merely an appendage) were sumptuous. The marble group of Laocöon was found in 1506 in the baths of Titus, erected about 80, and the Farnese Hercules in those of Caracalla, erected 211. *See Bath*.

BATHS IN LONDON.

In London, St. Agnes Le Celre, in Old Street Road, was a spring of great antiquity; baths said to have been formed in 1502.
St. Chad's well, Grey's Inn Road, derives its name from St. Chad, the fifth Bishop of Lichfield..... 687
Old Bath House, Coldbath Square, in use.....1697
A bath opened in Bagno Court, now Bath Street, Newgate Street, London, is said to have been the first bath in England for hot bathing.....1679
Peeries (Perilous) Pool, Baldwin Street, City Road, mentioned by Stow (died 1608), inclosed as a bathing place.....1748
Turkish sweating-baths very popular in.....1860
The Oriental baths in Victoria Street, Westminster, were completed in.....1862

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

The first established by Mr. Bowle in the neighborhood of the London docks.....1844
Acts were passed to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses "for the health, comfort, and welfare of the inhabitants of populous towns and districts," in England and Ireland.....1846

In the quarter ending Sept., 1864, 687,845 bathers availed themselves of the baths in London, and in this period there were 85,360 washers.

Public baths and wash-houses have since been established throughout England.

In Boston, Mass., there are six public free salt water baths, that from June to Oct. are visited by a vast number of persons of all ages and sexes, the average being 25,511 persons per week. They were opened June 1, 1866. Total expense to the city for one year, \$17,404 05.

BATON, a truncheon borne by generals in the French army, and afterward by the marshals of other nations. Henry III. of France, before he ascended the throne, was made generalissimo of the army of his brother Charles IX. and received the *Baton* as the mark of the high command, 1569.—*Hénault*.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, BATTLE OF. Fought August 5, 1862. General Thomas Williams had just returned from Vicksburg to Baton Rouge, when Breckinridge (July 26) received orders to move on that place. He had been delayed for some days until the ram Arkansas could be repaired. In the approach to Baton Rouge the night before the battle, Alexander A. Todd, brother-in-law of President Lincoln, and serving on the staff of the Confederate General Helm, was killed through the mistake of some partisan rangers. The battle of the 5th was very severe, and at first seemed to promise victory to the Confederates, who had a slight preponderance of force; but the national gun-boats on the river proved a formidable ally to Williams, and the ram Arkansas falling through her defective machinery to engage these gun-boats, Breckinridge abandoned the attack. General Williams was killed, leading a charge. The Confederate General Clark was captured, mortally wounded. On the morning of the 6th, Commander W. D. Porter, with the Essex, proceeded up the river, and after a brief conflict the ram was fired and abandoned.

BATTERIES along the coasts were constructed by Henry VIII. (who reigned 1509-47). The famous floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, in the memorable siege of that fortress, were the scheme of D'Arcon, a French engineer. There were ten of them, and they resisted the heaviest shells and 32-pound shot, but ultimately yielded to red-hot shot, Sept. 13, 1782. *See Gibraltar*.

BATTERING-RAM, *Testudo Arietaria*, with other military implements, some of which are still in use, are said to have been invented by Artemon, a Lacedæmonian, and employed by Pericles, about 441 B.C.

These ponderous engines (from 80 to 120 feet long) by their own weight exceeded the utmost effects of the battering cannon of the early part of the last century.—*Deaguiers*. Sir Christopher Wren employed a battering ram in demolishing the old walls of St. Paul's Church previously to rebuilding the edifice in 1675.

BATTLE-ABBEY, Sussex, founded by William I., 1067, on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, Oct. 14, 1066. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and was given to the Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the souls of the slain. The original name of the plain was Hethelard. See *Hastings*. After the battle of Hastings, a list was taken of William's chiefs, amounting to 680, and called the **BATTLE-ROLL**; and among these chiefs the lands and distinctions of the followers of the defeated Harold were distributed.

BATTLE, WAGER OF, a trial by combat formerly allowed by the English laws, where the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence. See *Appeal*.

BATTLE-AXE, a weapon of the Celts. The Irish were constantly armed with an axe.—*Burns*. At the battle of Bannockburn King Robert Bruce clove an English champion down to the chine at one blow with a battle-axe, 1314.—*Hume*. The Battle-axe Guards, or Buffeters, who are vulgarly called Beef-eaters, and whose arms are a sword and lance, were first raised by Henry VII. in 1485. They were originally attendants upon the king's buffet. See *Yeomen of the Guard*.

BATTLE-FIELD, **BATTLE OF**. See *Shrewsbury*.

BATTLES. Palamedes of Argos is said to have been the first who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, placed sentinels round a camp, and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watchword.—*Lenglet*. See *Naval Battles*, *British*. The following are the most memorable battles, arranged in chronological order. The fifteen battles marked by a † are termed "decisive" by Professor Creasy; *n. signifies naval*. The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.

Abraham defeats kings of Canaan (*Gen. xiv.*).

B.C. 1913

Joshua subdues five kings of Canaan (<i>Josh. x.</i>)	1451
Glideon defeats the Midianites (<i>Judges vii.</i>)	1245
Trojan war commenced.	1193
Troy taken and destroyed.	1184
Jephthah defeats Ammonites.	1143
Ethioplans defeated by Asa (<i>3 Chron. xiv.</i>)	941
*Horatii vanquish Curiatii.	689
*Halys (<i>Medes and Lydians, stopped by eclipses</i>)	585
† Marathon (<i>Greeks defeat Persians</i>)	Sept. 490
*Thermopylæ (<i>heroism of Leonidas</i>)	Ang. 7-9, 480
*Salamis, <i>n.</i> (<i>Greeks defeat Persians</i>)	Oct. 20, "
*Mycalæ (<i>ditto</i>)	Sept. 22, 479
*Platæa (<i>ditto: Persians</i>)	Sept. 22, "
*Eurymedon, <i>n.</i> (<i>ditto: Cimon</i>)	468
*Coronea (<i>Bœotians defeat Athenians</i>)	447
Romans totally defeat Volentes.	487
Torone (Cleon killed: <i>Athenians defeat Spartans</i>)	422
*Mantineia (<i>Spartans defeat Athenians</i>)	418
† Athenians defeated before Syracuse	413
*Cyzicus, <i>n.</i> (<i>Attiliades defeats Spartans</i>)	410
*Arginusæ (<i>Conon defeats Spartans</i>)	406
*Ægospotamos, <i>n.</i> (<i>Athenian fleet destroyed</i>)	405
*Cunaxa (<i>Cyrus defeated and killed by Artaxerxes</i>)	401
† Cnidus, <i>n.</i> (<i>Conon defeats Spartans</i>)	394
*Coronea (<i>Agæus defeats Athenians and allies</i>)	"
*Allia (<i>Brennus and the Gauls defeat Romans</i>)	390
Volsci defeated by Camillus.	381
Volsci defeat the Romans.	379
Naxos (<i>Chabrias defeats Lacedæmonians</i>)	376 or 377
*Leuctra (<i>Thebans defeat Spartans</i>)	371
Camillus defeats the Gauls.	367
*Cyncephalæ (<i>Thebans defeat Thessalians</i>)	364
*Mantineia Thebans victors: Epaminondas slain.	362
*Crimesus (<i>Timoleon defeats Carthaginians</i>)	339
*Chæronea (<i>Philip defeats Athenians, etc.</i>)	338
Thebes defeated by Alexander	335
*Granicus (<i>Alexander defeats Darius</i>)	May 32, 334
Issus (<i>ditto</i>)	Oct. 333
*Pandosia (<i>Alexander of Epirus defeated and slain</i>)	323
† Arbela (<i>Alexander defeats Darius</i>)	Oct. 1, 331
*Cranon (<i>Antipater defeats Greeks</i>)	322
† Caudine Forks (<i>Roman army captured</i>)	321
† Gaza (<i>Ptolemy defeats Demetrius</i>)	312
Fabius defeats the Tuscans.	310
*Himera (<i>Gelon defeats Agathocles</i>)	"
*Ipsus (<i>Selæucus defeats Antigonus, who is slain</i>)	301
*Sentinum (<i>Romans defeat Samnites</i>)	295
Asculum (<i>Pyrrhus defeats Romans</i>)	279

Beneventum (<i>Romans defeat Pyrrhus</i>)	B.C. 275
*Punic Wars begin.	264
*Mylæ, <i>n.</i> (<i>Romans defeat Carthaginians</i>)	260
*Xanthippus defeats Regulus.	255
*Panormus (<i>Asdrubal defeated by Metellus</i>)	250
† Drepanum, <i>n.</i> (<i>Carthaginians defeat Romans</i>)	249
*Egates, <i>n.</i> (<i>Romans defeat Carthaginians</i>)	241
Clusium (<i>Gauls defeated</i>)	225
Sellasia (<i>Macedonians defeat Spartans</i>)	222
*Caphyæ (<i>Achaæans defeat Ætolians</i>)	220
*Saguntum taken by Hannibal.	219
2d Punic War.—Ticinus (<i>Hannibal defeats Romans</i>)	218
*Trebia (<i>ditto</i>)	"
Thrasymenes (<i>ditto</i>)	217
Raphia (<i>Antiochus defeated by Ptol. Philopater</i>)	"
*Cannæ (<i>Victory of Hannibal</i>)	Aug. 2, 216
Scipio defeats Hasdrubal in Spain.	215
Marcellus and Hannibal (<i>former killed</i>)	209
*Metaurus (<i>Nero defeats Asdrubal, who is killed</i>)	207
*Zama (<i>Scipio defeats Hannibal</i>)	202
Abydos (<i>siege of</i>)	200
*Cyncephalæ (<i>Romans defeat Macedonians</i>)	197
*Magnesia (<i>Scipio defeats Antiochus</i>)	190
*Pydna (<i>Romans defeat Perseus</i>)	June 22, 168
*Punic War (<i>the Third</i>)	149
*Carthage taken by Publius Scipio.	146
Mummilius takes Corinth.	"
*Metellus defeats Jugurtha.	109
Aquæ Sextia (Alx: <i>Marius defeats the Teutones</i>)	102
*Cimbrî and Romans (<i>defeated by Marius</i>)	101
*Chæronea (<i>Sylla defeats Mithridates's army</i>)	86
Marius defeated by Sylla.	82
Tigranocerta (<i>Lucullus defeats Tigranes</i>)	69
Pistoria (<i>Caïtine defeated</i>)	62
Cæsar defeats Cassivelaunus.	54
Carrhae (<i>Crassus defeated by the Parthians</i>)	June 9, 53
*Pharsalia (<i>Cæsar defeats Pompey</i>)	Aug. 9, 48
*Zela (<i>Cæsar defeats Pharnaces; writes: "Veni, vidi, vici"</i>)	47
Thapsus (<i>Cæsar defeats Pompey's friends</i>)	45
Munda, in Spain (<i>Pompey's sons subdued</i>)	Mar. 17, 45
*Philippi (<i>Brutus and Cæsar defeated</i>)	42
Agrippa defeats Pompey the Younger.	36
*Actium, <i>n.</i> (<i>Octavia defeats Antony</i>)	Sept. 2, 31
† Varus defeated by Herman (or Arminius).	A.D. 9
*Drusus defeats Germans.	19
*Shroepshire (<i>Caradacius taken</i>)	80
Sunbury (<i>Romans defeat Boadicea</i>)	61
Jerusalem taken.	70
Agricola conquers Mona.	78
He defeats Galgacus and Caledonians.	84
Dacians defeated and Decebalus slain.	106
Issus (<i>Niger slain</i>)	194
Lyons (<i>Severus defeats Albinus</i>)	197
Verona (<i>Emperour Philip defeated</i>)	249
Nalssus (<i>Claudius defeats Goths, 300,000 slain</i>)	269
Declius defeated and slain by Goths.	251
Valerian defeated and captured by Sapor.	263
Chalons (<i>Aurelian victor over rivals</i>)	274
Alcetur defeated in Britain.	286
Constantine def. Maxentius (see <i>Croes</i>)	Oct. 27, 312
*Adrianople (<i>Constantine defeats Licinius</i>)	323
*Aquileia (<i>Constantine II. slain</i>)	340
*Argentaria (<i>Gratian defeats Gauls</i>)	373
*Aquileia (<i>Maximus slain</i>)	388
*Aquileia (<i>Eugenius slain</i>)	394
Pollentia (<i>Stilicho defeats Alaric</i>)	Mar. 29, 403
Rome taken by Alaric.	Aug. 24, 410
Ravenna taken by Aspar.	485
*Franks defeated by Aetius.	453
Geneseric takes Carthage.	"
† Chalons-sur-Marne (<i>Attila defeated by Aetius</i>)	451
Aylesford (<i>Britons defeat Saxons</i>)	485
Crayford, Kent (<i>Hengist defeats Britons</i>)	487
*Boissons (<i>Clovis defeats Syagrius</i>)	456
*Tolbiach or Zulpich (<i>Clovis defeats Alemanni</i>)	486
Saxons defeat Britons.	508
Victories of Belisarius.	533-4
Narses defeats Totila.	552
Heraclius defeats the Persians (<i>Chosroes</i>)	622
Beder (<i>first victory of Mohammed</i>)	622
Muta (<i>Mohammedans defeat Romans</i>)	629
Hatfield (Heatfield: <i>Penda defeats Edwin</i>)	633
Saracens subdue Syria.	636-8
Kadesah (<i>Arabs defeat Persians</i>)	648
Saracens take Alexandria.	639
*Near Oswestry (<i>Penda defeats Oswald of Northumbria</i>)	642
*Leeds (<i>Oswy defeats Penda, who is slain</i>)	655
*Saracens defeated by Wambo in Spain.	675
*Xeres (<i>Saracens d'ry at Roderick</i>)	711
*Tours (<i>Charles Martel defeats the Saracens</i>)	732
Victories of Charlemagne.	775-800
*Roncesvalles (<i>death of Roland</i>)	778

Clavijo (*Moors defeated*).....A.D. 844
 Albalade (*Musa and Moors defeated*).....862

DANISH INVASION, ETC.

Hengestown (*Danes defeated by Egbert*).....885
 Charnouth (*Ethelwolf defeated by the Danes*).....840
 Danes defeat King Edmund of East Anglia.....870
 Assendorn or Ashdown (*Danes defeated*).....871
 Merton (*Danes victorious*)....."
 Wilton (*Danes victorious over A/fred*).....872
 †Andernach (*Charles the Bold defeated*).....Oct. 8, 876
 Ethandun (*A/fred defeats Danes*).....878
 Farnham (*Danes defeated*).....894
 Bury (*Edward defeats Ethelwald and Danes*).....906

*Soissons (*King Robert victor, killed*).....928
 *Semincas (*Spaniards defeat Moors*).....934 or 938
 Nicophorus Phocas defeats Saracens.....962
 Basilento (*Otho II. defeated by Greeks, etc.*) July 13, 962
 [The Saxons and Danes fought with different success from 613 to 1016.]

*Clontarf (*Danes defeated*).....1014
 Assington, Ashdon (*Canute defeats Edmund*).....1016
 Civitella (*Normans defeat Leo IX.*).....1063
 *Dunsinane (*Macbeth defeated*).....1066
 Stanford Bridge (*Harold defeats Tostig*).....Sept. 25, 1066
 †Hastings (*William I. defeats Harold*).....Oct. 14, "
 Fladenheim (*Emperor Henry defeated*).....1060
 *Alnwick (*Scots defeated, Malcolm slain*).....1098
 *Crusades commence.....1096
 *Ascalon (*Crusaders victorious*).....Aug. 12, 1099
 *Tinchebray (*Robert of Normandy defeated*).....1106
 Breneville, Normandy (*Henry I. victorious*).....1119
 *Northallerton, or Battle of the Standard (*David I. and Scots defeated*).....Aug. 23, 1138
 *Ourique (*Alfonso of Portugal defeats Moors*) July 25, 1139
 *Lincoln (*Stephen defeated*).....Feb. 2, 1141
 *Alnwick (*William the Lion defeated*).....July 13, 1174
 *Legnano (*Italians defeated Fred. Barbarossa*).....May 29, 1176

Ascoli (*Tancred defeats Emperor Henry VI.*).....1190
 *Ascalon surrenders (*Richard I.*).....Sept. 7, 1191
 Arcadiopolis (*Bulgarians defeat Emp. Isaac*).....1194
 Alarcos (*Moors defeat Spaniards*).....July 19, 1195
 *Gisors (*Richard I. defeats French*).....Oct. 10, 1198
 *Arsoul (*Richard I. defeats Saracens*).....Sept. 7, 1199
 Tolosa (*Moors defeated*).....1212
 *Bouvines (*French defeat Germans*).....1214
 *Lincoln (*French defeated*).....May 19, 1217
 *Mansourah (*Louis IX. and Crusaders defeated*).....1250
 *Lewes (*English barons victorious*).....May 14, 1264
 *Evesham (*Barons defeated*).....Aug. 4, 1265
 *Benevento (*Chas. of Anjou defeats Manfred*).....Feb. 26, 1266

*Tagliacozzo (*Charles defeats Conradin*).....Aug. 23, 1268
 *Marchfeld (*Austrians defeat Bohemians*).....Aug. 26, 1278
 Llandewyer (*Llewellyn of Wales defeated*).....1282
 Dunbar (*King of Scots taken*).....April 27, 1296
 Cambuskenneth (*Wallace defeats English*).....1297
 *Falkirk (*Wallace defeated*).....July 22, 1298
 *Courtray (*Flemings def. Count of Artois*).....July 11, 1302
 Roslin, Scotland.....Feb. 24, 1308
 †Cephalus (*Duke of Athens defeated*).....1811
 *Bannockburn (*Bruce defeats English*).....June 24, 1314
 *Morgarten (*Swiss defeat Austrians*)....."
 *Fougard or Dundalk (*Ed. Bruce defeated*) Oct. 5, 1318
 *Boroughbridge (*Edward II. defeats Barons*).....1322
 *Mühldorf (*Bavarians defeat Austrians*)....."
 *Duppelin (*Edward Baliol defeats Mar*).....Aug. 11, 1333
 *Halidon Hill (*Edward III. defeats Scots*) July 19, 1333
 Auberoche (*Earl of Derby defeats French*).....1345
 *Cressy (*English defeat French*).....Aug. 26, 1346
 *Durham, Nevill's Cross (*Scots defeated*).....Oct. 17, "
 La Roche Darlen (*Charles of Blois defeated*).....1347
 *Politiers (*English defeat French*).....Sept. 19, 1356
 Cocherel (*Du Guesclin defeats Navarre*).....May 16, 1364
 *Auray (*Du Guesclin defeated*).....Sept. 29, "
 *Najara (*Black Prince defeats Henry of Trastamare*).....April 8, 1367

*Montiel (*Peter of Castile defeated*).....March 14, 1369
 *Rosesbeck (*French defeat Flemings*).....Nov. 17, 1382
 *Sempach (*Swiss defeat Austrians*).....July 9, 1386
 *Otterburn (*Chesny Chase; Scots victors*).....Aug. 10, 1388
 *Nicolips (*Turks defeat Christians*).....Sept. 28, 1396
 *Ancyra (*Timour defeats Bajazet*).....July 28, 1402
 *Hemelton Hill (*English defeat Scots*).....Sept. 14, "
 *Shrewsbury (*Percies, etc., defeated*).....July 23, 1403
 *Mumouth (*Glendower defeated*).....May 11, 1406
 *Harlaw (*Lord of the Isles defeated*).....July 24, 1411
 *Agincourt (*English defeat French*).....Oct. 25, 1415
 *Anjou, Beaugé (*English defd. by Scots*) March 23, 1421
 *Crevant (*English deft. French and Scots*) June 11, 1423
 *Verneuil (*ditto*).....Aug. 27, 1424
 *Herrings (*English defeat French*).....Feb. 12, 1429

†*Patay (*English defeated, Joan of Arc*)

June 18, A.D. 1429

*Kunobitz (*Hunlades defeats the Turks*).....Dec. 24, 1443
 *Brechin, Scotland (*Huntly defeats Crawford*).....1452
 *Castillon, Châtillon (*French defeat Talbot*) July 23, 1453

WAR OF THE ROSES—YORKISTS AND LANCASTRIANS.

*St. Alban's (*Yorkists victorious*).....May 22 or 23, 1455
 *Belgrade (*Mohammed II. repulsed*).....Sept. 10, 1456
 *Bloreheath (*Yorkists victors*).....Sept. 23, 1459
 *Northampton (*ditto; Henry VI. taken*).....July 10, 1460
 *Wakefield (*Lancastrians victors*).....Dec. 31, "
 *Mortimer's Cross (*Yorkists victorious*).....Feb. 2, 1461
 *St. Alban's (*Lancastrians victors*).....Feb. 17, "
 *Tewkesbury (*Yorkists victorious*).....March 29, "
 *Hexham (*Yorkists victors*).....May 15, 1464
 *Banbury (*ditto*).....July 26, 1469
 *Stamford (*Lancastrians defeated*).....March 13, 1470
 *Barnet (*ditto*).....April 14, 1471
 *Tewkesbury (*ditto*).....May 4, "

*Granson (*Swiss defeat Charles the Bold*).....April 5, 1476
 *Morat (*ditto*).....June 32, "
 *Nancy (*Charles the Bold killed*).....Jan. 4, 1477
 *Bosworth (*Richard III. defeated*).....Aug. 22, 1485
 *Stoke (*Lambert Simnel taken*).....1487
 *St. Aubin (*Britons defeated*).....1487
 *Blackheath (*Cornish rebels defeated*).....June 22, 1497
 *Cerignola (*Carduus defeats French*).....April 23, 1508
 *Arnadello (*French defeat Venetians*).....May 14, 1509
 *Ravenna (*Gaston de Foix, victor, killed*) April 11, 1512
 *Novara (*Papal Swiss defeat French*).....June 1, 1513
 *Guinegate (*Spurs; French defeated*).....Aug. 16, "
 *Flodden (*English defeat Scots*).....Sept. 9, 1515
 *Marignano (*French defeat Swiss*).....Sept. 13-15, 1515
 *Bocca, near Milan (*Lautrec defeated*).....Feb. 24, 1522
 *Pavia (*France I. defeated*).....Feb. 24, 1525
 *Mohatz (*Turks defeat Hungarians*).....Aug. 29, 1526
 *Cappel (*Zwingli slain*).....Oct. 11, 1531
 *Assens (*Christian III. defeats Danish rebels*).....1535
 *Solway Moss (*English defeat Scots*).....Nov. 25, 1542
 *Ceresuela (*French defeat Imperialists*) April 14, 1544
 *Mühlberg (*Charles V. defeats Protestants*) April 24, 1547
 *Pinkie (*English defeat Scots*).....Sept. 10, "
 *Ket's rebellion suppressed by Warwick.....Aug. 15, 1549
 *St. Quintin (*Spanish and English defeat French*).....Aug. 10, 1557

*Calais (*taken*).....Jan. 7, 1558
 *Gravelines (*Spanish and English defeat French*).....July 13, "
 *Dreux, in France (*Huguenots defeated*).....Dec. 19, 1563
 *St. Denis (*ditto*).....Nov. 10, 1567
 *Langside (*Mary of Scotland defeated*).....May 13, 1568
 *Jarnac (*Huguenots defeated*).....March 13, 1569
 *Moncontour (*Cotigny defeated*).....Oct. 8, "
 *Lepanto, n. (*Don John defeats Turks*).....Oct. 7, 1571
 *Alcazar (*Moors defeat Portuguese*).....Aug. 4, 1573
 *Zutphen (*Dutch and English defeat Spaniards*).....Sept. 23, 1586

*Contras (*Henry IV. defeats League*).....Oct. 30, 1587
 †Spanish Armada defeated, n.....Aug. 1588
 *Arques (*Henry IV. defeats League*).....Sept. 21, 1589
 *Ivry (*Henry IV. defeats League*).....March 14, 1590
 *Blackwater (*Thyrone defeats Bagnal*).....1598
 *Nieuport (*Maurice defeats Austrians*).....1600
 *Kinsale (*Thyrone reduced by Mountjoy*).....1601
 *Kirchholm (*Poles defeat Swedes*).....1605
 *Gibraltar (*Dutch defeat Spaniards*).....1607
 *Prague (*King of Bohemia defeated*).....Nov. 8, 1620
 *Rochelle (*taken*).....1628
 *Lepsic (*Gustavus defeats Tilly*).....Sept. 7, 1631
 *Lech (*Imperialists defeated; Tilly killed*) April 5, 1633
 *Lippstadt, Lutzen, or Lutzen (*Swedes victorious; Gustavus slain*).....Nov. 16, "
 *Nördlingen (*Swedes defeated*).....Aug. 27, 1634
 *Arras (*taken by the French*).....1640

CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND COMMENCES

Worcester (*Prince Rupert victor*).....Sept. 23, "
 *Edgehill fight (*issue doubtful*).....Oct. 23, "
 *Lepsic or Breitenfeld (*Swedes victors*).....Oct. 18, "
 *Chalgrove (*Hampden killed*).....June 18, 1643
 *Bramham Moor (*Fairfax defeated*).....March 29, "
 *Stratton (*Royalists victorious*).....May 16, "
 *Rocroy (*French defeat Spaniards*).....May 19, "
 *Lansdown (*Royalists victorious*).....July 5, "
 *Round-away-down (*ditto*).....July 13, "
 *Newbury (*Royalists defeated*).....Sept. 20, "
 *Cheriton or Alresford (*ditto*).....March 29, 1644
 *Friedburg (*Turenne victor*).....June 29, "
 *Credeney Bridge (*Charles I. victor*).....June 29, "
 *Marston Moor (*Rupert defeated*).....July 2, "
 *Newbury (*indecisive*).....Oct. 27, "
 *Naseby (*king totally defeated*).....June 14, 1645
 *Alford (*Montrose defeats Covenanters*).....July 2, "

Kilsyth (<i>ditto</i>)	Aug. 15, A.D. 1645
Nordlingen (<i>Turenne defeats Austrians</i>)	June 5, 1646
*Bembur (<i>O'Neill defeats English</i>)	July 10, 1647
*Dungan Hill (<i>Irish defeated</i>)	Aug. 17, 1648
*Preston (<i>Cromwell victor</i>)	Aug. 2, 1649
*Rathmines (<i>Irish Royalists defeated</i>)	Sept. 12, "
*Drogheda (<i>taken by storm</i>)	Sept. 12, "
*Corbisdale (<i>Montrose defeated</i>)	April 27, 1650
*Dunbar (<i>Cromwell defeats Scots</i>)	Sept. 3, "
*Worcester (<i>Cromwell defeats Charles II.</i>)	Sept. 3, 1651
[End of the Civil War in England.]	
Galway (<i>surrendered</i>)	1652
Arras, France (<i>Turenne defeats Condé</i>)	1654
*Dunkirk (<i>ditto</i>)	June 14, 1658
Estremoz (<i>Don John defd. by Schomberg</i>)	June 8, 1668
Candia (<i>taken by Turks</i>)	Sept. 6, 1669
Choczim (<i>Sobieski defeats Turks and Condé</i>)	1673
Seneffe (<i>indecisive</i>)	Aug. 1, 1674
Mulhausen (<i>Turenne defeats Allies</i>)	Dec. 31, "
Salzburg (<i>Turenne killed</i>)	July 27, 1675
*Drumlog (<i>Covenanters defeat Claverhouse</i>)	June 1, 1679
*Bothwell Brigg (<i>Monmouth defeats Covenanters</i>)	June 22, "
*Vienna (<i>Turks defeated by Sobieski</i>)	Sept. 12, 1683
*Sedgemoor (<i>Monmouth defeated</i>)	July 6, 1685
*Mohatz (<i>Turks defeated</i>)	Aug. 12, 1687
*Killcrankie (<i>Highlanders defeat Mackay</i>)	July 27, 1689
*Newton-butler (<i>James II.'s adherents defeated</i>)	July 30, "
*Boyne (<i>William III. defeats James II.</i>)	July 1, 1690
*Flenrus (<i>Charleroi, Luxembourg victor</i>)	July 1, "
*Anghrim (<i>James II.'s cause ruined</i>)	July 12, 1691
*Salenckemen (<i>Louis of Baden defeats Turks</i>)	Aug. 18, "
*Engheim (<i>Steenkirch, William III. defeated</i>)	July 24, 1692
*Landen (<i>William III. defeated</i>)	July 19, 1693
Marsaglia (<i>Pigneroi</i>)	Oct. 1, "
*Zenta (<i>Prince Eugene defeats Turks</i>)	Sept. 11, 1697
*Narva (<i>Charles XII. defeats Russians</i>)	Nov. 30, 1700
Carpi, Modena (<i>Allies defeat French</i>)	July 9, 1701
Chiari (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	Sept. 1, "
Santa Vittoria (<i>French victors</i>)	July 26, 1702
*Pultusk (<i>Suedes defeat Poles</i>)	May 1, 1703
*Hochstadt (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	Sept. 20, "
Schellenberg (<i>Marlborough victor</i>)	July 2, 1704
*Gibraltar taken by Rooke	July 24, "
*Blenheim (<i>Marlborough defeats French</i>)	Aug. 13, N.S., "
Mittau (<i>taken by Russians</i>)	Sept. 14, 1705
Cassino (<i>Prince Eugene, indecisive</i>)	Aug. 16, "
Tirlemont (<i>Marlborough successful</i>)	July 18, "
*Ramilles (<i>Marlborough defeats French</i>)	May 23, 1706
Turin (<i>French defeated</i>)	Sept. 7, "
*Almanza (<i>French defeat Allies</i>)	April 14 or 25, 1707
*Oudenarde (<i>Marlborough defeats French</i>)	July 11, 1708
Liesna, Lenzo (<i>Russians defeat Suedes</i>)	autumn, "
Lisle (<i>taken by the Allies</i>)	Dec. "
*Pultowa (<i>Peter defeats Charles XII.</i>)	July 8, 1709
Dobro (<i>Russians defeat Suedes</i>)	Sept. 20, "
*Malplaquet (<i>Marlborough defeats French</i>)	Sept. 11, "
*Almenara (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	July 28, 1710
Saragossa (<i>ditto</i>)	Aug. 20, "
Villa Vicosa (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	Dec. 20, "
Arlaux (<i>Marlborough forces French lines</i>)	Aug. 5, 1711
Bouchain (<i>taken by Marlborough</i>)	Sept. 18, "
*Denain (<i>Villars defeats Allies</i>)	July 24, 1712
Fréburg (<i>taken by French</i>)	Nov. 26, 1713
*Fribourg (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	Nov. 12, 13, 1715
Dumbane; Sheriff-Muir (<i>indecisive</i>)	Nov. 18, "
*Peterwarden (<i>Eugene defeats Turks</i>)	Aug. 5, 1716
Belgrade (<i>taken by Eugene</i>)	Aug. 22, 1717
*Bitonto (<i>Spaniards defeat Germans</i>)	May 26, 1784
*Parma (<i>Austrians and French, indecisive</i>)	June 29, "
Gnastalla (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	Sept. 19, "
Erivan (<i>Nadir Shah defeats Turks</i>)	June, 1735
Krotzka (<i>Turks defeat Austrians</i>)	July 22, 1739
*Molwitz (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>)	April 10, 1741
*Dettingen (<i>George II. defeats French</i>)	June 16, 1743
*Fontenoy (<i>Saxe defeats Cumberland</i>)	April 30, 1745
Friedberg (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>)	June 4, "

SCOTCH REBELLION.—GEORGE II.

*Preston Pans (<i>rebels defeat Cope</i>)	Sept. 21, 1745
Clifton Moor (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	Dec. 18, "
*Falkirk (<i>rebels defeat Hawley</i>)	Jan. 17, 1746
*Culloden (<i>Cumberland defeats rebels</i>)	April 16, "
*St. Lazzaro (<i>Sardinians defeat Austrians</i>)	June 4, "
Rocoux (<i>Saxe defeats Allies</i>)	Oct. 1, "
*Bergen-op-Zoom (<i>taken</i>)	Sept. 16, 1747
Laffeld (<i>Saxe defeats Cumberland</i>)	June 20, "
Exilles (<i>Sardinians defeat French</i>)	July 8, "
Fort du Quesne (<i>Braddock killed</i>)	July 9, 1753
*Calcutta (<i>taken</i>)	June 18, 1756

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1756-63.

*Prague (<i>Frederick defeats Allies</i>)	May 6, A.D. 1757
*Kollin (<i>Frederick defeated</i>)	June 18, "
*Plassey (<i>Clive's victory</i>)	June 23, "
Norkitten (<i>Russians defeated</i>)	Aug. 13, "
*Roshbach (<i>Frederick defeats French</i>)	Nov. 5, "
*Breslau (<i>Austrians victors</i>)	Nov. 22, "
*Lissa (<i>Frederick defeats Austrians</i>)	Dec. 5, "
*Crevelt (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	June 23, 1758
Zorndorf (<i>Frederick defeats Russians</i>)	Aug. 25, "
*Hochkirchen (<i>Austrians defeat Prussians</i>)	Oct. 14, "
*Bergen (<i>French defeat Allies</i>)	April 18, 1759
*Niagara (<i>English take Fort</i>)	July 24, "
*Minden (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	Aug. 1, "
*Cunnersdorf (<i>Russians defeat Prussians</i>)	Aug. 12, "
*Quebec (<i>Wolfe, victor, killed</i>)	Sept. 13, "
Wandewash (<i>Coote defeats Lalley</i>)	Jan. 22, 1760
Landshut, Silesia (<i>Prussians defeated</i>)	June 23, "
Warburg (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	July 31, "
*Pflaffendorf (<i>Frederick defeats Austrians</i>)	Aug. 15, "
Campen (<i>French defeat Russians</i>)	Oct. 15, "
*Torgau (<i>Frederick defeats Danes</i>)	Nov. 3, "
Johannisberg (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	Aug. 30, 1763
*Buxar (<i>Munro defeats army of Oude</i>)	Oct. 23, 1764
Choczim (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>)	1769
Silistria (<i>taken</i>)	1774

AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

*Lexington (<i>first skirmish</i>)	April 19, 1775
*Bunker's Hill	June 17, "
*Montreal (<i>Ethan Allen taken</i>)	Sept. 26, "
*St. John's besieged and captured	Oct. "
Great Bridge	Dec. 9, "
*Quebec (<i>Montgomery killed</i>)	Dec. 31, "
Moore's Creek Bridge	Feb. 27, 1776
Boston (<i>British fled</i>)	March 17, "
Fort Sullivan, Charleston	June 28, "
Long Island	Aug. 27, "
Harlem Plains	Sept. 16, "
White Plains	Oct. 23, "
Fort Washington	Nov. 16, "
Trenton	Dec. 26, "
Princeton	Jan. 3, 1777
Hubbardton	July 7, "
Bennington	Aug. 16, "
Brandywine	Sept. 11, "
First battle at Bemis's Heights	Sept. 19, "
Paoli	Sept. 20, "
Germantown	Oct. 4, "
Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken	Oct. 6, "
Second battle at Bemis's Heights	Oct. 7, "
Fort Mercer	Oct. 22, "
Fort Mifflin	Nov. 16, "
Monmouth	June 28, 1778
Wyoming	July 4, "
*Quaker Hill, R. I.	Aug. 29, "
Savannah	Dec. 29, "
Kettle Creek, Georgia	Feb. 14, 1779
Brier Creek	March 3, "
Stono Ferry	June 20, "
Stony Point	July 16, "
Paulus's Hook	Aug. 19, "
Chemung (Indians)	Aug. 29, "
Savannah	Oct. 9, "
Charleston (<i>surrendered to British</i>)	May 12, 1780
Springfield	June 23, "
Rocky Mount	July 30, "
Hanging Rock	Aug. 6, "
Sanders's Creek, near Camden	Aug. 10, "
King's Mountain	Oct. 7, "
Fish Dam Ford, Broad River	Nov. 18, "
Blackstocks	Nov. 20, "
Cowpens	Jan. 17, 1781
Gulford	March 15, "
Hobkirk's Hill	April 25, "
Ninety Six (<i>besieged</i>)	May and June, "
Augusta (<i>besieged</i>)	May and June, "
Jamestown	July 8, "
Entaw Springs	Sept. 8, "
Tortown (<i>Cornwallis surrendered</i>)	Oct. 19, "
[Other but inferior actions took place with varying success to both parties.]	

Hydr Ali defeated by Coote	July 1, 1781
Bedmore (<i>taken by Tippeco Sahib</i>)	April 30, 1783
*Martinez (<i>Austrians defeat Turks</i>)	Sept. 22, 1799
*Ismael (<i>taken by storm by Sinwarree</i>)	Dec. 22, 1799
*Serlingapatam (<i>Tippeco defd.</i>)	May 15, 1790, Feb. 6, 1792

UNITED STATES AND INDIANS.

*Miami River, Ohio	Oct. 19 and 22, 1790
*St. Clair's Defeat	Nov. 4, 1791
Fort St. Clair, Ohio	Nov. 6, 1792
In advance of Fort St. Clair	Oct. 17, 1793

*Fort Recovery.....June 30, A.D.1794
 *Maumee Rapids, Fallen Timber.....Aug. 20, "
 *Tippecanoe.....Nov. 7, 1811

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR BEGINS.

Quievrain (French repulsed).....April 23, 1792
 Menin (French defeat Austrians).....June 20, "
 †Valmy (French defeat Prussians).....Sept. 20, "
 *Jemappes (French victorious).....Nov. 6, "
 Neerwinden (French beaten).....March 18, 1793
 St. Amand (French defeated).....May 8, "
 Valenciennes (ditto).....May 23, July 26, "
 *Lincelles (Lake defeats French).....Aug. 18, "
 Dunkirk Dukes of York defeated).....Sept. 7, 8, "
 *Quesnoy (reduced by Austrians).....Sept. 11, "
 Wattignies (French defeat Coburg).....Oct. 16, "
 *Toulon (evacuated by British).....Dec. 17, "
 *Cambray (French defeated).....April 24, 1794
 Troisville, Landrecy (taken by Allies).....April 30, "
 *Tourolong (Moreau defeats Allies).....May 18-22, "
 *Esperieres (taken by Allies).....May 23, "
 Howe's naval victory.....June 1, "
 *Charleroi/Kleurus (French defeat Allies).....June 26, "
 Boix-le-Duc (Duke of York defeated).....Sept. 14, "
 *Bottle (ditto).....Sept. 17, "
 *Warsaw or Maciejowice (Poles defeated).....Oct. 4, "
 *Nimeguen.....Oct. 28 and May 4, "
 *Warsaw (taken by Suwarrov).....Nov. 4, "
 Bridgeport's victory of L'Orient, n.....June 22, 1795
 *Quiberon (emigrants defeated).....July 21, "
 *Mannheim (taken).....Sept. 20, "
 Laona (French defeat Austrians).....Nov. 23, "
 *Montenotte (Bonaparte victorious).....April 12, 1796
 *Mondovi (ditto).....April 22, "
 *Lodi (ditto).....May 10, "
 Altenkirchen (Austrians defeated).....June 4, and Sept. 16, "
 Bassano (French defeat Austrians).....Sept. 8, "
 *Biberach (ditto).....Oct. 10, "
 *Castiglione and Lonato.....Aug. 8-5, "
 *Neresheim (Moreau def. Archd. Charles).....Aug. 10, "
 *Arcola (Bonaparte victorious).....Nov. 15-17, "
 Rivoli (ditto).....Jan. 14-15, 1797
 *Cape St. Vincent, n. (French defeated).....Feb. 14, "
 *Tagliamento (Bonaparte defeats Austrians).....March 16, "
 *Camperdown, n. (Duncan defeats Dutch).....Oct. 11, "

IRISH REBELLION BEGINS.....May, 1798

*Kilcullen (rebels successful).....May 23, "
 *Naas (rebels defeated).....May 24, "
 *Tara (ditto).....May 26, "
 *Oulart (rebels successful).....May 27, "
 *Gorey, *Ross (ditto).....June 4, "
 †Arklow (rebels beaten).....June 10, "
 *Ballinacorney (Nugent defeats rebels).....June 18, "
 *Vinegar Hill (Lake defeats rebels).....June 21, "

† Nile (Nelson defeats French fleet).....Aug. 1, "
 *Castellar (French auxiliaries defeated).....Aug. 28, "
 Ballinacorney (French and rebels defeated), Sept. 8, "

*Pyramids (Bonaparte defeats Mamelukes), July 21, "
 *Jaffa (stormed by French).....March 7, 1799
 *Stokach (Austrians defeat French).....March 27, "
 *Verona (Austrians defeat French).....March 28-30, "
 *Nagano (Kray defeats French).....April 5, "
 *Mount Thabor.....April 16, "
 *Casano (Suwarrov defeats Moreau).....April 27, "
 *Serlingapatam (Tippoo killed).....May 4, "
 *Acre (relieved: Sir Sidney Smith).....May 20, "
 *Adda (Suwarrov defeats French).....May 27, "
 *Zurich (French defeated).....June 5, "
 *Trebia (Suwarrov defeats French).....June 18, 19, "
 *Alessandria (taken by French).....July 3, "
 *Aboukir (Turks defeated by Bonaparte).....July 25, "
 *Novi (Suwarrov defeats French).....Aug. 15, "
 *Bergen and Alkmaer (Allies defeated), Sept. 19, "

*Zurich (Massena defeats Russians).....Sept. 25, "
 *Engen (Moreau defeats Austrians).....May 3, 1800
 *Mackirch (ditto).....May 5, "
 *Biberach (ditto).....May 9, "
 *Montebello (Austrians defeated).....June 9, "
 *Marengo (Bonaparte defeats Austrians).....June 14, "
 *Hochstadt (Moreau defeats Austrians).....June 19, "
 *Hohenlinden (ditto).....Dec. 3, "
 *Mincio (French defeat Austrians).....Dec. 26, "
 *Alexandria (Abercrombie's victory).....March 21, 1801
 †Copenhagen (bombarded by Nelson).....April 2, "
 *Ahmednuggur (Welllesley victorious).....Aug. 12, 1803
 *Assaye (ditto, his first great victory).....Sept. 23, "
 *Argaum (Welllesley victor).....Nov. 29, "
 *Farruckabad (Lake defeats Holkar).....Nov. 17, 1804
 *Bharrpore (taken by Lake).....April 2, 1805

*Ulm surrendered (Ney defeats Austrians), Oct. 17-20, A.D.1805
 *Trafalgar (Nelson destroys the French fleet; killed), Oct. 21, "
 *Ansterlitz (Napoleon defeats Austrians).....Dec. 2, "
 *Buenos Ayres (taken by Popham).....June 28, 1806
 *Malda (Stuart defeats French).....July 4, "
 *Auerstadt (French defeat Prussians).....Oct. 14, "
 *Jena (French defeat Prussians).....Oct. 14, "
 *Pultusk (French and Allies; indecisive).....Dec. 26, "
 *Mohrungen (French defeat Russians and Prussians).....Jan. 25, 1807
 *Eylau (indecisive).....Feb. 7, 8, "
 *Friedland (French defeat Russians).....June 14, "
 *Buenos Ayres (Whitlock defeated).....July 7, "
 *Copenhagen (bombarded by Cathcart).....Sept. 6-8, "
 *Baylen (Spaniards defeat French).....July 30, 1808

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

*Vimiera (Welllesley defeats Junot).....Aug. 21, 1808
 *Tudela (French defeat Spaniards).....Nov. 23, "
 *Corunna (Moore defeats French).....Jan. 16, 1809
 *Landshut (Austrians defeated).....April 21, "
 *Eckmühl (Davoust defeats Austrians).....April 22, "
 *Oporto (taken).....March 29, May 12, "
 *Aspern (Napoleon defeated).....May 21, 22, "
 *Essling (Austrians defeated).....July 5, 6, "
 *Talavera (Welllesley defeats Victor).....July 27, 28, "
 *Sillistria (Turks defeat Russians).....Sept. 26, "
 *Ocana (Mortier defeats Spaniards).....Nov. 19, "
 *Busaco (Wellington repulses Massena).....Sept. 27, 1810
 *Barrosa (Graham defeats Victor).....March 5, 1811
 *Badajoz (taken by the French).....March 11, "
 *Fuentes d'Onore (Wellington def. Massena).....May 5, "
 *Albuera (Beresford defeats Soult).....May 16, "
 *Ciudad Rodrigo (stormed by English).....Jan. 19, 1812
 *Badajoz (taken by Wellington).....April 6, "
 *Salamanca (Wellington defeats Marmon).....July 22, "
 *Mohlau (French defeat Russians).....July 23, "
 *Polotsk (French and Russians).....July 30, 31, "
 *Smolensk (French defeat Russians).....Aug. 17-19, "
 *Moskwa (ditto).....Sept. 7, "
 *Borodino (ditto).....Sept. 7, "
 *Moscow (burnt by Russians).....Sept. 14, "
 *Polotsk (retaken by Russians).....Oct. 20, "
 *Malo-Jaroslawn, or Winkowa.....Oct. 24, "
 *Witepsk (French defeated).....Nov. 14, "
 *Krasnoi (ditto).....Nov. 16-18, "
 *Beresina (ditto).....Nov. 25-29, "
 *French Town (taken by Americans).....Jan. 22, 1813
 *Kallitsch (Saxons defeated).....Feb. 13, "
 *Castella (Sir J. Murray defeats Suchet).....April 18, "
 *Gorey (Napoleon checks Allies).....May 2, "
 *Bautzen (Napoleon and Allies; indecisive), May 20, "
 *Wurtzen (ditto).....May 21, "
 *Vitoria (Wellington defeats King Joseph), June 21, "
 *Pyrenees (Wellington defeats Soult).....July 28, "
 *Katzbach (Blucher defeats Ney).....Aug. 26, "
 *Dresden (Napoleon checks Allies).....Aug. 26-27, "
 *St. Sebastian (stormed by Graham).....Aug. 31, "
 *Dennewitz (Ney defeated).....Sept. 6, "
 *Mockern (indecisive).....Oct. 14, "
 *Leipzig (Napoleon defeated).....Oct. 16-18, "
 *Hanau (Napoleon defeats Bavarians).....Oct. 30, "
 *St. Jean de Luz (Wellington defeats Soult), Nov. 10, "
 [Passage of the Neve: several engagements between the Allies and French, Dec. 10 to 13, 1813.]
 *St. Dizier, France (French defeated).....Jan. 27, 1814
 *Brienne (ditto).....Jan. 29, "
 *La Rothiere (Napoleon defeats Allies).....Feb. 1, "
 *Bar-sur-Aube (Allies victors).....Feb. 7, "
 *Mincio (Prince Eugene defeats Austrians).....Feb. 8, "
 *Champ Aubert (French defeat Allies).....Feb. 10-12, "
 *Montmirail (ditto).....Feb. 11, "
 *Vauchamps (ditto).....Feb. 14, "
 *Fontainebleau (ditto).....Feb. 17, "
 *Montereau (ditto).....Feb. 18, "
 *Orthez (Wellington defeats Soult).....Feb. 27, "
 *Bergen-op-Zoom (Graham defeated).....March 8, "
 *Laon (French defeated).....March 9, 10, "
 *Rhels (Napoleon defeats St. Priest).....March 13, "
 *Tarbes (Wellington defeats Soult).....March 20, "
 *Fère Champenoise (French defeated).....March 25, "
 *Paris, Montmartre, Romainville (ditto), March 30, "
 *Battle of the Barriers—Marmont evacuates Paris, and the allied armies enter that capital, March 31, "
 *Toulouse (Wellington defeats Soult).....April 10, "

LAST WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.*

*Fort Mackinaw.....July 17, 1812

*The United States declared war against Great Britain on the 19th of June, 1812.

*Brownstown.....	Aug. 4, A.D. 1819
*Magnaga.....	Aug. 9, "
*Chicago.....	Aug. 15, "
*Detroit (surrendered).....	Aug. 16, "
*Fort Harrison (defense of).....	Sept. 4 and 5, "
*Fort Madison (defense of).....	Sept. 5, 6, 7, and 8, "
*Davis's Creek.....	Sept. 11, "
*Gananouli Village.....	Sept. 21, "
*Queenston Heights.....	Oct. 13, "
*Pimartin's Town.....	Oct. 18, "
*St. Regis.....	Oct. 23, "
*Fort Niagara.....	Nov. 21, "
*Ponce Passu.....	Nov. 21 and 22, "
*Black Rock.....	Nov. 23, "
*Frenchtown.....	Jan. 18, 1813
*River Raisin.....	Jan. 22, "
*Elizabethtown.....	Feb. 7, "
*Ogdensburg.....	Feb. 23, "
*York (Toronto).....	April 27, "
*Fort Meigs.....	May, "
*Fort George.....	May 27, "
*Sackett's Harbor.....	May 29, "
*Stony Creek (Burlington Heights).....	June 4, "
*Hampton (defense of).....	June 13, "
*Craney Island.....	June 23, "
*Beaver Dams.....	June 23, "
*Fort George (near).....	July 8, "
*Black Rock.....	July 11, "
*Fort George (defense of outworks).....	July 17, "
*Fort Stephenson.....	Aug. 3, "
*Stonington.....	Aug. 9, 10, 11, "
*Fort George (defense of outworks).....	Aug. 24, "
*Fort Mims.....	Aug. 30, "
*Chatham (skirmish).....	Oct. 4, "
*Thames.....	Oct. 5, "
*Fort George (skirmishes near).....	Oct. 6, "
*Chataqua.....	Oct. 26, "
*French Creek.....	Nov. 1 and 2, "
*Tallasehatchee.....	Nov. 3, "
*Talladega.....	Nov. 9, "
*Chrysler's Field.....	Nov. 11, "
*Hillabee Towns.....	Nov. 18, "
*Auttoese Towns.....	Nov. 29, "
*Fort Niagara.....	Dec. 19, "
*Schlosser.....	Dec. 19 and 20, "
*Econochaco.....	Dec. 23, "
*Black Rock.....	Dec. 30, "
*Emucuf.....	Jan. 22, 1814
*Enotochopco Creek.....	Jan. 24, "
*Camp Delance.....	Jan. 27, "
*Longwood.....	March 4, "
*Horseshoe Bend.....	March 27, "
*La Colle Mills.....	March 30, "
*Fort Oswego.....	May 4, 5, "
*Sandy Creek.....	May 30, "
*Odelltown.....	June 28, "
*Fort Erie.....	July 3, "
*Chippewa Plains.....	July 5, "
*Point au Play.....	July 16, "
*Champlain.....	July 18 and 19, "
*Rock River.....	July 19, "
*Niagara Falls (Lundy's Lane).....	July 25, "
*Scholequaday Creek.....	Aug. 3, "
*Fort Mackinac.....	Aug. 4, "
*Fort Erie (bombarded).....	Aug. 13-15, "
*Fort Erie (assault on garrison).....	Aug. 15, "
*Bladensburg.....	Aug. 24, "
*Moor's Fields (Maryland).....	Aug. 30, "
*White House (Virginia).....	Sept. 1-6, "
*Plattsburg.....	Sept. 11, "
*North Point (Baltimore).....	Sept. 12, "
*Fort M'Henry (defense of).....	Sept. 13, "
*Fort Bowyer.....	Sept. 15, "
*Fort Erie (sortie from).....	Sept. 17, "
*Chippewa.....	Oct. 15, "
*Lyon's Creek.....	Oct. 19, "
*Pensacola.....	Nov. 7, "
*Viller's Plantation (New Orleans).....	Dec. 23, "
*Chalmette's Plantation (New Orleans).....	Dec. 28, "
*Rodriguez's Canal (New Orleans).....	Jan. 1, 1815
*New Orleans (British repulsed).....	Jan. 8-13, "
*Fort St. Philip (defense of).....	Jan. 8-13, "
*Point Petre (Georgia).....	Jan. 13, "
*Tolentino (Murat defeated).....	May 8, 1815
*Ligny (Blücher repulsed).....	June 16, "
*Quatre Bras (Ney repulsed).....	June 16, "
*Waterloo (Napoleon finally beaten).....	June 18, "
*Algiers (bombarded by Bomouth).....	Aug. 27, 1816
*Kirkee (Hastings defeats Pindarree).....	Nov. 5, 1817
*Mahelopore (Hidlop defeats Holkar).....	Dec. 21, "
*Dragaschan (Isplanti defeated).....	June 19, 1821
*Valtezza (Turks defeated).....	May 27, "
*Tripolitza (stormed by Greeks).....	Oct. 5, "

Thermopylae (Greeks defeat Turks).....	July 13, A.D. 1822
*Corinth (taken).....	Sept. 16, "
*Ayacucho (Peruvians defeat Spaniards).....	Dec. 9, 1824
*Bhnrtpore (taken by Combermere).....	Jan. 18, 1826
*Athens (taken).....	May 17, 1827
*Navarino (Allies destroy Turkish fleet).....	Oct. 20, "
*Brahlow (Russians and Turks).....	June 18, 1828
*Akhalzikh (ditto).....	Aug. 27, "
*Varna (surrenders to Russians).....	Oct. 11, "
*Silistria (ditto).....	June 80, 1829
*Kainly (Russians defeat Turks).....	July 1, "
*Balkan (passed by Russians).....	July 26, "
*Adrianople (Russians enter).....	Aug. 20, "
*Algiers (conquered by French).....	July 5, 1830
*Paris (Days of July).....	July 27, 28, 29, "
*Grochow (Poles defeat Russians).....	Feb. 20, 1831
*Praga (Poles and Russians).....	Feb. 25, "
*Wars (Skizymekki defeats Russians).....	March 31, "
*Seldice (Poles defeat Russians).....	April 10, "
*Ostrolenka (ditto).....	May 26, "
*Wilna (Poles and Russians).....	June 18, "
*Warsaw (taken by Russians).....	Sept. 7, "
*Beylau (Ibrahim defeats Turks).....	July 29, 1833
*Antwerp (taken by Allies).....	Dec. 23, "
*Konieh (Egyptians defeat Turks).....	Dec. 21, "

BLACK HAWK WAR—MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Stillman's Volunteers (defeat, Rock River).....	May 14, 1832
Pickatollica River.....	June 15, "
Kellogg's Grove (two skirmishes).....	June 16, "
Galena.....	June 18, "
Kellogg's Grove.....	June 24, "
Blue Mounds.....	July 21, "
Warrior, steamer (attack on).....	Aug. 1, "
Bad Axe.....	Aug. 2, "

(See Black Hawk War.)

SEMINOLE WAR.

Allachua Savannah.....	Dec. 19, 1835
Micanopy.....	Dec. 30, "
Dade's Battle-ground (now Fort Armstrong).....	Dec. 28, "
Withlacoochee Ford.....	Dec. 31, "
Dunlawton.....	Jan. 18, 1836
Withlacoochee Ford (4 skirmishes).....	Feb. 27, 28, 29, "
Oloklikaha.....	March 6, "
Cooper's Post (defense of).....	March 31, "
Thlonotosassa.....	April 5-17, "
Micanopy.....	April 37, "
Welika Pond.....	June 9, "
Ridgeley's Mill.....	June 9, "
Fort Drane.....	July 27, "
San Velasco Hammock.....	Aug. 21, "
Wahoo Swamp.....	Sept. 18, "
Hatcheeluskie.....	Nov. 17, 18, and 21, "
Camp Monroe.....	Jan. 27, 1837
Clear River.....	Feb. 8, "
Musquito Inlet.....	Feb. 9, "
Okeechobee Lake.....	Sept. 10, "
Waccasassa River.....	Dec. 25, "
Jupiter Creek.....	Dec. 26, "
Jupiter Inlet.....	Jan. 10, 1838
Newmanville.....	Jan. 24, "
Carloosahatchee.....	June 7, "
Fort King.....	July 23, 1839
Levi's Prairie.....	April 23, 1840
Waccahooota.....	May 19, "
Everglades (expedition into).....	Sept. 6, "
Micanopy.....	Dec. 8-24, "
Fort Brooke, near (two skirmishes).....	Dec. 25, "
Haw Creek.....	March 3, 1841
Piaklikaha Big Hammock.....	Jan. 25, 1842
(See Seminole War.)	April 19, "

Hernani (Carlisle defeated).....	May 5, 1836
*St. Sebastian (ditto).....	Oct. 1, "
*Bilboa (siege raised; British Legion).....	Dec. 24, "
Hernani.....	March 15, 1837
*Irun (British Legion defeats Carlisle).....	May 17, "
Valentia (Carlisle attacked).....	July 13, "
*Herera (Don Carlos defeats Buereno).....	July 15, "
*Constantina (Algiers; taken by French).....	Aug. 24, "
*St. Eustace (Canadian rebels defeated).....	Oct. 13, "
Pennecerrada (Carlisle defeated).....	Dec. 14, "
*Prescott (Canadian rebels defeated).....	June 22, 1838
*Ghiznee (taken by Keame).....	Nov. 17, "
*Sidon (taken by Stopford).....	July 23, 1839
*Beyrout (Allies defeat Egyptians).....	Sept. 26, 1840
Afghan War. See India.	Oct. 10, "
*Acre (stormed by Allies).....	Nov. 3, "
Kotriah (Scinde; English victory).....	Dec. 1, "
Chuen-pe (English victory).....	Jan. 7, 1841
Canton (English take Bogue forte).....	Feb. 26, "
Amoy (taken).....	Aug. 27, "

Chin-hae (taken).....Oct. 10, A.D. 1841
 Candahar (*Afghans defeated*).....March 10, 1842
 Ningpo (*Chinese defeated*).....March 10, "
 *Jellalabad (*Khyber Pass forced*).....April 5, "
 Chin-keang (taken).....July 31, "
 *Ghimzee (*Afghans defeated*).....Sept. 6, "
 *Meenace (*Nepier defeats Amers*).....Feb. 17, 1843
 *Maharajpoo (*Gough defeats Mahratias*).....Dec. 29, "
 Isly (*French defeat Moore*).....Aug. 14, 1844
 *Moodkee (*Hardings defeats Sikhs*).....Dec. 18, 1845
 *Ferozeshah (ditto).....Dec. 31, 92
 *Aliwal (*Smith defeats Sikhs*).....Jan. 28, 1846
 *Sobraon (*Gough defeats Sikhs*).....Feb. 10, "
 St. Ubes (Portugal).....May 9, "
 Ozontero (*Americans defeat Mexicans*).....Aug. 19, 20, "

MEXICAN WAR.

*Fort Brown (attack on).....May 8, 1846
 Palo Alto.....May 8, "
 Resaca de la Palma.....May 9, "
 Monterey.....Sept. 21, 22, and 23, "
 Brazito.....Dec. 35, "
 San Gabriel.....Jan. 8, 1847
 The Mesa.....Jan. 9, "
 Encarnacion.....Jan. 23, "
 Canada.....Jan. 24, "
 Buena Vista.....Feb. 23, 23, "
 Pass of Sacramento.....Feb. 23, "
 Vera Cruz surrendered to the Americans, Mar. 29, "
 Alvarado.....April 2, "
 Cerro Gordo.....April 18, "
 Tuspan surrendered.....April 18, "
 Contreras.....Aug. 20, "
 Cherubusco.....Aug. 20, "
 El Molino del Rey.....Sept. 8, "
 Chapultepec.....Sept. 12-14, "
 Puebla (*Americans besieged 28 days*).....Sept. and Oct., "
 Huamantla.....Oct. 9, "
 Atlixco.....Oct. 18, "
 (See Mexican War.)

*Curtalone (*Austrians defeat Italians*).....May 29, 1849
 Custoza (ditto).....July 23, "
 Velenca (*Croats and Hungarians*).....Sept. 29, "
 *Mooltan (*Sikhs repulsed*).....Nov. 7, "
 *Chillianwallah (*Gough defeats Sikhs*).....Jan. 18, 1849
 *Goojerat (ditto).....Feb. 21, "
 *Novara (*Radetzky defeats Sardinians*).....March 23, "
 *Pered (*Russians defeat Hungarians*).....June 21, "
 Acs (*Hungarians repulsed*).....July 10, "
 Waitzen (taken by Russians).....July 17, "
 Schlasseberg (*Russians defeat Bem*).....July 31, "
 *Temeswar (*Haynau defeats Hungarians*).....Aug. 10, "
 Idstedt (*Danes defeat Holsteiners*).....July 23, 1850

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

*Oltenitz (*Turks repulse Russians*).....Nov. 4, 1853
 *Gitate (*Turks defeat Russians*).....Jan. 6, 1854
 *Shilistria (ditto).....June 18-15, "
 Giurgevo (ditto).....July 8, "
 Bayazid (*Russians defeat Turks*).....July 30, "
 *Karak-Derek (ditto).....Aug. 5, "
 *Alma (*Alles defeat Russians*).....Sept. 20, "
 *Balkalika (ditto).....Oct. 25, "
 *Inkermann (ditto).....Nov. 5, "
 Eupatoria (*Turks defeat Russians*).....Feb. 17, 1855
 *Malakoff Tower (*Alles and Russians*).....May 22-24, "
 Capture of the Mamelon, etc.....June 7, "
 Unsuccessful attempt on Malakoff Tower and Redan (*Alles and Russians*).....June 18, "
 *Tchernaya, or Bridge of Traktir (*Alles defeat Russians*).....Aug. 16, "
 *Malakoff taken by the French.....Sept. 8, "
 *Ingour (*Turks defeat Russians*).....Nov. 6, "
 Baldar (*French defeat Russians*).....Dec. 8, "

PERSIAN WAR.

*Bushire (*English defeat Persians*).....Dec. 10, 1856
 Kooheab (ditto).....Feb. 8, 1857
 Mohammedrah (ditto).....March 26, "

INDIAN MUTINY. (See India.)

*Conflicts before Delhi, May 30, 31; June 8; July 4, 9, 13, 22, 1857
 Victories of General Havelock, near Futehpore, July 11, Cawnpore, etc., July 12 to Aug. 16, "
 Pandoo Nuddee (*victory of Neil*).....Aug. 15, "
 Nujuffhur (*death of Nicholson, victor*).....Aug. 23, "
 Assault and capture of Delhi.....Sept. 18-30, "
 Conflicts before Lucknow, Sept. 25, 26; Nov. 18, 23, "
 Victories of Col. Greshed.....Sept. 27; Oct. 10, "
 *Cawnpore (*victory of Campbell*).....Dec. 6, "
 Futehpur (ditto).....Jan. 2, 1858
 Calpi (*victory of Inglis*).....Feb. 4, "
 *Alumbagh (*victory of Outram*).....Feb. 21, "

Conflicts at Lucknow (taken).....March 14-19, A.D. 1858
 Jhansi (*Rose victorious*).....April 4, "
 Koonch (ditto).....May 11, "
 Gwallior (ditto).....June 17, "
 Rajghur (*Mitchell defeats Tantia Topse*).....Sept. 15, "
 Dhoodea Khara (*Clyde def. Beni Mahdo*).....Nov. 24, "
 General Hornford defeats the Begum of Oude, Feb. 10, 1859

ITALIAN WAR. (See Italy.)

Austrians cross the Ticino.....April 27, "
 French troops enter Piedmont.....May, "
 *Montebello (*Alles victorious*).....May 20, "
 Palestro (ditto).....May 30, 31, "
 *Magenta (ditto).....June 4, "
 *Masegnano (ditto).....June 5, "
 *Solferino (ditto).....June 24, "
 (Armistice agreed to, July 6, 1859.)

*Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho or Tien-Tsin-ho (*English attack on the Chinese forts defeated*), June 25, "
 *Castillejo (*Spiards defeat Moore*).....Jan. 1, 1860
 *Tetuan (ditto).....Feb. 4, "
 *Guad-el-Rar (ditto).....March 23, "
 *Calatimi (*Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans*).....May 15, "
 *Melazzo (ditto).....July 21, "
 Taku forts taken (see China).....Aug. 21, "
 *Castel Fildardo (*Sardinians defeat Pupal troops*), Sept. 18, "
 Insurrection in New Zealand; English repulsed, March 14, 28; June 27; Sept. 10, 19; Oct. 9, 12, "
 *Maohetia (*Maoris defeated*).....Nov. 6, "
 Chang-kia-wan, Sept. 18; and Fal-chiau (*Chinese defeated*).....Sept. 21, "
 *Voltorno (*Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans*).....Oct. 1, "
 *Isernia (*Sardinians defeat Neapolitans*).....Oct. 17, "
 *Garigliano (ditto).....Nov. 3, "
 Sardinians defeat Neapolitan reactionists, Jan. 22, 1861
 *Gaeta taken by the Sardinians.....Feb. 13, "
 Pavor, South America (*Mira defeats Uruguais*), Sept. 17, "
 Turks defeat Montenegrins.....Oct. 19, Nov. 21, "
 Puebla (*Mexicans defeat French*).....May 5, 1862
 Orizaba (ditto).....May 18, "
 Near Orizaba (*French defeat Mexicans*).....June 13, "
 Aspromonte (*Garibaldi and his volunteers captured by Royal Italian Troops*).....Aug. 22, "

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

*Fort Sumter, S. C. (captured by Confederates), April 14, 1861
 *Big Bethel, Va. (*national repulse*).....June 10, "
 *Boonville, Mo. (*Confederate defeat*).....July 1, "
 *Carthage, Mo. (*indictive*).....July 6, "
 *Rich Mountain, W. Va. (*national victory*), July 10, "
 *Bull Run, Va. (*national defeat*).....July 21, "
 *Wilson's Creek, Mo. (*Confederate defeat*).....Aug. 10, "
 *Hatteras expedition (capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, N. C.).....Aug. 26-30, "
 *Carnifex Ferry, Va. (*Floyd defeated by Rowcane*), Sept. 10, "
 Lexington, Mo. (taken by Confederates).....Sept. 20, "
 *Santa Rosa Island (*Confederate defeat*).....Oct. 9, "
 *Ball's Bluff, Va. (*Baker defeated and killed*).....Oct. 21, "
 *Port Royal Expedition (capture of Hilton Head, S. C.).....Oct. 22-Nov. 7, "
 *Belmont, Mo. (*indictive*).....Nov. 7, "
 *Middle Creek, Ky. (*Garfield defeats Marshall*), Jan. 10, 1862

*Mill Spring, Ky. (*Zollicoffer defeated and killed*), Jan. 10, "
 *Fort Henry, Tenn. (captured by Foote).....Feb. 6, "
 *Roanoke Island, N. C. (*national victory*).....Feb. 7, 8, "
 *Fort Donelson (surrendered to Grant).....Feb. 16, "
 *Valverde, N. M. (*Canby defeats Sibley*).....Feb. 21, "
 *Pea Ridge, Ark. (*Confederate defeat*).....March 7, 8, "
 *Hampton Roads, Va. (*Monitor and Virginia*), March 9, "
 *Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. (*indictive*).....April 6, 7, "
 Island No. 10 (surrendered to Pope with 6000 prisoners).....April 7, "
 New Orleans, La. (captured by the Nationals), April, "
 *Williamsburg, Va. (*Confederate defeat*).....Aug. 5, "
 *Winchester, Va. (*Banks driven*).....May 25, "
 *Hanover Court-house, Va. (*Confederate repulse*), May 27, "
 *Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Va. (*Confederate repulse*).....May 31-June 1, "
 Memphis, Tenn. (captured by the Nationals), June 6, "
 *Cross Keys and Port Republic, Va. (*national repulse*).....June 8, 9, "
 *Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Savage's Station,

Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill, Va. (*the seven days' battles*)..... June 26-July 1, A.D. 1863
 *Baton Rouge, La. (*Breckinridge defeated*)..... Aug. 5, "
 Cedar Mountain, Va. (*Banks defeated*)..... Aug. 9, "
 *Bull Run, Va., second battle (*Pope's defeat*)..... Aug. 30, "
 *South Mountain, Md. (*national success*)..... Sept. 14, "
 *Harper's Ferry (*surrendered with 10,000 national prisoners*)..... Sept. 15, "
 *Antietam, Md. (*Lee defeated by M'Clellan*)..... Sept. 17, "
 Inka, Miss. (*Confederate defeat*)..... Sept. 19, 20, "
 Corinth, Miss. (*ditto*)..... Oct. 3, "
 *Perryville, Ky. (*indisicive*)..... Oct. 8, "
 *Prairie Grove, Ark. (*Confederate defeat*)..... Dec. 7, "
 *Fredericksburg, Va. (*Burnside defeated by Lee*)..... Dec. 13, "
 *Holly Springs, Miss. (*captured by Van Dorn*)..... Dec. 20, "
 *Chickasaw Bayou, Miss. (*Sherman repulsed*)..... Dec. 27-29, "
 Stone River, Murfreesborough, Tenn. (*Confederate defeat*)..... Dec. 31, 1863-Jan. 8, 1864
 *Arkansas Post, Ark. (*captured by M'Clellan*)..... Jan. 11, "
 Raid by Grierson in Mississippi, Stoneman (in Virginia), and Streight (in Northern Georgia, terminating in Streight's defeat and capture), April 11-May 5, "
 *Port Gibson, Miss. (*Confederate defeat*)..... May 1, "
 *Chancellorsville, Va. (*indisicive*)..... May 1-4, "
 *Raymond, Miss. (*Confederate defeat*)..... May 12, "
 *Jackson, Miss. (*ditto*)..... May 14, "
 *Champion Hill, Miss. (*ditto*)..... May 16, "
 *Big Black, Miss. (*ditto*)..... May 17, "
 *Vicksburg, (*two unsuccessful assaults*)..... May 19, 22, "
 *Port Hudson (*assault repulsed*)..... May 27, "
 *Hanover Junction, Va. (*national success*)..... June 30, "
 *Gettysburg, Pa. (*Lee defeated by Meade*)..... July 1-4, "
 *Vicksburg, Miss. (*surrendered to Grant*)..... July 4, "
 Helena, Ark. (*Confederate defeat*)..... July 4, "
 *Port Hudson, La. (*surrendered to Banks*)..... July 9, "
 Jackson, Miss. (*Johnston driven by Sherman*)..... July 16, "
 Fort Wagner, S. C. (*assaults repulsed; captured Sept. 8*)..... July 10-13, "
 Morgan's raid, Ky., Ind., and Ohio (*terminating in Morgan's defeat and capture*), June 24-July 26, "
 *Chickamauga Creek, Ga. (*Rosecrans defeated, but retains Chattanooga*)..... Sept. 19, 20, "
 Campbell's Station, Tenn. (*Longstreet held at bay by Burnside*)..... Nov. 16, "
 *Knoxville (*besieged and unsuccessfully assaulted by Longstreet*)..... Nov. 17-Dec. 4, "
 *Lookout Mountain, Tenn. (*stormed by Hooker*)..... Nov. 24, "
 *Missionary Ridge, Tenn. (*Bragg's defeat*)..... Nov. 25, "
 *Olustee, Fla. (*national defeat*)..... Feb. 20, 1864
 *Saville Cross-roads, La. (*ditto*)..... April 8, "
 *Pleasant Hill, La. (*Confederate repulse*)..... April 9, "
 *Fort Pillow, Tenn. (*capture and massacre*)..... April 12, "
 *Wilderness, Va. (*indisicive*)..... May 5, 6, "
 *Resaca, Ga. (*indisicive*)..... May 14, 15, "
 *Spottsylvania C. H., Va. (*indisicive*)..... May 7-12, "
 *Petersburg, Va. (*Butler's attack*)..... May 10, "
 *New Hope Church, Ga. (*indisicive*)..... May 26, "
 *Cold Harbor, Va. (*Grant's repulse*)..... June 1-3, "
 *Petersburg (*Smith's attack*)..... June 10, "
 *Weldon Railroad (*national repulse*)..... June 21, 22, "
 *Kenesaw (*Sherman's repulse*)..... June 27, "
 *Peach-tree Creek (*indisicive*)..... July 20, "
 *Decatur, Ga. (*indisicive*)..... July 23, "
 *Atlanta, Ga. (*Hood's repulse*)..... July 23, "
 *Petersburg, Va. (*mine explosion, national repulse*)..... July 30, "
 *Jonesborough, Ga. (*national victory*), August 31-Sept. 1, "
 *Atlanta, Ga. (*captured by Sherman*)..... Sept. 2, "
 *Winchester, Va. (*Sheridan defeats Early*), Sept. 19, "
 *Fisher's Hill, Va. (*ditto*)..... Sept. 22, "
 *Allatoona Pass, Ga. (*Hood repulsed*)..... Oct. 6, "
 *Hatcher's Run, Va. (*Grant repulsed*)..... Oct. 27, "
 Fort M'Allister, Ga. (*captured*)..... Dec. 14, "
 *Nashville, Tenn. (*Hood's defeat*)..... Dec. 15, 16, "
 Fort Fisher, N. C. (*first attack; Butler repulsed*)..... Dec. 26, "
 Fort Fisher, N. C. (*captured by Terry with 2400 prisoners and 50 guns*)..... Jan. 15, 1865
 Hatcher's Run, Va. (*second national repulse*)..... Feb. 5, "
 Five Forks, Va. (*Lee defeated*)..... March 31-April 1, "
 Averbysborough, N. C. (*Confederate repulse*)..... March 16, "
 Bentonville, N. C. (*ditto*)..... March 18, "

Five Forks, Va. (*Lee def'd*)..... Mar. 31-April 1, A.D. 1865
 Petersburg, Va. (*carried by assault*)..... April 3, "
 Mobile (*national capture*)..... April 8-12, "

[For an account of many of the most important of these battles, see *Peninsular Campaign, Grant's Virginia Campaign, Atlanta Campaign, Red River Campaign, Vicksburg Campaign, and Sherman's March.*]

Oeversee (*Danes and Prussians*)..... Feb. 6, 1864
 Düppel (*taken by the Prussians*)..... April 13, "
 Alsen (*ditto*)..... June 29, "
 Custozza (*Italian defeat*)..... June 24, 1866
 Sadowa, Bohemia (*Austrian defeat*)..... July 3, "

BAUGÉ. See Anjou.

BATZEN and WURTZCHEN (in North Germany), the sites of battles fought May 20 and 21, 1813, between the French commanded by Napoleon, and the Allies under the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The struggle commenced on the 19th with a contest on the outposts, which cost each army a loss of above 2000 men. On the 20th (at BATZEN) the French were more successful; and on the 21st (at WURTZCHEN) the Allies were compelled to retire; but Napoleon obtained no permanent advantage from these sanguinary engagements. Duroc was among the killed at Bautzen, to the great sorrow of the emperor and the French army.

BAVARIA (part of ancient Noricum and Vindelicia), a kingdom in South Germany, conquered from the Celtic Gauls (Boli) by the Franks between 630 and 660. The country was afterward governed by dukes subject to the French monarchs. Basilion II. was deposed by Charlemagne, who established margraves in 783. The first duke was Leopold I. 895. Guefl of the house of Este was made duke by the Emperor Henry IV. in 1071. His descendant Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, Bavaria, and Brunswick (ancestor of the present Brunswick family, see *Brunswick*), was dispossessed in 1180 by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa (who had been previously his friend and benefactor). Otto of Wittelsbach became duke, whose descendants reigned till 1777, when the elector palatine acquired Bavaria, which was made an electorate 1688. In Dec. 1806, Bavaria was erected into a kingdom by Bonaparte, and obtained by the treaty of Presburg the incorporation of the whole of the Italian and German Tyrol, the bishopric of Anspach, and lordships in Germany. Bavaria suffered much by its alliance with France against Austria in 1798 and 1805. The king joined the Allies in Oct., 1813. Population, Dec., 1861, 4,638,937.

DUKES.

1071. Guefl I., an illustrious warrior.
 1101. Guefl II.
 1120. Henry the Black.
 1126. Henry the Proud. He competed with Conrad of Hohenstaufen for the empire and failed, and was deprived of Bavaria.
 1128. Leopold of Austria.
 1142. Henry of Austria.
 1154. Henry the Lion (son of Henry the Proud), restored by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, but afterward expelled by him; and
 1180. Otto, count of Wittelsbach, made duke.
 1185. Louis of Wittelsbach.
 1261. Otto II., the illustrious; his son Louis was raised to the electoral dignity.
 1268. Henry and Louis the Severs.
 1294. Louis III. (the palatine separated).
 1347. Stephen I.
 1375. John.
 1397. Ernest.
 1438. Albert I.
 1460. John II. and Sigismund.
 1465. Albert II.
 1508. William I.
 1550. Albert III.
 1579. William II.
 1596. Maximilian the Great; the first Elector of Bavaria, 1623; the palatinate restored, 1648.
 1651. Ferdinand and Mary.
 1679. Maximilian-Emanuel; allies with France, 1702; defeated at Blenheim, 1704; restored to his dominions, 1714.
 1736. Charles-Albert; elected Emperor of Germany in 1742; defeated, 1744.
 1745. Maximilian-Joseph I., as elector. The house of Wittelsbach extinct at his death, 1778.
 1778. Charles-Theodore (the elector palatine of the Rhine since 1743). The French take Munich; treats with them, 1796.
 1799. Maximilian-Joseph II., as elector; territories

changed by treaty of Luneville, 1801; made king by treaty of Presburg, Dec., 1805.

KINGS OF BAVARIA.

1805. Maximilian-Joseph I. deserts Napoleon, and has his enlarged territories confirmed to him, Oct., 1813; grants a constitutional charter, 1818.
 1825. Louis-Charles, Oct. 18; abdicated March 30.*
 1843. Maximilian-Joseph II. (son), born Nov. 28, 1811; dies March 10, 1864.
 1904. Louis II. (son), March 10; born Aug. 25, 1845.
 [Heir: his brother Otto, born April 27, 1868.]

BAYEUX TAPESTRY, said to have been wrought by Matilda, queen of William I. It is 19 inches wide, 214 feet long, and is divided into compartments showing the events from the visit of Harold to the Norman court to his death at Hastings: it is now preserved in the town house at Rouen. A copy, drawn by C. Stothard, and colored after the original, was published by the British Society of Antiquaries in 1821-S. Bayeux tapestry is now preserved in the public library at Bayeux.

BAY ISLANDS (the chief, Ruatan), in the Bay of Honduras, Central America, belonged to Spain till 1821, then to Great Britain, which formed them into a colony in 1823, but ceded them to Honduras, Nov. 28, 1859. See *Honduras*.

BAYLEN (S. Spain), where, on July 30, 1808, the French, consisting of 14,000 men, commanded by Generals Dupont and Wedel, were defeated by the Spaniards under Reding, Coupligny, and other generals, whose force amounted to 25,000. The French had nearly 8000 killed and wounded, and the division of Dupont (about 8000 men) was made prisoners.

BAYONET, the short dagger fixed at the end of fire-arms, said to have been invented at Bayonne, in France, about 1647, 1670, or 1690. It was used at Killiecrankie in 1690, and at Marsaglia by the French in 1698, "with great success, against the enemy unprepared for the encounter with so formidable a novelty." The ring bayonet was adopted by the British, Sept. 24, 1693.—*Aepin*.

BAYONNE (S. France), an ancient city. It was held by the English from 1365 till it was taken by Charles VII. The queens of Spain and France met here in 1565 the cruel Duke of Alva, it is supposed to arrange the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Charles IV. of Spain abdicated here in favor of "his friend and ally" the Emperor Napoleon; and Ferdinand, prince of Asturias, and Don Carlos and Don Antonio, renounced their rights to the Spanish throne, May 5, 1808. In the neighborhood of Bayonne was much desperate fighting between the French and British armies, Dec. 10, 11, and 13, 1813. Bayonne was invested by the British, Jan. 14, 1814; on April 14 the French made a sally, and attacked the English with success, but were at length driven back. The loss of the British was considerable, and Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope was captured and taken prisoner. A Franco-Spanish industrial and fine-arts exhibition was opened at Bayonne in July, 1864.

BAYREUTH (N. Germany), a margravate, held formerly by a branch of the Brandenburg family, was, with that of Anspach, abdicated by the reigning prince in favor of the King of Prussia, 1790. The archives were brought (in 1788) from Pläsenburg to the city of Bayreuth, which was incorporated with Bavaria by Napoleon in 1806.

BAZAR, or Covered Market, a word of Arabic origin. The bazar of Isfahan is magnificent, yet it is excelled by that of Tauris, which has several times held 30,000 men in order of battle. In London, the Soho Square Bazar was opened by Mr. Trotter in 1816 to relieve the relatives of persons killed in the war. The Queen's Bazar, Oxford Street, a very extensive one, was (with the Diorama) burnt down, and the loss estimated at £50,000, May 27, 1829. It was rebuilt and converted into the Princess's Theatre, opened Sept. 30, 1841. The St. James's Bazar was built by Mr. Crookford in 1832. There are also the Pantheon, the Western Exchange, etc. The most imposing sale termed a bazar was opened for the benefit of the Anti-Corn-Law League, in Covent Garden Theatre, May 6, 1845; in six weeks £25,000 was obtained, mostly by admission money.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory on the S.E. coast of

* The abdication of Charles-Louis was mainly caused by his attachment to an intriguing woman, known throughout Europe by the assumed name of Lola Montes, who, in the end, expelled the king from her interference in state affairs, and afterward led a wandering life. She delivered lectures in London in 1859, and thence proceeded to the United States. She died at New York, Jan. 17, 1861.

Sussex, where the British and Dutch combined fleet, commanded by the Earl of Torrington, was defeated by a superior French force under Admiral Tourville, June 30, 1690; the allies suffered very severely. The Dutch lost two admirals, 500 men, and several ships sunk to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy; the English lost two ships and 400 men. The admirals on both sides were blamed: the English, for not fighting; the French, for not pursuing the victory.

BEACONS. See *Light-houses*.

BEADS were early used in the East for reckoning prayers. St. Augustin mentions them, 364. About 1000, Peter the Hermit is said to have made a series of 55 beads. To Dominic de Guzman is ascribed the invention of the Rosary (a series of 15 large and 150 small beads), in honor of the Blessed Virgin, about 1502. Beads soon after were in general use. The Bead-roll was a list of deceased persons, for the reprieve of whose souls a certain number of prayers were recited, which the devout counted by a string of beads. Beads appear to have been used by the Druids, being found in British barrows.

BEAM AND SCALES. The apparatus for weighing goods was so called, "as it weighs so much at the king's beam." A public beam was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, statute 8 Edw. II., 1302.—*Stow*. Beams and scales, with weights and measures, were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarterly sessions in England. See *Weights and Measures*.

BEANS, BLACK AND WHITE, were used by the ancients in gathering the votes of the people for the election of magistrates. A white bean signified abolition, and a black one condemnation. The precept of Pythagoras to abstain from beans, *abstine a fabis*, has been variously interpreted. "Beans do not favor mental tranquillity."—*Cicero*. The finer kinds of beans were brought to Great Britain at the period of the introduction of most other vegetables, in Henry VIII.'s reign.

BEAR-BAITING, an ancient popular English sport, prohibited by act of Parliament in 1835.

BEARDS. The Egyptians did not wear beards; the Assyrians did. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews, who were forbidden to mar their beards, B.C. 1490.—*Lev. xix., 27*. The Tartars waged a long war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut their beards, after the custom of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved, lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies, 330 B.C. Beards were worn by the Romans, 297 B.C. The Emperor Julian wrote a diatribe (entitled "*Μισοπορον*") against wearing beards, A.D. 362.—In England they were not fashionable after the Conquest, 1066, until the 13th century, and were discontinued at the Restoration. Peter the Great enjoined the Russians, even of rank, to shave, but was obliged to keep officers on foot to cut off the beard by force. Since 1861 the custom of wearing the beard has gradually increased.

BEAUGÉ. See *Anjou*.

BEAULIEU, ABBEY OF, founded by King John, in the New Forest, Hampshire, in 1204. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, had the privilege of sanctuary, and was devoted to monks of the reformed Benedictine order. It afforded an asylum to Margaret, queen of Henry VI., after the defeat of the Earl of Warwick at Barnet, April 14, 1471. Here, too, Perkin Warbeck obtained refuge in the reign of Henry VII., in 1497.

BEAUVAIS (N. France), the ancient Bellovac, and formerly capital of Picardy. On the town being besieged by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, at the head of 80,000 men, the women, under the conduct of Jeanne Fourquet, or Laine, also De la Hachette, from her using that weapon, particularly distinguished themselves, and the duke was obliged to raise the siege, July 10, 1472. In memory of this, the women

* A bearded woman was taken by the Russians at the battle of Poltava, and presented to the Czar Peter I., 1704; her beard measured 1½ yard. A woman is said to have been seen at Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair.—*Dié de Treves*. The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very long, stiff beard. In Bavaria, in the time of Wolffus, a virgin had a long black beard. Midle. Bois de Chêne, born at Geneva (it was said) in 1634, was exhibited in London in 1653-4, when, consequently, eighteen years of age; she had a profuse head of hair, a strong black beard, large whiskers, and thick hair on her arms and down from her neck on her back, and masculine features.

of Beauvais walk first in the procession on the anniversary of their deliverance.—*Hénault*.

BEAVER DAMS, AFFAIR AT, in Upper Canada, 7 miles west of Queenstown. There was an engagement on the 23d of Jan., 1813, between 540 Americans under Lieut. Col. Berstler, and 800 British and Indians. The American loss, 35 killed, 50 wounded, and 460 officers and men made prisoners. The British loss, 80 killed, and 35 wounded.

BECKET'S MURDER.^{*} Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at the altar, Dec. 29, 1170. The king was absolved of guilty knowledge of the crime in 1172, and did penance at the tomb in 1174. The bones of Becket were enshrined in gold and jewels in 1220, but were burned in the reign of Henry VIII., 1539.

BED. The ancients slept on skins. Beds were afterward made of loose rushes, heather, or straw. The Romans are said to have first used feathers. Feather-beds were in use in England in the reign of Henry VIII. The bedsteads of the Egyptians and later Greeks, like modern couches, became common among the Roman upper classes. The ancient great bed at Ware, Herts, capable of holding twelve persons, was sold, it is said, to Charles Dickens, Sept. 6, 1864. A bedstead of gold was presented to the queen on Nov. 2, 1890, by the Maharajah of Cashmere. Air-beds and water-beds have been made since the manufacture of India-rubber cloth by Clark in 1813, and by Macintosh in 1823. Dr. Arnott's hydrostatic bed was invented in 1830.

BEDER (Arabia). Here Mohammed gained his first victory (over the Koreish of Mecca), 623. It was considered to be miraculous.

BEDFORD, a town, N. N. W. London, renowned for its many free educational establishments endowed in 1561 by Sir Wm. Harpur, a London alderman. Here John Bunyan preached, wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress," and died (in 1688).

BEDFORD LEVEL, a portion of the great fen districts in the eastern counties, drained in the early part of the 17th century by the Earl of Bedford, aided by the celebrated Dutch engineer, Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, amid great opposition. See *Levela*.

BEDLAM. See *Bethlehem*.

BEDOUINS, wandering tribes of Arabs, living on the plunder of travelers, etc. They profess a form of Mohammedanism, and are governed by sheikhs. They are said to be descendants of Ishmael, and appear to fulfill the prophecy respecting him, *Gen. xvi.*, 12, 1911 B.C. They are the scourge of Arabia and Egypt.

BEES. Mount Hybla, on account of its odoriferous flowers, thyme, and abundance of honey, has been poetically called the "empire of bees." Hymettus, in Attica, was also famous for its bees and honey. The economy of bees was admired in the earliest ages; and Emelius, of Corinth, wrote a poem on bees, 741 B.C. There are 299 species of the bee or *apis* genus, and 111 in England. Bees were first introduced into Boston, New England, by the English in 1670, and have since spread over the whole continent. It is asserted that the honey-bee is never seen in the wilderness of America more than 50 miles in advance of civilization. Mandeville's satirical "Fable of the Bees" appeared in 1723. Huber published his observations on bees in 1792. The Apian Society had an establishment at Maswell Hill, near London (1860-2). The Ligurian variety of the honey-bee was successfully introduced into England in 1860.

BEET-ROOT is of recent cultivation in England. *Beta vulgaris*, red beet, is used for the table as a salad. Margrath first produced sugar from the white beet-root in 1747. M. Achard produced excellent sugar from it in 1790; and the chemists of France, at the instance of Bonaparte, largely extracted sugar from the beet-root in 1800. 60,000 tons of sugar, about half the consumption, are now manufactured in France from beet. It is also largely manufactured in other countries. A refinery of sugar from beet-root has been erected at

the Thames bank, Chelsea. More recently in the United States, paper of good quality for printing has been made of the refuse of the beet sugar factories.

BEGGARS were tolerated in ancient times, being often musicians and ballad-singers. In modern times severe laws have been passed against them. In 1572, by 14 Eliz. c. 5, sturdy beggars were ordered to be "grievously whipped and burnt through the right ear." By the Vagrant Act in England, all public beggars are liable to a month's imprisonment. In the United States they may be sent to the state penitentiaries, or to work-houses as vagrants. See *Poor Laws and Mendicity Society*. The "BEGGARS' OPERA," by John Gay, a satire against the government of Sir Robert Walpole, was produced at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, 1727, and had a run of 63 nights.

BEGUINES, a congregation of nuns, first established at Liege, and afterward at Nivelles, in 1207, some say 1296. The "Grand Beguinaage" of Bruges was the most extensive. Some of these nuns imagined that they could in this life arrive at impeccability. The Council of Vienne condemned this error, and abolished a branch of the order in 1311. They still exist in Germany and Belgium, acting as nurses to the sick and wounded, etc.

BEHEADING, the *Decollatio* of the Romans, introduced into England from Normandy (as a less ignominious mode of putting high criminals to death) by William the Conqueror, 1070, when Walthoff, earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, was first so executed. Since then this mode of execution became frequent, particularly in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary, when even women of the noblest blood thus perished.^{*} See *Guillotine*.

BEHISTUN, in Persia. At this place is a rock containing important inscriptions in three languages, in cuneiform (or wedge-shaped) characters, which were deciphered and translated by Sir H. Rawlinson in 1844-5, and published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Each paragraph commences with "I am Darius the Great King."

BEHRING'S STRAIT, discovered by Captain Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the service of Russia. He thus proved that the continents of Asia and America are not united, but are distinct from each other about thirty-nine miles, 1728. He died at Behring's Island in 1741. The current from the west between the shores is very inconsiderable, the depth not being more than from twelve to thirty fathoms. In 1783 Captain James Cook accurately surveyed the coast of both continents.

BELFAST, capital of Ulster, Ireland. First mentioned about 1315; its castle, supposed to have been built by John de Courcy, was then destroyed by the Scots under Edward Bruce. See *Orange*.

Belfast granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester, then lord deputy, 1612; and erected into a corporation 1613
The long bridge, with 21 arches, 3563 feet long, built 1692-6
The first edition of the Bible published in Ireland, printed here 1704
Of three colleges established in Ireland under the act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, passed in 1845, one was inaugurated in Belfast Oct., 1849
(See *Colleges in Ireland*.)

Much rioting at Belfast through Mr. Hanna persisting in open-air preaching, July, Aug., and Sept., 1857

Exciting religious revivals Sept., 1859
Fierce conflicts between Roman Catholics and Protestants on account of the foundation of the O'Connell monument at Dublin—9 lives lost and 150 persons injured Aug. 10-27, 1864
Rioting again April 30, 1865
Election riots July, "

BELGIUM, late the southern portion of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and anciently the territory of the Belgæ, who were finally conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. Its size is about one eighth of Great Britain. The population, December 31, 1862, was 4,836,566. Its government is a liberal constitutional monarchy,

^{*} Thomas Becket was born in 1119. His father, Gilbert, was a London trader, and his mother is stated to have been a convert from Mohammedanism. He was educated at Oxford, and made archdeacon by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, who introduced him to the king, Henry II. He became chancellor in 1155, but, on being elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162, he resigned the chancellorship, to the great offense of the king. He opposed strenuously the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164, and fled the country; and, in 1164, excommunicated all the clergy who agreed to abide by them. He and the king met at Freteville, in Touraine, on July 22, 1170, and were formally reconciled. On his return he recommenced his struggle with the king, which led to his tragical death. The Merchant Adventurers were at one time termed "the Brotherhood of St. Thomas a Becket."

^{*} Among other instances (besides queens of England) may be mentioned the Lady Jane Grey, beheaded Feb. 12, 1554, and the venerable Countess of Salisbury—the latter remarkable for her resistance of the executioner. When he directed her to lay her head on the block, she refused to do it, telling him that she knew of no guilt, and would not submit to die like a criminal. He pursued her round and round the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the neck and shoulders of the illustrious victim in a horrid manner. She was daughter of George, duke of Clarence, and last of the royal line of Plantagenet. May 27, 1541.—*France*.

founded in 1831. For previous history, see *Fland. 14, Netherlands, and Holland.*

The revolution commences at Brussels... Aug. 26, 1830
The Provisional Government declares Belgium independent... Oct. 4, "
Antwerp taken... Dec. 23, "
Belgian independence acknowledged by the allied powers... Dec. 26, "
Duke de Nemours elected king (his father, the French king, refused his consent)... Feb. 8, 1831
Surlet de Chokier is elected regent... Feb. 24, "
Leopold, prince of Coburg, elected king, July 12, enters Brussels... July 19, "
The King of the Netherlands commences war, Aug. 3, "
Conference of ministers of the five great powers held in London: acceptance of 24 articles of pacification... Nov. 15, "
France sends 50,000 troops to assist Belgium, and an armistice ensues... Aug. 1832
Antwerp besieged, Nov. 30; and taken by the French... Dec. 23, "
The French army returns to France... Dec. 27, "
Riot at Brussels (see *Brussels*)... April 6, 1834
Treaty* between Holland and Belgium signed in London... April 19, 1839
Increase of army to 100,000 men voted... May 10, 1863
The king proclaims Belgium neutral in the Italian War... May, 1859
Commercial treaty with France signed... May 1, 1861
Commercial treaty with Great Britain adopted by the Chamber... Aug. 22, "
Great distress through decay of trade... Aug. "
Fierce dissensions between Roman Catholics, Jan.; the ministry resigns, but resumes office, Feb. 4; dissolution of the Chambers, July 17; the Protestants superior in the election... Aug., 1864

KING OF THE BELGIANS.

1831. Leopold, † first king of the Belgians; born Dec. 16, 1790; inaugurated July 21, 1831, at Brussels; married, Aug. 9, 1832, Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French; she died Oct. 11, 1850. The king died Dec. 10, 1865. [*Heir*: his son Leopold, duke of Brabant, present king, born April 8, 1835; married Archduchess Maria of Austria, Aug. 22, 1853.]

BELGRADE, an ancient city in Serbia, on the right bank of the Danube. It was taken from the Greek emperor by Solomon, king of Hungary, in 1086; gallantly defended by John Huniades against the Turks, under Mohammed II., July to Sept., 1484, when the latter was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men. Belgrade was taken by Sultan Solymán, 1522, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, from whom it again reverted to the Turks in 1690. It was besieged in May, 1717, by Prince Eugene. On Aug. 5 of that year, the Turkish army, 200,000 strong, approached to relieve it, and a sanguinary battle was fought at Peterwardein on Aug. 22, in which the Turks lost 20,000 men; after this battle Belgrade surrendered. In 1739 it was ceded to the Turks, after its fine fortifications had been demolished. It was again taken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach in 1799. The Serbian insurgents had possession of it in 1806. In 1815 it was placed under Prince Milosch, subject to Turkey. The fortifications were restored in 1820. On June 19, 1862, the Turkish pacha was dismissed for firing on the town during a riot. University established by private munificence, 1863. See *Servia*.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE: In the Romish ceremony of excommunication (*which see*), the bell is rung, the book is closed, and candle extinguished: the effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful, divine service, and the sacraments. Its origin is ascribed to the 8th century.

BELL-ROCK LIGHT-HOUSE, nearly in front of the Frith of Tay, one of the finest in Great Britain; it is 115 feet high, is built upon a rock that measures 427 feet in length and 200 feet in breadth, and is about 12 feet under water.† It was erected in 1806-10; it is provided with two bells for hazy weather.

* This treaty arose out of the conference held in London on the Belgian question; by the decision of which the treaty of Nov. 18, 1831, was maintained, and the pecuniary compensation of sixty millions of francs offered by Belgium for the territories adjudged to Holland was declared inadmissible.

† Leopold married, in May, 1816, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, daughter of the prince regent, afterward George IV. of England; she died in childbirth, Nov. 6, 1817.

‡ Upon this rock, tradition says, the abbots of the ancient monastery of Aberbrothock succeeded in fixing a bell in such a manner that it was rung by the impulse of the sea, thus warning mariners of their impending danger. Tradition also tells us that this apparatus was carried

BELLAIR, in North America. The town was attacked by the British forces under Sir Peter Parker, who, after an obstinate engagement, were repulsed with considerable loss; their gallant commander was killed, Aug. 30, 1814.

BELLEISLE, an isle on the south coast of Brittany, France, was erected into a duchy in favor of Marshal Belleisle in 1742, in reward of his brilliant military and diplomatic services, by Louis XV. Belleisle was taken by the British forces under Commodore Keppel and General Hodgson, after a desperate resistance, June 7, 1761, but was restored to France in 1763.

BELLES-LETTRES, or POLITE LEARNING. See *Academies and Literature*.

BELLMEN, appointed in London to proclaim the hour of the night before public clocks became general, were numerous about 1650. They were to ring a bell at night, and cry, "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

BELLOWS. Anacharsis, the Scythian, is said to have been the inventor of them, about 569 B.C.; to him is also ascribed the invention of under, the potter's wheel, anchors for ships, etc. Bellows were not used in the furnaces of the Romans. The production of the great leviathan bellows of our founderies (suggested by the diminutive domestic bellows) must have been early, but we can not trace the time. See *Blowing Machines*.

BELLS were used among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. The responses of the Dodonean oracle were in part conveyed by bells.—*Strabo*. The monument of Porcenna was decorated by pinnacles, each surmounted by bells.—*Pliny*. Introduced by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400. First known in France in 560. The army of Clothaire II., king of France, was frightened from the siege of Sens by the ringing of the bells of St. Stephen's church. The second excerpt of King Egbert commands every priest, at the proper hours, to sound the bells of his church. Bells were used in churches by order of Pope John IX., about 900, as a defense, by ringing them, against thunder and lightning. First cast in England by Turketel, chancellor of England under Edmund I. His successor improved the invention, and caused the first tunable set to be put up at Croyland Abbey, 960.—*Stow*. The celebrated "Song of the Bell," by Schiller (died 1805), has been frequently translated. The celebrated bell now hanging in the tower of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and which first announced by its peals to the waiting people that the declaration of independence was signed, was brought from England in 1782, and recast in Philadelphia on account of a fracture, when it probably received its prophetic inscription from *Levi*, xxv., 10, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." It is no longer used, having been cracked with being rung in honor of Henry Clay's visit to Philadelphia.

	Weight—Tons.	Cwt.
Moscow, 1736,* broken, 1737	250	0
Another, 1817	110	0
Three others	10	81
Novgorod	81	0
Olmütz	17	18
Vienna, 1711	17	14
Westminster, 1866,† "Big Ben"	16	5½
Erfurt, 1497	18	10
Westminster, 1868, "St. Stephen"	13	10½
Sens	18	0
Paris, 1680	19	16
Montreal, 1847	19	15
Cologne, 1448	11	8
Breslau, 1507	11	0
Görlitz	10	17
York, 1845	10	15
Bruges, 1680	10	5
St. Peter's, Rome	8	0
Oxford, 1680	7	12
Lucerne, 1686	7	11
Halberstadt, 1457	7	10
Antwerp	7	8
Brussels	7	1½
Dantzic, 1453	6	1
Lincoln, 1324	5	8

away by a Dutchman, who was afterward lost upon the rock, with his ship and crew.

* The metal has been valued, at the lowest estimate, at £66,565. Gold and silver are said to have been thrown in as votive offerings.

† The largest bell in England (named Big Ben, after Sir Benjamin Hall, the then chief Commissioner of Works), cast at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, by Messrs. Warner, under the superintendence of Mr. E. Becket Denison and the Rev. W. Taylor, at an expense of £3842 14s. 8d. The composition was 22 parts copper and 7 tin. The diameter was 9 ft. 5½ in.; the height, 7 ft. 10½ in. The clapper weighed 12 cwt.—*Rev. W. Taylor*.

	Weight—Tons. Cwt.
St. Paul's, 1716*	5 4
Ghent.	4 18
Boulogne, new.	4 18
Exeter, 1675.	4 10 7
Old Lincoln, 1610.	4 8
Fourth quarter-bell, Westminster, 1857	4 0

BAPTISM OF BELLS.—They were anointed and baptized in churches, it is said, from the 10th century.—*Du Fresnoy*. The bells of the priory of Little Dunmow, in Essex, were baptized by the names of St. Michael, St. John, Virgin Mary, Holy Trinity, etc., in 1501.—*Weaver*. The great bell of Notre Dame, in Paris, was baptized by the name of Duke of Angoulême, 1816. In Europe, in Roman Catholic states, they baptize bells as we do ships, but with religious solemnity.—*Ashe*.

RINGING OF BELLS, in changes of regular peals, is almost peculiar to the English, who boast of having brought the practice to an art. There were formerly societies of ringers in London.—*Holden*. A sixth bell was added to the peal of five, in the church of St. Michael, 1430.—*Stow*. Nell Gwynne left the ringers of the bells of St. Martin's in the Fields money for a weekly entertainment, 1687, and many others have done the same.

BELMONT (Miss.), **BATTLE OF**, opposite Columbus, fought November 7, 1861. General Grant, commanding the national forces, at first obtained a great advantage over General Pillow, the Confederate commander; but the latter, being re-enforced from Columbus, compelled Grant to withdraw from the field.

BELOOCHISTAN, the ancient Gedrosia (S. Asia). The capital was taken by the British in the Afghan War, in 1839; abandoned in 1840; taken and held for a short time in 1841.

BEMIS'S HEIGHTS, FIRST BATTLE AT. Gen. Gates, at the head of the Northern American army, in the autumn of 1777, established a fortified camp on Bemis's Heights, near Stillwater, where he was attacked by the British and Hessians, under Gen. Burgoyne, on the 19th of Sept. Night terminated the conflict, and both parties claimed the victory. Burgoyne fell back to his camp, a few miles above, to wait for expected re-enforcements, before renewing the conflict. The British force engaged was about 8000, and the American about 2500. The former lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, a little less than 500; the latter, 819.

BEMIS'S HEIGHTS, SECOND BATTLE AT. Despairing of re-enforcements, his army diminishing by desertions, Burgoyne perceived that he must fight or flee. He advanced, and again attacked Gates on the 17th of Oct., almost upon the battle-ground of the 19th of Sept. They fought severely, and Burgoyne fell back to the heights of Saratoga, now Schuylerville. There he was compelled to surrender on the 17th of Oct. The whole number of troops surrendered was 5791, of whom 9419 were Germans, or Hessians, under the Baron Riedesel; the remainder were British regulars and Canadians. See *Saratoga*.

BENARES, in India, a holy city of the Hindoos, abounding in temples. It was ceded by the Nabob of Oude, Asoph-ud-Dowlah, to the English in 1775. An insurrection took place here, which had nearly proved fatal to the British interests in Hindostan, 1781. The rajah, Cheyt Sing, was deposed in consequence of it, in 1783. Mr. Cherry, Capt. Conway, and others, were assassinated at Benares by Vizier Aly, Jan. 14, 1799. In June, 1857, Col. Neil succeeded in suppressing attempts to join the Sepoy mutiny. See *India*.

BENBURB, near Armagh (N. Ireland). Here O'Neill totally defeated the English under Monroe, June 5, 1646. Moore says that it was "the only great victory since the days of Brian Boru, achieved by an Irish chieftain in the cause of Ireland."

BENCOCLEN (Sumatra). The English East India Company made a settlement here, which preserved to them the pepper trade after the Dutch had dispossessed them of Bantam, 1693.—*Anderson*. York Fort was erected by the East India Company, 1690. In 1698 a dreadful mortality raged here, occasioned by the town being built on a pestilent morass: among others, the governor and council perished. The French, under Count D'Estaing, destroyed the English settlement, 1760. Bencoclen was reduced to a residency under the government of Bengal in 1801, and was ceded to the Dutch in 1825, in exchange for their possessions in Malacca. See *India*.

* The clapper of St. Paul's bell weighs 180 lbs.; the diameter of the bell is 10 feet, and its thickness 10 inches. The hour strikes upon this bell, the quarters upon two smaller ones. See *Clocks*.

BENDER (Bessarabia, European Russia), is memorable as the asylum of Charles XII. of Sweden after his defeat at Pultowa by the Czar Peter the Great, July 8, 1709. The peace of Bender was concluded in 1711. Bender was taken by storm, by the Russians, in Sept., 1770; was again taken by Potemkin in 1789, and again stormed in 1809. It was restored at the peace of Jassy, but retained at the peace of 1812.

BENEDICTINES, an order of monks founded by St. Benedict (lived 480-548), who introduced the monastic life into Western Europe in 529, when he founded the monastery on Monte Casino in Campania, and drew others afterward. His *Regula Monachorum* (rule of the monks) soon became the common rule of Western monachism. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and men of note and learning as the Benedictine. Among its branches the chief were the Cistercians, founded in 1098, and reformed by St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1116; and the Carthusians, from the Charterhouse (hence Charter House), founded by Bruno about 1084. The Benedictine order was introduced into England by Augustine in 597; and William I. built an abbey for it on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, 1066. See *Battle Abbey*. William de Warrenne, earl of Warrenne, built a convent at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1077. "At Hammer-smith is a nunnery, whose inmates are denominated Benedictine dames."—*Leigh*. Of this order it is reckoned that there have been 40 popes, 900 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 4600 bishops, 4 emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 2800 saints. Their founder was canonized.—*Boninus*. The Benedictines have taken little part in politics, but have produced many valuable works; especially the congregation of St. Maur, who published the celebrated *Art de Vérifier les Dates* in 1750, and edited many ancient authors.

BENEFICE (literally a good deed or favor), or **FREE**. Clerical benefices originated in the 12th century, when the priesthood began to imitate the feudal lay system of holding lands for performing certain duties; till then the priests were supported by alms and oblations at mass. In England, vicarages, rectories, perpetual curacies, and chaplaincies are termed benefices, in contradistinction to dignities, bishoprics, etc. A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar to a small part or none.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY. See *Clergy*.

BENEVENTUM (now Benevento), an ancient city in South Italy, said to have been founded by Diomedes the Greek after the fall of Troy. Pyrrhus of Macedon, during his invasion of Italy, was totally defeated near Beneventum, 275 B.C. Near it was erected the triumphal arch of Trajan, A.D. 114. Benevento was formed into a duchy by the Lombards, 571. At a battle fought here, Feb. 26, 1266, Manfred, king of Sicily, was defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, who thus became virtually master of Italy. The castle was built 1222; the town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1688, when the archbishop, afterward Pope Benedict XIII., was dug out of the ruins alive, and contributed to its subsequent rebuilding again, 1708. It was seized by the King of Naples, but restored to the pope on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. Talleyrand de Périgord, Bonaparte's arch-chancellor, had the title of Prince of Benevento conferred upon him. Benevento was restored to the pope in 1814.

BENEVOLENCES (Aids, Free Gifts, actually Forced Loans) appear to have been claimed by the Anglo-Saxon sovereigns. Special ones were levied by Edward IV., 1473; by Richard III., 1486 (although a statute forbidding them was enacted in 1484); by Henry VII., 1492; and by James I. in 1618, on occasion of the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the King of Bohemia. In 1615, Oliver St. John, M.P., was fined £2000, and Chief Justice Coke disgraced, for severely censuring such modes of raising money. Benevolences were declared illegal by the English Bill of Rights, Feb., 1689.

BENGAL, the chief presidency of British India, containing Calcutta, the capital. It was ruled by governors delegated by the sovereigns of Delhi till 1840, when it became independent. It was added to the Mogul empire by Baber about 1539. See *India and Calcutta*. The English fleet permitted to trade to Bengal. 1534 They establish a settlement at Hooghly about. 1633 Factories of the French and Danes set up. 1664 Bengal made a distinct agency. 1690 The English settlement removed to Hooghly. 1698 Imperial grant vesting the revenues of Bengal in the company, by which it gained the sovereignty of the country. Aug. 12, 1755

India Bill: Bengal made the chief presidency; Supreme Court of Judicature established, June 16, 1773
 Bishop of Calcutta appointed..... July 21, 1813
 Railway opened..... Aug. 15, 1854
 (See *India*.)

BENNINGTON, BATTLE OF. This engagement took place at Hoosic, New York, five miles from Bennington, in Vermont, but is known as the battle of Bennington. It was fought on the 16th of August, 1777, between British and German detachments, under Colonels Baume and Breyman, of Burgoyne's army, and General John Stark, at the head of New Hampshire militia. The British were defeated, with a loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of almost a thousand men. The Americans had 100 killed and as many wounded. Burgoyne sent this expedition to procure cattle and stores. It was a severe blow to him, and led to his final defeat.

BENZOLE, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, discovered by Faraday in oils (1825), and by C. B. Mansfield in coal tar (1849), the latter of whom unfortunately died in consequence of being severely burnt while experimenting on it (Feb. 26, 1855). Benzole has become useful in the arts. Chemical research has produced from it *aniline* (which see), the source of the celebrated modern dyes mauve, magenta, etc.

BEOWULF, an ancient Anglo-Saxon epic poem, describing events which probably occurred in the middle of the 8th century, and supposed to have been written subsequent to 877. An edition by Kemble was published in 1838. It has been translated by Kemble, Thorpe, and Wackerbath.

BERBICE (British Guiana, S. America), settled by the Dutch, who surrendered it to the British, April 23, 1796, and again Sept. 23, 1803. It was finally ceded to England in 1814.

BERESINA, a river in Russia, crossed by the French main army after its defeat by the Russians, Nov. 25-29, 1812. The French lost upward of 20,000 men, and their retreat was attended by great calamity and suffering.

BERG (W. Germany), on the extinction of the line of its counts in 1345, was incorporated with Jülich. Napoleon I. made Murat grand-duke in 1806. The principal part is now held by Prussia.

BERGEN (in Germany), **BATTLE OF**, between the French and allies, the latter defeated, April 13, 1759.—(In HOLLAND.) The Allies under the Duke of York were defeated by the French, under Gen. Brune, with great loss, Sept. 19, 1799. In another battle, fought Oct. 2, same year, the duke gained the victory over Brune; but on the 6th, the duke was defeated before Alkmaar, and on the 20th entered into a convention, by which he exchanged his army for 6000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, in Holland. This place, whose works were deemed impregnable, was taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747, and again in 1794. An attempt, made by the British under General Sir T. Graham (afterward Lord Lynedoch), to carry the fortress by storm, was defeated; after forcing an entrance, their retreat was cut off, and a dreadful slaughter ensued; nearly all were cut to pieces or made prisoners, March 8, 1814.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, was begun by Henry I. in 1108, and finished in the next reign. Here Edward II. was cruelly murdered by the contrivance of his queen Isabella (a princess of France) and her paramour Mortimer, earl of March, Sept. 21, 1327. Mortimer was hanged at the Elms, near London, Nov. 29, 1329; and Edward III. confined his mother in her own house at Castle Rising, near Lynn, in Norfolk, till her death.

BERLIN (capital of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg), was founded by the Margrave Albert, surnamed the Bear, about 1103. Its five districts were united under one magistracy in 1714; and it was subsequently made the capital of Prussia. It was taken by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons in 1760; but they were obliged to retire in a few days. On Oct. 27, 1806, after the battle of Jena (Oct. 14), the French entered Berlin; and from this place Napoleon issued the famous Berlin decree, or interdiction against the commerce of England, Nov. 30. It declared the British islands to be in a state of blockade, and ordered all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. On Nov. 5, 1808, Napoleon entered into a convention with Prussia, by which he remitted to Russia the sum due on the war debt, and withdrew many of his troops to re-enforce his armies in Spain. An insurrection commenced here in March, 1848. Berlin was declared in a state of siege,

Nov., 1848. The continuation of this state of siege was declared to be illegal without its concurrence by the Lower Chamber, April 25, 1849. The railway to Magdeburg was opened Sept. 10, 1841. The first Constituent Assembly was held here on June 21, 1842.

BERMUDAS, or **SOMERS' ISLANDS**, a group in the North Atlantic Ocean, discovered by João Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1533 or 1537, but not inhabited until 1609, when Sir George Somers was cast away upon them. They were settled by a statute 9 James I., 1612. Among the exiles from England during the Civil War was Waller, the poet, who wrote, while resident here, a poetical description of the islands. There was an awful hurricane here, Oct. 31, 1780, and another, by which a third of the houses was destroyed, and all the shipping driven ashore, July 20, 1813.

BERNAL COLLECTION of articles of taste and virtue, formed by Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years chairman of committees of Ways and Means in the English House of Commons. He died Aug. 26, 1854. The sale in March, 1856, lasted 31 days, and enormous prices were given. The total sum realized was £23,680 6s. 8d.

BERNARD MOUNT ST., so called from a monastery founded on it by Bernardine Menthon in 922. Velan, its highest peak, is about 5000 feet high, covered with perpetual snow. Hannibal, it is said, conducted the Carthaginian army by this pass into Italy (213 B.C.); and it was by the same route, in May, 1800, that Bonaparte led his troops to the plains of Lombardy, before the battle of Marengo, fought June 14, 1800. On the summit of Great St. Bernard is a large community of monks, who entertain travelers in their convent.

BERNARDINES, a strict order of Clisterian monks, established by St. Bernard of Clairvaux about 1115. He founded seventy-two monasteries.

BERNE, the sovereign canton of Switzerland, joined the Swiss League 1852: the town Berne surrendered to the French under General Brune, April 13, 1798. The town has bears for its arms, and some of these animals are still maintained on funds specially provided for the purpose.

BERRY, an ancient province (*Beturigum regis*), Central France, held by the Romans since the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar (58-50 B.C.) till it was subdued by the Visigoths, from whom it was taken by Clovis in 507. It was erected into a duchy by John in 1560, and was not incorporated into the royal domains till 1601; since then the title of duke has been merely nominal.

BERSAGLIERI, the sharpshooters of the Sardinian army, first employed about 1848.

BERSERKER RAGE. The name Berserkers was applied to the possessed champions of the ancient Scandinavians. These Berserkers at times were seized with fits of martial frenzy, during which they could perform the most miraculous feats. They broke iron with their fists, bit through iron shields, and were invincible against any assailant. After the fit was over reaction followed, and these men were so weak that they could be managed by even women or children. The Berserker rage appears to have been similar in its manifestation to the demoniacal possessions recorded in the Bible.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, a fortified town on the northeast extremity of England. It has been the theatre of many bloody conquests between the English and Scots: and while England and Scotland remained two kingdoms, was always claimed by the Scots as belonging to them, because it stood on their side of the river. It was taken from the Scots and annexed to England in 1333; and after having been taken and retaken many times, was finally ceded to England in 1482. In 1551 it was made independent of both kingdoms. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1643, and afterward to General Monk in 1659. Since the union of the English and Scottish crowns (James I., 1603), the fortifications, which were formerly very strong, have been much neglected.

BESSARABIA, a frontier province of European Russia, part of the ancient Dacia. After being possessed by the Goths, Huns, etc., it was conquered by the Turks in 1474, and ceded to Russia in 1812.

BETHLEHEM (Syria) now contains a large convent, inclosing, as is said, the very birthplace of Christ; a church erected by the Empress Helena in the form of a cross, about 325; a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. Bethlehem is much visited by pilgrims.—The Bethlehemite monks existed in England in 1257.

BEYROUT (the ancient Berytus), a sea-port of Syria, colonized from Sidon. It was destroyed by an earthquake, 566; was rebuilt, and was alternately possessed by the Christians and Saracens; and after a frequent change of masters, fell into the power of Amurath IV., since when it remained with the Ottoman Empire up to the revolt of Ibrahim Pacha in 1832. The total defeat of the Egyptian army by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, and evacuation of Beyrout (the Egyptians losing 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and twenty pieces of cannon), took place Oct. 10, 1840. Sir C. Napier was the English admiral engaged. Beyrout suffered greatly in consequence of the massacres in Syria in May, 1860. In Nov., 1860, above 27,000 persons were said to be in danger of starving. See *Syria*.

BHOOTAN, a country north of Lower Bengal, with whom a treaty was made April 25, 1774. After fruitless negotiations, Bhootan was invaded by the British in Dec., 1864, in consequence of injurious treatment of an envoy. See *India*, 1864-5.

BHURTPORE (India), capital of Bhurtpore, was besieged by the British, Jan. 8, 1806, and attacked five times up to March 31, without success. The fortress was taken by General Lake, after a desperate engagement with Holkar, the Mahratta chief, April 2, 1806. The defeat of Holkar led to a treaty, by which the Rajah of Bhurtpore agreed to pay twenty lacs of rupees, and ceded the territories that had been granted to him by a former treaty, delivering up his son as hostage, April 17, 1806. On the rajah's death, during a revolt against his son, Bhurtpore was taken by storm by Lord Combermere, Jan. 18, 1826. See *India*.

BIANCHI (Whites), a political party at Florence in 1300, in favor of the Ghibellines, or Imperial party, headed by Vieri de' Cerchi, opposed the Neri (or Blacks), headed by Corso de' Donati. The latter expelled their opponents, among whom was the poet Dante, in 1301.

BIBERACH (Wurtemberg). Here Moreau twice defeated the Austrians—under Latour, Oct. 2, 1796, and under Kray, May 9, 1800.

BIBLE (from the Greek *biblos*, a book), the name especially given to the Holy Scriptures. The Old Testament is said to have been collected and arranged by Ezra between 458 and 450 B.C. The Apocrypha are considered as inspired writings by the Roman Catholics, but not by the Jews and Protestants. See *Apocrypha*.

OLD TESTAMENT.*

Genesis contains the history of the world from.....	B.C. 4004-1655
Exodus.....	1655-1490
Leviticus.....	1490
Numbers.....	1490-1451
Deuteronomy.....	1451
Job.....	about 1650
Joshua.....	from 1451-1420
Judges.....	1426-1120
Ruth.....	1352-1312
1st and 2d Samuel.....	1171-1017
1st and 2d Kings.....	1018-562
1st and 2d Chronicles.....	1004-536
Book of Psalms (principally by David).....	1068-1015
Proverbs.....	written about 1000-700
Song of Solomon.....	about 1014
Ecclesiastes.....	about 977
Jonah.....	about 862
Joel.....	about 800
Hosea.....	about 785-725
Amos.....	about 787
Isaiah.....	about 760-698
Micah.....	about 750-710
Nahum.....	about 718
Zephaniah.....	about 680
Jeremiah.....	about 629-588
Lamentations.....	about 588
Habakkuk.....	about 626
Daniel.....	from 607-534
Ezekiel.....	596-574
Obadiah.....	about 587
Ezra.....	about 536-456
Ether.....	about 521-495
Haggai.....	about 590

* The division of the Bible into chapters has been ascribed to Archbishop Laurence in the 11th, and to Archbishop Langton in the 13th century; but T. Hartwell Horne considers the real author to have been Cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro, about the middle of the 12th century. The division into sections was commenced by Abbot Nathan (author of a Concordance) about 1445, and completed by Athias, a Jew, in 1461. The present division into verses was introduced by the celebrated printer, Robert Stephens, in his Greek Testament (1551) and in his Latin Bible (1546-7).

Zechariah.....	about B.C. 520-518
Nehemiah.....	about 446-424
Malachi.....	about 397

NEW TESTAMENT.

GOSPELS by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.....	B.C. 5-A.D. 89
Acts of the Apostles.....	A.D. 88-65
Epistles—1st and 2d to Thessalonians.....	about 54
Galatians.....	58
1st Corinthians.....	59
2d Corinthians.....	60
Romans.....	60
Of James.....	60
1st of Peter.....	60
To Ephesians, Philipians, Colossians, Hebrews, Philemon.....	64
Titus and 1st to Timothy.....	65
2d to Timothy.....	66
2d of Peter.....	66
Of Jude.....	66
1st, 2d, and 3d of John.....	after 90
Revelation.....	96

The most ancient copy of the *Hebrew* Scriptures existed at Toledo, called the Codex of Hillel: it was of very early date, probably of the 4th century after Christ, some say about 60 years before Christ. The copy of Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100.

The oldest copy of the Old and New Testament in *Greek* is that in the Vatican, which was written in the 4th or 5th century, and published in 1568. The next in age is the Alexandrian Codex (referred to the 5th century) in the British Museum, presented by the Greek patriarch to Charles I. in 1628. It has been printed in England, edited by Woide and Baer, 1786-1821.—Codex Ephraemi, or Codex Regius, ascribed to the 5th century, in the Royal Library, Paris: published by Tischendorf in 1843.

The Hebrew Psalter was printed at Bologna in 1477. The complete Hebrew Bible was first printed by Soncino in Italy in 1488, and the Greek Testament (edited by Erasmus) at Rotterdam in 1516. Aldus's edition was printed in 1618; Stephens's in 1646; and the *textus receptus* (or received text) by the Elzevirs in 1624.

TRANSLATIONS.

The Old Testament, in *Greek*, termed the Septuagint (*which see*), generally considered to have been made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 286 or 285 B.C.; of this many fabulous accounts are given.

Origen, after spending twenty-eight years in collating MSS., commenced his *polyglot* Bible at Caesarea in A.D. 231; it contained the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, all made in or about the 2d century after Christ.

The following are ancient versions: *Syriac*, 1st or 2d century; the old *Latin* version, early in the 2d century, revised by Jerome in 384; who, however, completed a new version in 406, called the *VULGATE*, *which see*; the first edition was printed in 1463; *Coptic*, 2d or 3d century; *Ethiopic*; *Armenian*, 4th or 5th century; *Sclavonic*, 9th century; and the *Mæso-Gothic*, by Ulfilas, about 370, a manuscript copy of which, called the Codex Argenteus, is at Upsal. The Psalms were translated into *Saxon* by Bishop Aldhelm, about 706; and the Gospels by Bishop Egbert, about 721; the whole Bible by Bede, in the 10th century.

ENGLISH VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.*

MS. paraphrase of the whole Bible at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, dated by Usher.....	1390
Versions (from the Vulgate) by Wickliffe and his followers about.....	1390
[Part published by Lewis, 1781; by Baer, 1810; the whole by Madden and Forshall, 1860.]	
William Tyndale's version of Matthew and Mark from the Greek, 1524; of the whole New Testament.....	1525 or 1526
Miles Coverdale's version of the whole Bible.....	1535
[Ordered by Henry VIII. to be laid in the choir of every church, "for every man that would to look and read therein."] T. Matthew's (the fictitious name for John Rogers) version (partly by Tyndale and Coverdale).....	1537
Cranmer's Great Bible (Matthew's revised).....	1539

* "The Bible of Every Land," ed. 1860, published by Messrs. Bagsters, London, is full of information respecting ancient and modern versions of the Bible.

† He was strangled at Antwerp in 1538, at the instigation of Henry VIII. and his council. His last words were, "Lord, open the King of England's eyes!" 14 editions of his Testament had then been published.

Geneva version (the first with figured verses), 1540-1557.

Archbishop Parker's, called "The Bishop's Bible" (eight of the fourteen persons employed being bishops).....1568

King James's Bible, the present authorized version—translation began 1594; published.....1611

Roman Catholic authorized version: New Testament, at Rheims, 1582; *Old Test.*, at Douay.....1609-10

Dr. Benjamin Blayney's revised edition.....1769

Authorized Jewish English version.....1851-61

N. Test. Bible.	A. D. 14 th	N. Test. Bible.	A. D. 15 th
Flemish	1474	Hungarian	1574
Spanish (Va-lencian)	1474	Bohemian	1489
German	1522	Polish	1581
English	1534	Virginian In-dians	1661
French	1512	Irish	1609
Swedish	1596	Georgian	1743
Danish	1524	Portuguese	1719
Dutch	1526	Manks	1748
Italian	1471	Turkish	1664
Spanish	1543	Sanscrit	1808
Russian (parts)	1519	Modern Greek	1638
Welsh	1567	Chinese	1814

The British and Foreign Bible Society continue to make and print translations of the Bible in all the dialects of the world. See *Polyglot*.

BIBLE DICTIONARIES. The most remarkable are Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1732-8; Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," 1843; and Smith's "Cyclopædia of the Bible," 1860. See *Concordances*.

BIBLE SOCIETIES. Among the principal and oldest societies which have made the dissemination of the Scriptures a collateral or an exclusive object are the following: The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was formed 1698; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1701; Society in Scotland for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1709; Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, 1790; Naval and Military Bible Society, 1780; Sunday-school Society, 1785; French Bible Society, 1792; British and Foreign Bible Society, 1804; Hibernian Bible Society, 1806; the Bible Society of Philadelphia, 1808; City of London Auxiliary Bible Society, 1812; the American Bible Society, 1816; the American and Foreign Bible Society, 1847; the American Bible Union, 1850. By means of these various societies the Bible is now printed in 166 languages, and since the beginning of the century nearly 50 millions copies of the Scriptures have been distributed. A bull from the Pope against Bible Societies appeared in 1817.

BIBLIA PAUPERUM (the Bible for the Poor), consisting of engravings illustrating Scripture History, with texts, carved in wood, a "block book," printed early in the 15th century, was compiled by Bonaventura, general of the Franciscans, about 1360. A facsimile was published by J. Russell Smith in 1859.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, the Science of Books. Gesner's "Bibliotheca Universale" appeared in 1645, and De Bure's "Bibliographie instructive" in 1763. The following works on this subject are highly esteemed: Pelgnot, *Manuel*, 1528; Horne, *Introduction to the Study of Bibliography*, 1814; *Scriptural*, Orme, *Bibliotheca Biblica*, 1834; Darling, *Cyclopædia Bibliographica*, 1854-9; *Classical*, the works of Fabricius, Clarke, and Dibdin; *English*, Watts's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824; Lowndes, *Manual*, 1834 (new edition by Bohn, 1857-54); *French*, Querard, 1828-54; Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire* (first published in 1810) is exceedingly valuable: the 5th edition, 1862-5; British Catalogues, by Sampson Low, 1886-92. For the English language, Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, Philadelphia, is most valuable.

BIBLIOMANCY, a method of consulting the future by means of the first words that meet the eye upon the opening of some book, usually the Bible. The *Sortes Virgilianæ*—in which Virgil was used for bibliomancy—prevailed to a considerable extent among the ancients, and have not unfrequently been resorted to in modern times. Charles I. of England, long before his disagreement with Parliament, is said to have resorted to this custom in a company of ladies and courtiers, and to have placed his finger upon the following passage:

"Tot populi terrique superbum
Regnatorum Adæ! Jacet iniquis litore truncus,
Avalum humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus."

* At the end of 1850 this society had issued 34,747,567 copies of the Bible or parts of it; in May, 1863, the number had risen to 43,044,324. In 1857 they published a catalogue of their library, which contains a large number of remarkable editions of the Bible.

BIBLIOMANIA (or book madness) very much prevailed in 1811, when Dr. Dibdin's work with this title was published. See *Boccaccio*.

BIDASOJA. The allied army under Lord Wellington, having driven the French from Spain, effected the passage of this river, Oct. 8, 1813, and entered France.

BIGAMY. The Romans branded the guilty party with an infamous mark. In England the punishment of this offense, formerly, was death. The first act respecting it was passed 5 Edw. I., 1276.—*Viner's Statutes*. Declared to be felony, without benefit of clergy, 1 James I., 1608. Subjected to the same punishments as grand or petit larceny, 35 Geo. III., 1794. Now punished, according to circumstances, by imprisonment or transportation; in the United States by imprisonment.

BIG BETHEL (VA.), BATTLE OF. Fought on the 10th of June, 1861. The battle occurred about 12 miles south of Yorktown. General Pierce, with a few regiments of national troops, attacked General Magruder, who held an intrenched position with over 2000 Confederates, and, after a partial success, was repulsed, losing about 40 men. Major Theodore Winthrop and Lieutenant John T. Greble were killed.

BILBOA (N.E. Spain) was taken by the French in 1795. This place, which had been invested by the Carlists under Villareal, and was in considerable danger, was delivered by the defeat of the besiegers by Espartero, assisted by British naval co-operation, Dec. 24, 1836. Espartero entered Bilboa in triumph next day.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS. The right of tendering to a judge upon a trial between parties a bill of exceptions to his charge, his definition of the law, or to remedy other errors of the court, was provided by the 2d statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I., 1284. Such bills are tendered to this day in American as well as British courts.

BILL OF RIGHTS, etc. See *Rights*.

BILLIARDS. The French ascribe their invention to Henrique Desgnes, an artist in the reign of Charles IX., about 1571. Slate billiard tables were introduced in England in 1827.

BILLINGSGATE, the celebrated market-place for fish in London, is said to have derived its name from Belinus Magnus, a British prince, the father of King Lud, 400 B.C., but Stow thinks from a former owner.—*Mortimer*. It was the old port of London, and the customs were paid here under Ethelred II., A.D. 979.—*Stow*. Billingsgate was made a perfect free market, 1660.—*Chamberlain*.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE were invented by the Jews as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted. 1160.—*Anderson*. Bills are said to have been used in England, 1807. The only legal mode of sending money from England, 4 Richard II., 1351. Regulated, 1696; first stamped, 1793; duty advanced, 1797; again, June, 1801; and since. It was made capital to counterfeit bills of exchange in 1794. In 1826, the year of disastrous speculations in bubbles, it was computed that there were 400 millions of pounds sterling represented by bills of exchange and promissory notes. The present amount is not supposed to exceed 50 millions. The many statutes regarding bills of exchange were consolidated by act 9 Geo. IV., 1828. An act regulating bills of exchange passed 3 Vict., July, 1839. Great alterations were made in the law on the subject by 17 & 18 Vict., c. 58 (1854), and 18 & 19 Vict., c. 67 (1855). For the various laws and regulations in force in the United States, see Harper's *Cyclopædia of Commerce*, p. 167 et seq.

BILLS OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON. These bills were first compiled by order of Cromwell about 1688, 80 Henry VIII., but in a more formal and recognized manner in 1603, after the great plague of that year. No complete series of them has been preserved. They are now superseded by the weekly returns of the registrar general.

Christenings.	Burials.	Christenings.	Burials.
1780.....16,684.....	20,507	1820.....23,158.....	19,348
1790.....18,990.....	18,088	1830.....27,023.....	28,524
1800.....19,176.....	33,068	1840.....30,887.....	26,774
1810.....19,980.....	19,892	1850.....39,978.....	36,947

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1840.....503,308.....	356,864	1859.....639,851.....	441,720
1845.....548,521.....	349,866	1860.....684,048.....	432,731
1849.....678,159.....	440,899	1861.....696,404.....	450,114
1853.....612,891.....	421,097	1862.....713,654.....	456,078
1856.....657,438.....	390,500	1863.....728,899.....	470,539
1859.....655,451.....	449,556	1864.....739,766.....	485,530

IN LONDON AND SUBURBS.

	Births.	Deaths.
1854.....	84,684.	78,697
1855.....	86,883.	87,786
1856 (Females, 43,400).....	88,690 (Females, 31,819).....	83,889
1859 (" 48,267).....	92,556 (" 80,166).....	81,617
1863.....	97,114.	86,950
1864.....	102,187.	77,733

BINOMIAL ROOT, in Algebra, composed of only two parts connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*; a term first used by Recorda, about 1550, when he published his Algebra. The celebrated *binomial theorem* of Newton was first mentioned in 1683.—*Hutton*.

BIOGRAPHY (from the Greek *bios*, life, and *graphō*, I write), defined as history teaching by example. The book of *Genesis* contains the biography of the patriarchs, and the Gospels that of Christ. Plutarch wrote the Lives of Illustrious Men; Cornelius Nepos, Lives of Military Commanders; and Suetonius, Lives of the Twelve Cæsars (all three in the first century after Christ); Diogenes Laërtius, Lives of the Philosophers (about 300).—Boswell's Life of Johnson (published in 1790) is the most remarkable English biography.

BIOLOGY, a name given to the science of life and living things, by Trevisanus, of Bremen, in his work on Physiology, published 1602-23. Biology includes zoology, anthropology, and ethnology, *which see*.

BIRCH-TREE. The black (*Betula nigra*), brought from North America, 1734. The birch-tree known as the *Betula pumila*, introduced into Kew Gardens, England, by Mr. James Gordon, from North America, 1763. The tree known as the *Betula* is now largely cultivated in all the countries of Europe.—*Hardy's Arborescences*.

BIRDS were divided by Linnaeus into six orders (1735); by Blumenbach, into eight (1806); and by Cuvier, into six (1817). The most remarkable works on birds are those published by John Gould, F.R.S.; they are to consist of about 31 folio volumes of colored plates, etc. Each set bound will cost about £500. Audubon's Birds, with colored plates, are also excellent and costly.

BIRKENHEAD (Cheshire), a prosperous modern town on the Mersey, immediately opposite to Liverpool. The great dock here was projected by Mr. John Laird, constructed by Mr. Rendell, and opened in Aug., 1847, by Lord Morpeth. In 1861 Birkenhead was made a Parliamentary borough, and Mr. Laird was elected first representative. Population in 1831, 900; in 1861, 51,649. See *Wrecks*, 1852.

BIRMAN EMPIRE, OR EMPIRE OF AYA. See *Burmese Empire and India*.

BIRMINGHAM, formerly Bromwicham and Brummegean (Warwickshire), existed in the reign of Alfred, 873; and belonged to the Bermengheams, at Domesday survey, 1086. There were "many smythes" here in the time of Henry VIII. (*Leland*), but its great importance commenced in the reign of William III. It has been styled "the toyshop of Europe."

BIRTHS. The births of children were taxed in England, viz. birth of a duke, £20; of a common person, 2s., 7 Will. III., 1695. Taxed again, 1783. The instances of four children at a birth are numerous; but it is recorded that a woman of Königsberg had five children at a birth, Sept. 3, 1794, and that the wife of Nelson, a journeyman tailor, of Oxford Market, London, had also five children at a birth, in Oct., 1800. The queen usually presents a small sum of money to a poor woman giving birth to three or more children at one time.

BISHOP (Greek *episcopos*, overseer), a name given by the Athenians to those who had the inspection of the city. The Jews and Romans had also like officers. The bishop has the government of Church affairs in a certain district. St. Peter, styled the first Bishop of Rome, was martyred 65. The episcopate became an object of contention about 144. The title of pope was anciently assumed by all bishops, and was exclusively claimed by Gregory VII. (1073-85).

BISHOPS IN ENGLAND* were coeval with the introduction of Christianity. The see of London is said to have been founded by Lucius, king of Britain, 179. In Great Britain bishops are only of the Established Church, and they have seats in the House of Lords, and a voice in its deliberations. In the United States bish-

* Bishops have the titles of *Lord and Right Rev. Father in God*. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, taking place of all dukes, have the title of *Grace*. The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester have precedence of all bishops; the others rank according to seniority of consecration.

ops are of various religious denominations, but have no political rank.

Bishops made barons.....1073
The *Compt d'Etire* of the king to choose a bishop originated in an arrangement of King John.

Bishops were elected by the king's *Compt d'Etire*, 26 Henry VIII.....1534
Bishops to rank as barons by stat. 31 Henry VIII., 1540
Seven were deprived for being married.....1554

Several suffered martyrdom under Queen Mary. See *Crawmer*.....1553-6

Bishops excluded from voting in the House of Peers on temporal concerns, 16 Charles I.....1640

Several committed for protesting against the legality of all acts of Parliament passed while they remained deprived of their votes.....Dec. 23, 1641

The order of archbishops and bishops abolished by the Parliament.....Oct. 2, 1646

Bishops regain their seats.....Nov., 1661

Seven sent to the Tower for not reading the king's declaration for liberty of conscience (intended to bring the Roman Catholics into ecclesiastical and civil power), June 8, and tried and acquitted.....June 29-30, 1688

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sancroft) and five bishops (Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough) suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689; deprived.....1690

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

See.	Founded.	See.	Founded.
London (<i>abpc.</i>).....	(?) 179	Worcester.....	680
York (<i>abpc.</i>).....	4th cent.	Lindise (<i>afterward</i> Lincoln, 1067).....	"
Sodor and Man.....	4th cent.	Sherborne (<i>afterward</i> Salisbury, 1042).....	705
Llandaff.....	5th cent.	Cornwall (<i>afterward</i> Devonshire, <i>afterward</i> Exeter, 1060).....	909
St. David's.....	5th cent.	Wells.....	"
Bangor.....	about 516	Bath.....	1083
St. Asaph.....	about 560	Ely.....	1108
Canterbury.....	598	Carlisle.....	1129
London (<i>see above</i>).....	609	Peterborough.....	1541
Rochester.....	604	Gloucester.....	"
East Anglia (<i>afterward</i> Norwich, 1091).....	630	Bristol*.....	1542
Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (<i>afterward</i> Dur- ham, 968).....	634	Chester.....	"
West Saxons (<i>afterward</i> Winchester, 706).....	635	Oxford.....	"
Mercia (<i>afterward</i> Lich- field, 669).....	656	Ripon.....	1896
Hereford.....	676	Manchester.....	1847

BISHOPS IN IRELAND are said to have been consecrated in the 3d century.

Prelacies were constituted, and divisions of the bishoprics in Ireland made, by Cardinal Paparo, legate from Pope Eugene III.....1151

Several prelacies deprived by Queen Mary.....1554

Bishop Atherton suffered death ignominiously.....1640

Two bishops deprived for not taking the oaths to William and Mary.....1691.

Church Temporalities Act, for reducing the number of bishops in Ireland, 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, passed.....Aug. 14, 1833

[By this statute, of the four bishoprics of Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, and Cashel, the last two were to be abolished on the decease of the then arch-bishops, which has since occurred; and it was enacted that eight of the then eighteen bishoprics should, as they became void, be henceforth united to other sees, which was accomplished in 1860; so that the Irish Church establishment at present consists of two archbishops and ten bishops.]

BISHOPS IN SCOTLAND were constituted in the 4th century. Episcopacy was abolished in 1683, but restored by Charles II., 1661, which caused an insurrection. Episcopacy was again abolished in Scotland in 1699.†

BISHOPS, COLONIAL. The first was Samuel Seabury, consecrated Bishop of Connecticut by four non-juring prelates, at Aberdeen, in Scotland, Nov. 14, 1784. The Bishops of New York and Pennsylvania were consecrated in London by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Feb. 4, 1797, and the Bishop of Virginia in 1790. The

* The sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united in 1556.

† Bishop Rose consecrated the established Episcopal Church of Scotland with that form of it which is now merely tolerated, he having been Bishop of Edinburgh from 1657 till 1790, when, on his death, Dr. Farnham became the first post-revolution bishop of that see. Fife (now St. Andrew's, re-called in 1844) now unites the bishopric of Dunblane (re-instituted in 1797) and that of Dunblane (re-instituted in 1731). Rose (of uncertain date) was united to Moray (re-instituted in 1797) in 1833. Argyll and the Isles never existed independently until 1847, having been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone, previously to that year. Galloway has been added to the see of Glasgow.

first Roman Catholic bishop of the United States was Dr. Carroll, of Maryland, in 1789. By 15 & 16 Vict., c. 58, and 16 & 17 Vict., c. 49, the colonial bishops may perform all episcopal functions in the United Kingdom, but have no jurisdiction.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

Nova Scotia.....	1787	Rupert's Land.....	1849
Quebec.....	1793	Victoria.....	"
Calcutta.....	1814	Sierra Leone.....	1853
Barbadoes.....	1824	Graham's Town.....	1853
Jamaica.....	"	Natal.....	"
Madras.....	1835	Mauritius.....	1854
Australia.....	1836	Labuan.....	1855
Montreal.....	"	Christchurch.....	1856
Bombay.....	1837	Perth.....	"
Newfoundland.....	1839	Wellington.....	1858
Toronto.....	"	Nelson.....	"
Gibraltar.....	1841	Brisbane.....	1859
New Zealand.....	"	British Columbia.....	"
Antigua.....	1843	Goulburn.....	"
Guiana.....	"	St. Helena.....	"
Huron.....	"	Walapa.....	"
Tasmania.....	"	Melanesian Islands.....	1860
Columbo.....	1845	Kingston, Canada.....	1861
Fredericton.....	"	Ontario.....	"
Adelaide.....	1847	Nasean, Bahamas.....	"
Capetown.....	"	Central Africa.....	1863
Melbourne.....	"	Grafton, Australia.....	"
Newcastle.....	"	Niger Territory.....	1864
Sydney, Australia.....	"		

BISMUTH was recognized as a distinct metal by Agricola in 1529. It is very fusible and brittle, and of a yellowish-white color.

BISSEXTILE. See *Calendar and Leap Year*.

BITHYNIA, a province in Asia Minor, previously called *Betricia*, is said to have been invaded by the Thracians under Bithynus, son of Jupiter, who gave it the name of Bithynia. It was subject successively to the Assyrians, Lydians, Persians, and Macedonians. Most of the cities were built by Grecian colonists.

Dydæus revolted and reigned about.....	B.C. 460-440
Botyras, his son, succeeds.....	378
Bas, or Bias, son of Botyras, 876; repulses the Greeks.....	323
Zipostas, son of Bias, resists Lysimachus.....	326
He dies, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Nicomedes I., succeeds (he invites the Gauls into Asia).....	278
He rebuilds Astacus, and names it Nicomedia.....	264
Ziela, son of Nicomedes, reigns.....	243
Intending to massacre the chiefs of the Gauls at a feast, Ziela is detected in his design, and is himself put to death, and his son Prusias I. made king, about.....	223
Prusias defeats the Gauls, and takes cities.....	223
Prusias allies with Philip of Macedon, and marries Apamea, his daughter.....	208
He receives and employs Hannibal, then a fugitive.....	187
Who poisons himself to escape betrayal to the Romans.....	183
Prusias II. succeeds.....	180
Nicomedes II. kills his father Prusias and reigns.....	149
Nicomedes III., surnamed Philopater.....	91
Deposed by Mithridates, king of Pontus.....	88
Restored by the Romans.....	84
Bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.....	74
Pliny the younger, proconsul.....	A.D. 108
The Oghusian Tartars settle in Bithynia.....	1281
The Ottoman Turks take Prusa, the capital (and make it the seat of their empire till they possess Constantinople).....	1327

BISTONTO (Naples). Here Montemar and the Spaniards defeated the Germans on May 26, 1730, and eventually acquired the kingdom of the Two Sicilies for Don Carlos.

BLACK BOOK* (*Liber Niger*), a book kept in the British Exchequer, which received the orders of that court. It was published by Hearn in 1738.

BLACKBURN, Lancashire, England, so called in Domesday-book. The manufacture of a cloth called Blackburn check, carried on in 1660, was superseded by Blackburn grays. In 1767, James Hargreaves, of this town, invented the spinning-jenny, for which he was eventually expelled from the county. About 1810 or 1812, the townspeople availed themselves of his discoveries, and engaged largely in the cotton manufacture, now their staple trade.

BLACK DEATH. See *Plagues*, 1840.

BLACK FRIARS. See *Dominicans*.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, London. The first stone was laid Oct. 31, 1760, and it was completed by Mylne in 1770. It was the first work of the kind executed in England, in which arches, approaching to the form of an ellipse, were substituted for semicircles. It was repaired in 1834, and in 1837-40. Since 1850 the bridge gradually sank. The old bridge was pulled down, and a new temporary one opened for use in 1854. The foundation stone of the new bridge (to be erected according to a design by Mr. J. Cubitt) was laid by the lord mayor, Hale, July 30, 1855. The first railway train (London, Chatham, and Dover) entered the city of London over the new railway bridge, Blackfriars, Oct. 6, 1864.

BLACK HAWK WAR. In the spring of 1833, Black Hawk, a fiery Sac chief, at the head of portions of Indian tribes living within the present State of Wisconsin, commenced warfare upon the frontier settlers of Illinois. After several skirmishes with United States troops and Illinois militia and volunteers, under General Atkinson, Black Hawk was captured, and the Indians were driven beyond the Mississippi River. The war continued from the middle of May until the second of August, when, in a battle at the junctions of the Bad Axe River with the Mississippi, in a general battle between 400 regulars and 900 volunteers, and 500 Indians, Black Hawk was utterly defeated, and the war ended. Only 23 white people were killed and 40 wounded during the summer. The Indians lost in killed 263 warriors and 40 women. For list of engagements, see *Battles*.

BLACKHEATH, near London. Here Wat Tyler and his followers assembled, June, 1381: and here also Jack Cade and his 30,000 Kentish men encamped, June 1, 1450. See *Tyler and Cade*. Battle of Blackheath, in which the Cornish rebels were defeated and Flanck's insurrection quelled, June 23, 1497. The cavern, on the ascent to Blackheath, the retreat of Cade, and the haunt of banditti in the time of Cromwell, was rediscovered in 1730.

BLACK HOLE. See *Calcutta*.

BLACK LEAD. See *Graphite*.

BLACK LETTER, employed in the first printed books in the middle of the 15th century. The first printing types were Gothic, but they were modified into the present Roman type about 1469, Pliny's Natural History being then printed in the new characters.

BLACK MAIL, a compulsory payment made in parts of Scotland by the Lowlanders to the Highlanders for the protection of their cattle, existed till within a few months of the outbreak of the Rebellion, 1745. It rendered agricultural improvement almost impossible.

BLACK MONDAY, Easter Monday, April 6, 1851, "when the hallstones are said to have killed both men and horses in the army of King Edward III. in France."—*Bayley*. "This was a memorable Easter Monday, which in the 34th of Edward III. happened to be full dark of mist and hail, and so cold that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold," 1851.—*Stow*. In Ireland, Black Monday was the day on which a number of the English were slaughtered at a village near Dublin, in 1206.

BLACK ROCK. The vicinity of Black Rock, a short distance below Buffalo, was the scene of stirring events during the war of 1812-13. An American expedition opposite that place destroyed the enemy's boats and batteries on the 28th of Nov., 1812. On the 11th of July, 1813, General Peter B. Porter, with a considerable force, defended it against a British force 340 strong under Lieut. Colonel Bishopp. The Americans lost 9 men, the British 23. On the 30th of Dec., 1813, Colonel Hall, of New York, was at Black Rock with 1200 militia. They were attacked on that day by a British and Indian force 1000 strong. The Americans had 60 killed and 53 wounded; the British, 35 killed and 50 wounded. Again, on the 3d of August, 1800 British troops were repulsed in this vicinity by a rifle corps of 240 men, under Major Lodowick. The Americans lost 2 killed and 8 wounded. The British lost 50.

BLACKSTOCKS, BATTLE AT. On the 90th of Nov., 1780, Americans under General Sumter, and British cavalry under Colonel Tarleton, had an engagement at Blackstock's plantation, on the Tyer River, Union

* A book was kept in the English monasteries wherein details of the scandals and enormities practiced in religious houses were entered for the inspection of visitors, under Henry VIII., 1533, in order to blacken them and hasten their dissolution: hence possibly the phrase, "I'll set you down in the black book."

District, S. C. After a sharp engagement, Tarleton fled, leaving nearly 200 men dead or wounded upon the field. Sumter lost only 3 killed and 5 wounded.

BLACK SEA, the *Euxine* (Pontus Euxinus of the ancients), a large internal sea between the S.W. provinces of Russia and Asia Minor, connected with the Sea of Azov by the Straits of Yenikale, and with the Sea of Marmora by the Channel of Constantinople. This sea was much frequented by the Greeks and Italians till it was closed to all nations by the Turks after the fall of Constantinople in 1453. The Russians obtained admission by the treaty of Kainardji in 1774. In 1779 it was partially opened to British and other traders, since which time the Russians gradually obtained the preponderance. It was entered by the British and French fleets, Jan. 3, 1854, at the requisition of the Porte, after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope by the Russians, Nov. 30, 1853. A dreadful storm in this sea raged from Nov. 13 to 16, 1854, and caused great loss of life and shipping, and valuable stores for the allied armies. See *Russo-Turkish War*. By the treaty of 1856 the Black Sea was opened to the commerce of all nations.

BLACK WATCH, armed companies of the loyal clans (Campbells, Monros, etc.) employed to watch the Highlands from about 1726 to 1730, when they were formed into the celebrated 42d regiment, which was formally enrolled "The Royal Highland Black Watch" in 1861. Their removal probably facilitated the outbreak in 1746. They wore dark tartans, and hence were called *Black Watch*.

BLACKWATER, BATTLE OF, in Ireland, August 14, 1568, when the Irish chief O'Neal defeated the English under Sir Henry Bagnall. Pope Clement VIII. sent O'Neal a consecrated plume, and granted to his followers the same indulgence as to Crusaders.

BLADENSBURG, BATTLE OF, in Maryland, 4 miles from the City of Washington, was fought on the 24th of Aug., 1814, between the Americans under General Winder, and the British under General Ross, who was advancing upon Washington to destroy it. The Americans were defeated with a loss of 90 killed, 40 wounded, and 180 taken prisoners. See *Washington*.

BLANK VERSE. See *Verse*.

BLANKETEERS. A number of operatives who on March 30, 1817, met in St. Peter's field, near Manchester, England, many of them having blankets, rugs, or great-coats rolled up and fastened to their backs. This was termed the Blanket meeting. They proceeded to march toward London, but were dispersed by the magistracy. It is stated that their object was to commence a general insurrection. See *Derby*. Eventually the ringleaders had an interview with the cabinet ministers, and a better understanding between the working classes and the government ensued.

BLANKETS are said to have been first made at Bristol by T. Blanket, about 1706.

BLASPHEMY was punished with death by the law of Moses (*Lev. xxiv.*, 1491 B.C.); and by the code of Justinian, A.D. 529. It is punishable by the civil and canon law of England, regulated by 60 Geo. III., c. 8 (1819). In Scotland the blasphemer's tongue was cut out; he was punished with fine and imprisonment by law, 1096-7. Daniel Isaac Eaton was tried and convicted in London of blasphemy, March 6, 1812. Robert Taylor, a Protestant clergyman, was tried twice for the same crime. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and largely fined, July, 1831. In Dec., 1840, two publishers of blasphemous writings were convicted. In the United States blasphemy is a criminal offense; but few of the states affix a penalty to its commission, and trials for blasphemy have been very rare.

BLAZONRY. Bearing coats of arms was introduced and became hereditary in France and England about 1193, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures, thereby to distinguish them in the Crusades.—*Dugdale*.

BLEACHING was known in Egypt, Syria, India, and Gaul.—*Pliny*. An improved chemical system was adopted by the Dutch, who introduced it into England and Scotland in 1768. There are large bleach-works in Lancashire, Wilt, Forfar, and Renfrew, and in the vale of the Leven, in Dumbarton. The application of the gas chlorine to bleaching is due to Berthollet about 1785. Its combination with lime (as chloride of lime) was devised by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, who took out a patent for the process in 1798, and by his firm it is still extensively manufactured. In 1822 Dr. Ure published an elaborate series of experiments on this

substance. In 1800 bleaching and dyeing works were placed under the regulations of the Factories' Act.

BLenheim, or *Blindheim*, in Bavaria, the site of a battle fought Aug. 2, (New Style, 18), 1704, between the English and Confederates, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria. The latter were defeated, with the loss of 27,000 killed and 18,000 prisoners (including Tallard). Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The British nation gave Marlborough the honor of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected for him the house of *Blenheim*.

BLIND. The first public school for the blind was established by Valentine Haüy, at Paris, in 1784. The first in England was at Liverpool, in 1791; in Scotland, in Edinburgh, in 1792; and the first in London in 1799. Printing in raised or embossed characters for the use of the blind was begun at Paris by Haüy in 1786. The whole Bible was printed at Glasgow in raised Roman characters about 1848. A sixpenny magazine for the blind, edited by the Rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., so eminent for his exertions on behalf of these sufferers, was published in 1865-4. There is hardly any department of human knowledge in which blind persons have not obtained distinction.† Laura Bridgman, born in 1829, became dumb and blind two years after; she was so well taught by Dr. Howe, of Boston, U.S., as to become an able instructor of blind and dumb persons. By the census of 1851 there were in Great Britain 21,487 blind persons: 11,373 males; 10,214 females; about one blind in 974. Some of the most important improvements in the education of the blind have been made in the United States. There are asylums for the blind in almost every state. The number of blind persons in the United States in 1860 was 15,648, being one in every 2485.

BLINDING, by consuming the eye-balls with lime or scalding vinegar, was a punishment inflicted anciently on adulterers, perjurers, and thieves. In the Middle Ages the penalty was frequently changed from total blindness to a diminution of sight. A whole army was deprived of their eyes by Basil in the 11th century. See *Bulgarians*. Several of the Eastern emperors had their eyes torn from their heads.

BLISTERS, used by Hippocrates (400-357 B.C.), made, it is said, of cantharides, *which see*.

BLOCKADE is the closing an enemy's ports to all commerce; a practice introduced by the Dutch about 1634. The principle recognized by the European powers is that every blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective. The Elbe was blockaded by Great Britain, 1803; the Baltic, by Denmark, 1848-49 and 1864; the Gulf of Finland by the Allies, 1854; and the ports of the Southern States of North America by President Lincoln, April 19, 1861. See *Orders in Council*, and *Berlin*. The naval force of the United States then consisted of 90 vessels, of which only 42 were in commission, these latter mounting between 500 and 600 guns. The Home Squadron consisted of 12 vessels. The institution of the blockade was a formal recognition of the belligerent rights of the Confederates. A large number of vessels succeeded in running the blockade during the war; 1143 were captured by blockading squadrons, valued at \$24,500,000; and 355 destroyed, valued at \$7,000,000.

BLOOD. The circulation of the blood through the lungs was known to Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, in 1553. Cæsalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, improved afterward by experiments, 1569. Paul of Venice, or Father Paolo (real name Peter Sarpi), discovered the valves which serve for the circulation; but the honor of the positive discovery of the circulation belongs to William Harvey, between 1619 and 1623.—*Fretind*.

EATING BLOOD was prohibited to Noah, *Gen. ix.*; to the Jews, *Lev. xvii.*, etc.; and to the Gentile converts by the apostles at an assembly at Jerusalem, A.D. 52, *Acts xv*.

BLOOD-DRINKING was anciently tried to give vigor to the system. Louis XI., in his last illness, drank the

* On Feb. 5, 1861, a fire broke out at this place, which destroyed the "Titian Gallery" and the pictures; the latter, a present from Victor Amédée, King of Sardinia, to John, the great duke of Marlborough.

† James Holman, the "blind traveler" (born 1788, died 1857), visited almost every place of note in the world. His travels were published in 1826. In April, 1858, a blind clergyman, Rev. J. Sparrow, was elected chaplain to the Mercer's Company, London, and read the service, etc., from embossed books. Vincent Cranbourne (blind) was the author of many interesting historical essays. He died in June, 1868. On July 13, 1865, Henry Fawcett, the blind professor of political economy at Cambridge, was elected M.P. for Brighton.

warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed strength, 1483.—*Hénault*.
In the 15th century an opinion prevailed that the declining vigor of the aged might be repaired by TRANSFUSING into their veins the blood of young persons. It was countenanced in France by the physicians about 1663, and prevailed for many years, till the most fatal effects having ensued, it was suppressed by an edict. It was attempted again in France in 1797, and more recently there, in a few cases, with success; and in England (but the instances are rare) since 1823.—*Med. Journ.* "An English physician (Louver, or Lower) practiced in this way: he died in 1691."—*Freind*.

BLOOD'S CONSPIRACY. Blood, a discarded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, with his confederates, seized the Duke of Ormond in his coach, and had got him to Tyburn, intending to hang him, when he was rescued by his friends, Dec. 4, 1670. Blood afterward, in the disguise of a clergyman, attempted to steal the regal crown from the Jewel-office in the Tower, May 9, 1671; yet, notwithstanding these and other offenses, he was not only pardoned, but had a pension of £500 per annum settled on him by Charles II., 1671. He died in 1680, in prison, for a libel on the Duke of Buckingham.

"BLOODY ASSIZES," held by Jeffreys in the west of England, in Aug., 1685, after the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth in the battle of Sedgemoor. Upward of 300 persons were executed after short trials; very many were whipped, imprisoned, and fined; and nearly 1000 were sent as slaves to the American plantations.

BLOOMER COSTUME. See a note to article *Dress*.

BLOOMSBURY GANG, a cant term applied to an influential political party in the reign of George III., in consequence of the then Duke of Bedford, the chief, being the owner of Bloomsbury Square, etc. The Marquess of Stafford, the last survivor, died Oct. 26, 1808.

BLOREHEATH (Staffordshire), BATTLE OF, Sept. 28, 1459, in which the Earl of Salisbury and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians, whose leader, Lord Audley, was slain, with many Cheshire gentlemen. A cross commemorates this conflict.

BLOWING MACHINES. The large cylinders used in blowing machines were erected by Mr. Smeaton at the Carron iron works, 1760. One equal to the supply of air for forty force fires was erected at the king's dock-yard, Woolwich. The hot-air blast, a most important improvement, was invented by Mr. James B. Neilson, of Glasgow, and patented in 1828. He died Jan. 18, 1865. It causes great economy of fuel.

BLOW-PIPE. The origin is unknown. An Egyptian using a blow-pipe is among the paintings on the tombs at Thebes. It was employed in mineralogy by Andrew von Swab, a Swede, about 1753, and improved by Wollaston and others. In 1803, Professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, increased the action of the blow-pipe by the application of oxygen and hydrogen. By the agency of Newman's improved blow-pipes in 1816, Dr. E. D. Clarke fused the earths, alkalies, metals, etc. The best work on the blow-pipe is by Plattner and Muspratt, 1864.

BLUE was the favorite color of the Scotch Covenanters in the 16th century. Blue and orange or yellow became the Whig colors after the Revolution in 1688, and were adopted on the cover of the Whig periodical, the "Edinburgh Review," first published in 1802. The Prussian blue dye was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, in 1710. Fine blues are now obtained from coal-tar, 1844. See *Aniline*.—**BLUE-COAT SCHOOLS**, so called in reference to the costume of the children. The Blue-coat school in Newgate Street, London, was instituted by Edward VI. in 1552. **BLUE-STOCKING**, a term applied to literary ladies, was originally conferred on a society comprising both sexes (1760, *et seq.*). Benjamin Stillingfleet, the naturalist, an active member, wore blue worsted stockings; hence the name. The beautiful Mrs. Jerminingham is said to have worn blue stockings at the *conversaciones* of Lady Montagu.

BOATS. Flat-bottomed boats made in England in the reign of William I.; again brought into use by Barker, a Dutchman, about 1690. See *Life-boat*. A mode of building boats by the help of the steam-engine was invented by Mr. Nathan Thompson, of New York, in 1860, and premises were erected for its application at Bow, near London, in 1861.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERONE, a collection of a hundred stories or novels (many very immoral), se-

verely satirizing the clergy, feigned to have been related in ten days, during the plague of Florence in 1348. Boccaccio lived 1313-75. A copy of the first edition (that of Valdarfer, in 1471) was knocked down at the Duke of Roxburgh's sale to the Duke of Marlborough for £2300, June 17, 1813. This identical copy was afterward sold by public auction for 875 guineas, June 5, 1819.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford, founded in 1583, and opened in 1602, by Sir Thos. Bodley (died 1612). It is open to the public, and claims a copy of all works published in England. For rare works and MSS. it is said to be second only to the Vatican.

BCÆOTIA, a division of Greece, north of Attica, known successively as Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Hyantis, Cadmeis, and Bcæotia. Thebes, the capital, was celebrated for its exploits and misfortunes of its kings and heroes. The term Bcæotian was used by the Athenians as a synonym for dullness, but unjustly, since Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, Democritus, Epaminondas, and Corinna were Bcæotians. The early dates are doubtful. See *Thebes*.

Arrival of Cadmus, founder of Cadmea (*Hales*, 1494; *Clinton*, 1818)..... B.C. 1498
Reign of Polydore..... 1459
Labdacus ascends the throne..... 1430
Amphion and Zethus besiege Thebes, and dethrone Laus..... 1388

Edipus, not knowing his father Laus, kills him in an affray, confirming the oracle foretelling his death by the hands of his son..... 1276
Edipus resolves the Sphinx's enigmas..... 1266
War of the Seven Captains..... 1225
Thebes besieged and taken..... 1218
Thersander reigns, 1198; slain..... 1198
The Thebans abolish royalty (ages of obscurity follow)..... about 1120

The Thebans fight with the Persians against the Greeks at Plataea..... 479
Battle of Coronæ, in which the Thebans defeat the Athenians..... 447

The Thebans, under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, enroll their Sacred Band, and join Athens against Sparta..... 377
Epaminondas defeats the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra, and restores Thebes to independence..... 371
Pelopidas killed at the battle of Cynoscephalæ..... 364
Epaminondas gains the victory of Mantinea, but is slain..... 362

Philip, king of Macedonia, defeats the Thebans and Athenians near Chæronea..... 338
Alexander destroys Thebes, but spares the house of Pindar..... 335
Bcæotia henceforth partook of the fortunes of Greece; and was conquered by the Turks under Mohammed II..... A.D. 1456

BOGS, probably the remains of forests, covered with peat and loose soil. An act for the drainage of Irish bogs, passed March, 1836. The bog land of Ireland has been estimated at 8,000,000 acres, that of Scotland at upward of 2,000,000; and that of England at near 1,000,000 of acres. In Jan., 1849, Mr. Rees Reece took out a patent for certain valuable products from Irish peat. Candles and various other articles produced from peat have been since sold in London.

BOHEMIA, formerly the Hercynian Forest (*Bohemum, Tacitus*), derives its name from the Boli, a Celtic tribe. It was governed by dukes till Ottocar assumed the title of king, 1198. The kings at first held their territory from the empire, but at length threw off the yoke; and the crown was elective till it came to the house of Austria, in which it is now hereditary. Prague, the capital, is famous for sieges and battles. Population in 1867, 4,705,626. See *Prague*.

The Slavonians seize Bohemia about..... 550
City of Prague founded..... 795
Introduction of Christianity..... 894
Bohemia conquered by the Emperor Henry III., who spreads devastation through the country..... 1041
Ottocar (or Premislas) I., first king of Bohemia..... 1196
Ottocar II. rules over Austria, and obtains Styria, etc., 1253; refuses the imperial crown..... 1272
Ottocar vanquished by the Emperor Rudolph, and deprived of Austria, Styria, and Carinthia, 1277; killed at Marchfeld..... 1278

King John (*blind*) slain at the battle of Crecy..... 1346
John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of the first Reformers, are burnt for heresy, which occasions an insurrection..... 1415, 1416
Ziska, leader of the Hussites, takes Prague, 1419; dies of the plague..... 1424

Albert, duke of Austria, marries the daughter of

the late emperor and king, and receives the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary. . . . 1437
 The succession infringed by Ladislas, son of the King of Poland, and George Podiebrad, a Protestant chief. . . . 1440-1458
 Ladislas, king of Poland, elected king of Bohemia on the death of Podiebrad. . . . 1471
 The Emperor Ferdinand I. marries Anne, sister of Louis the late king, and obtains the crown. . . . 1527
 The Emperor Ferdinand II. oppressing the Protestants, is deposed, and Frederick, the elector-palatine, elected king. . . . Sept. 5, 1619
 Frederick, totally defeated at Prague, flies to Holland. . . . Nov. 9, 1620
 Bohemia secured to Austria by treaty. . . . 1648
 Silesia and Glatz ceded to Prussia. . . . 1743
 Prague taken by the Prussians. . . . 1744
 The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Prague. . . . May 6, 1757
 Revolt of the peasantry. . . . 1775
 Edict of Toleration promulgated. . . . 1781
 The French occupy Prague. . . . 1806
 Insurrection at Prague, June 18; submission, state of siege raised. . . . July 20, 1848
 The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Sadowna. . . . July 3, 1866

KINGS.

1196. Premislas I., or Ottocar I.
 1280. Wenceslas III.
 1263. Premislas II., or Ottocar II.
 1273. Wenceslas IV., king of Poland.
 1305. Wenceslas V.
 1306. Rudolph of Austria.
 1307. Henry of Carinthia.
 1310. John of Luxemburg (killed at Crecy).
 1346. Charles I., emperor (1347).
 1378. Wenceslas VI., emperor.
 1419. Sigismund I., emperor.
 1437. Albert of Austria, emperor.
 1440. Ladislas V.
 1458. George von Podiebrad.
 1471. Ladislas VI., king of Hungary (In 1490).
 1516. Louis, king of Hungary (killed at Mohatz).
 1526. Bohemia united to Austria under Ferdinand I., elected king.

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN, a body of Christians in Bohemia, appear to have separated from the Calixtines (*which see*), a branch of the Hussites, in 1467. Dupin says "they rejected the sacrament of the Church, were governed by simple laics, and held the Scriptures for their only rule of faith. They presented a Confession of Faith to King Ladislas in 1604 to justify themselves from errors laid to their charge." They appear to have had communication with the Waldenses, but were distinct from them. Luther, in 1523, testifies to their purity of doctrine, and Melancthon commends their severe discipline. They were doubtless dispersed during the religious wars of Germany in the 17th century.

BOIL, a Celtic people of N. Italy, who emigrated into Italy, and were defeated at the Vadimonian Lake, 238 B.C. They were finally subdued by Scipio Nasica, 191 B.C.

BOILING OF LIQUIDS. Dr. Hooke, about 1688, ascertained that liquids were not increased in heat after they had once begun to boil, and that a fierce fire only made them boil more rapidly. The following boiling points have been stated:

Ether.	94° Fah.	Phosphorus.	554° Fah.
Alcohol.	173 "	Oil of turpentine.	313 "
Water.	212 "	Sulphur.	823 "
Nitric Acid.	187 "	Mercury.	662 "
Sulphuric Acid.	600 "		

BOILING TO DEATH made a capital punishment in England by statute 22 Henry VIII., 1531. This act was occasioned by seventeen persons having been poisoned by John Roese, the bishop of Rochester's cook, two of whom died. Margaret Davie, a young woman, suffered in the same manner for a similar crime in 1542.

BOIS-LE-DUC, Dutch Brabant, the site of a battle between the British and the French Republican army, in which the British were defeated, and forced to abandon their position and retreat to Schynel, Sept. 14, 1794. This place was captured by the French, Oct. 10 following; it surrendered to the Prussian army, under Bulow, in Jan., 1814.

BOKHARA, the ancient Sogdiana, after successively forming part of the empires of Persia, of Alexander, and of Bactriana, was conquered by the Turks in the 6th century, by the Chinese in the 7th, and by the Arabs about 705. After various changes of masters it was

subdued by the Uzbek Tartars, its present possessors, in 1505. The British envoy, Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, were murdered at Bokhara, the capital, by the khan, in 1843.

BOLIVIA, a republic in South America, formerly part of Peru. Population in 1855, 1,987,352.

The insurrection of the ill-used Indians, headed by Tupac Amaru Andres, took place here. . . . 1780-3
 The country declared its independence. . . . Aug. 6, 1824
 Took the name of Bolivia, in honor of General Bolivar. . . . Aug. 11, 1825
 First Congress met. . . . May 25, 1826
 Slavery abolished. . . . 1826
 General Sucre governed ably. . . . 1826-8
 Santa Cruz ruled. . . . 1828-34
 Free-trade proclaimed. . . . 1853
 General Cordova, president. . . . 1855-7
 Succeeded by the Dictator José Maria Linarez, March 31, 1859

George Cordova, constitutional president. . . . 1860
 Succeeded by José M. de Acha. . . . May, 1861
 General Melgarejo defeats the troops of President De Acha, Dec. 23, 1864; and becomes chief of the republic, Feb., 1865. He puts down an insurrection under Belzu. . . . March, 1865

BOLLANDISTS. See *Acta Sanctorum*.

BOLOGNA, Central Italy, the ancient Bononia, a city distinguished for its architecture.

University founded by Theodosius. . . . 483
 Bologna joins the Lombard League. . . . 1167
 Pope Julius II. takes Bologna; enters in triumph, Nov. 11, 1506

It becomes part of the States of the Church. . . . 1515
 In the church of St. Petronius, remarkable for its pavement, Cassini drew his meridian line (over one drawn by Father Ignatius Dante in 1575). . . . 1668
 Bologna was taken by the French, 1796; by the Austrians, 1799; again by the French, after the battle of Marengo, in 1800; and restored to the Pope in. . . . 1815

A revolt suppressed by Austrian interference. . . . 1831
 The Austrians evacuate Bologna, and Cardinal Ferretti departs; the citizens rise and form a provisional government. . . . June 12, 1859
 Which decrees that all public acts shall be headed "Under the reign of King Victor Emmanuel," etc. . . . Oct. 1, 1860
 He enters Bologna as sovereign. . . . May 2, "

BOMARSUND, a strong fortress on one of the Åland Isles in the Baltic Sea, taken by Sir Charles Napier, commander of the Baltic expedition, aided by the French military contingent under General Baraguay d'Hilliers, Aug. 16, 1854. The governor Bodisco and the garrison, about 2000 men, became prisoners. The fortifications were destroyed.

BOMBAY, the most westerly and smallest of the Indian presidencies, was visited by the Portuguese in 1509, and acquired by them in about 1530. It was given (with Tangier in Africa, and £300,000 in money) to Charles II. as the marriage portion of the Infanta Catharine of Portugal, 1661. In 1668 it was granted to the East India Company, who had long desired it, "in free and common socage," as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of £10. Confirmed by William III., 1689. The two principal castes at Bombay are the Parsees (descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers) and the Borahs (sprung from early converts to Islamism). They are both remarkable for commercial activity.

First British factory established at Ahmednuggur, 1612
 Mr. Gyfford, deputy governor, 100 soldiers, and other English, perish through the climate. . . . Oct., 1675-Feb., 1676

Captain Keigwin usurps the government. . . . 1681-84
 Bombay made chief over the Company's settlements. . . . 1687
 The whole island, except the fort, seized and held for a time by the Mogul's admiral. . . . 1690
 Bombay becomes a distinct presidency. . . . 1708
 Additions to the Bombay territory; Bancoot River, 1756; Island of Salsette. . . . 1775
 Bishopric established. . . . 1783
 Population of the Presidency, 12,024,483. . . . 1858
 The benevolent Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, a Parsee (who erected several hospitals, etc.), dies, April 15, 1859

His son, Sir Cussetjee, visits England. . . . 1860
 Rioting against the income-tax suppressed. . . . Nov. and Dec., "

Sir Henry Bartle Frere appointed governor, March, 1862
 Greatly increased prosperity through the cotton trade leads to immense speculation. . . . Nov., 1864

Reported failure of Mr. Byramjee Cama, a Parsee, for £3,900,000; other failures, and great depression; the projected international exhibition in 1867 abandoned May, 1866
Recovering from commercial crisis Ang., "

BOMBS (iron shells filled with gunpowder), said to have been invented at Venlo in 1495, and used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes in 1522. They came into general use in 1634, having been previously used only by the Dutch and Spaniards. Bomb-vessels were invented in France in 1681. — *Voltaire*. The shrapnel shell is a bomb filled with balls, and a lighted fuse to make it explode before it reaches the enemy: a thirteen-inch bomb-shell weighs 198 lbs.

BONAPARTE FAMILY, etc. See *France*, 1798, and *note*.

BONDAGE. See *Villanage*.

BONE-SETTING can not be said to have been practiced scientifically until 1680. — *Beil*.

BONES. The art of softening bones was discovered about 1688, and they were used in the cutlery manufacture, etc., immediately afterward. The declared value of the bones of cattle and of other animals, and of fish (exclusive of whale-fins), imported into Great Britain from Russia, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, etc., amounts annually to more than £300,000 (in 1851 about 32,000 tons). Bone-dust has been extensively employed in manure since the publication of Liebig's researches in 1840.

BONHOMMES, hermits of simple and gentle lives, appeared in France about 1257; in England about 1283. The prior of the order was called *le bon homme* by Louis VI.

BONN, a town on the Rhine (the Roman Bonna), was in the electorate of Cologne. It has been frequently besieged, and was assigned to Prussia in 1814. The Prince Consort of England was a student at the University, founded in 1818.

BOOKS (Anglo-Saxon, *boec*; German, *buch*). Books were originally made of bone, or the inner bark of trees; afterward of skins and parchment. Papyrus, an indigenous plant, was adopted in Egypt. Books with leaves of vellum were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, about 196 B.C., at which time books were in volumes or rolls. The MSS. in Herulanum consist of papyrus, rolled, and charred, and matted together by the fire, and are about nine inches long, and one, two, or three inches in diameter, each being a separate treatise. The most ancient books are the Pentateuch of Moses, and the poems of Homer and Hesiod. The first **PRINTED BOOKS** (see *Printing*) were printed on one side only, the leaves being pasted back to back.

Books of astronomy and geometry were ordered to be destroyed in England as being infected with magic, 6 Edw. VI. — *Stow* 1552
2082 volumes of new works, and 773 of new editions, were published in London in 1589
3350 new works, and 1159 new editions, exclusive of 908 pamphlets, were published in 1822
3553 volumes were published in 1824
In Paris, 6445 volumes were published in 1843; and 7350 in 1851. See *Bibliography*.

PRICES OF BOOKS. — Jerome (who died 490) states that he had ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given by Alfred for one on cosmography, about 873. The *Roman de la Rose* was sold for about £30; and a homily was exchanged for 200 sheep and five quarters of wheat. Books frequently fetched double or treble their weight in gold. They sold at prices varying from £10 to £40 each in 1400. A copy of *Macklin's Bible*, ornamented by Mr. Tomkins, was declared worth 500 guineas. — *Butler*. A yet more superb copy was insured in a London office for £3000. See *Boccaccio*.

BOOK-BINDING. — The book of St. Cathbert, the earliest ornamental book, is supposed to have been bound about 650
A Latin Psalter, in oak boards, was bound in the 9th century.

A MS. copy of the Four Evangelists, the book on which the English kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. took their coronation oath, was bound in oaken boards nearly an inch thick 1100

Vellum was the covering in the 14th century, and silk soon after. Vellum was introduced early in the 15th century; it was stamped and ornamented about 1510

Leather came into use about the same time. The rolling-machine, invented by Mr. Wm. Barr, was substituted for the beating-hammer, and gas-stoves began to take the place of the char-

coal fires used to heat the glider's finishing tools, about 1884

Cloth binding superseded the common boards generally about 1881

Caoutchouc, or India-rubber backs to account-

books and large volumes were introduced in 1841

BOOK-HAWKING SOCIETIES (already in Scotland) began in England in 1851 by Archdeacon Wigram (since Bishop of Rochester). The hawkers vend moral and religious books in a similar manner to the French colporteurs.

BOOK-KEEPING. The system by double entry, called originally Italian book-keeping, was taken from the course of Algebra published by Burgo, in the 16th century at Venice. Hugh Oldcastle published a treatise "on the keyping of the famous reconyng.... Debitor and Creditor," London, 1543. This is our earliest work on book-keeping. James Peele published his *Book-keeping* in 1559. John Mellis published "A Briefe Instruction and Manner how to Keepe Bookes of Accounts" in 1688. Improved systems were published by Benjamin Booth in 1789, and by Edw. Thos. Jones in 1821 and 1831.

BOOKSELLERS, at first migratory like hawkers, became known as *stationarii*, from their practice of having booths or stalls at the corners of streets and in markets. They were long subject to vexatious restrictions, from which they were freed in 1768.*

BOONEVILLE (Mo.), **BATTLE OF**, fought June 17, 1861. Governor Jackson, of Missouri, a Confederate sympathizer, had abandoned Jefferson City, which was immediately occupied by General Lyon. The Confederate forces in the state were concentrating about Booneville, 50 miles above Jefferson City. Before they could accomplish this, however, Lyon moved upon Booneville, and, with 2000 men, defeated Marmaduke, who offered little resistance. The action only lasted 20 minutes. The result of Lyon's prompt movement compelled the Confederate detachments to concentrate on the southern border of the state.

BOOTHIA FELIX, a large peninsula, the N.W. point of America, discovered by Sir John Ross in 1831, and named after Sir Felix Booth, who had presented him with £20,000 to fit out his Polar expedition. Sir Felix died at Brighton in Feb., 1850.

BOOTS, said to have been the invention of the Carians, were made of iron, brass, or leather. Leather boots were mentioned by Homer 907 B.C., and frequently by the Roman historians. A variety of forms may be seen in Fairholt's "Costume in England." An instrument of torture termed "*the boot*" was used in Scotland so late as 1690.

BORAX (Boron), known to the ancients, is used in soldering, brazing, and casting gold and other metals, and was called *chrysocolle*. Borax is produced naturally in the mountains of Thibet, and was brought to Europe from India about 1713. Homberg, in 1702, discovered in borax *boracic acid*, which latter in 1806 was decomposed by Gay-Lussac, Thénard, and H. Davy into oxygen, and the previously unknown element, boron. Borax has lately been found in Saxony, and is now largely manufactured from the boracic acid found by Heber to exist in the gas arising from certain lagoons in Tuscany; an immense fortune has been made by their owner, M. Lardarel, since 1818.

BORDEAUX, or **BOURDEAUX** (W. France), was united to the dominions of Henry II. of England by his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. Edward the Black Prince brought his royal captive, John, king of France, to this city after the battle of Poitiers in 1356, and here held his court during eleven years; his son, our Richard II., was born at Bordeaux, 1366. Bordeaux was entered by the victorious British army after the battle of Orthes, fought Feb. 27, 1814.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian Ocean, the largest in the world except Australia, was discovered by the Portuguese about 1520.

The Dutch trade here in 1604, and establish factories in 1776

The pirates of Borneo chastised by the British in 1813, and by Captain Keppel in March, 1843

* **BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION**. — In 1829, a number of eminent publishers in London formed themselves into an association for the regulation of the trade, and fixed the amount of discount to be allowed, Dec. 29, 1829, and for some years restricted the retail booksellers from selling copies of works under the full publishing price. A dispute afterward arose as to the right, maintained by the latter, to dispose of books (when they had once become theirs by purchase) at such less profit as they might deem sufficiently remunerative. The dispute was referred to Lord Chief Justice Campbell, before whom the parties argued their respective cases, at Strathearn House, April 14, 1852. His lordship gave judgment in effect against the association; this led to its immediate dissolution, May 19 following.

By a treaty with the sultan, the island of Labuan, or Labuan (N.W. of Borneo), and its dependencies, incorporated with the British empire, and formally taken possession of in presence of the Bornean chiefs. Dec. 2, 1846

James Brooke, rajah of Sarawak, by whose exertions the island was annexed to the British crown, governor of Labuan and consul general of Borneo, visits England and receives many honors. Oct., 1847

He destroys many of the Bornean pirates. 1849

Labuan made a bishopric; the bishop was consecrated at Calcutta, the first English bishop consecrated out of England. Oct. 18, 1855

The Chinese in Sarawak rise in insurrection, and massacre a number of Europeans; Sir J. Brooke escapes by swimming across a creek; he speedily returns with a force of Malays, etc., and chastises the insurgents, of whom 9000 were killed. Feb. 17, 18, 1867

He comes to England to seek help from the government, without success. 1858

His health being broken up, an appeal for a subscription for him made. "

Deputation of merchants waits on the Earl of Derby, recommending the purchase of Sarawak, which is declined. Nov. 30, "

Sir J. Brooke returns to Borneo. Nov. 30, 1860

BORNOU, an extensive kingdom in Central Africa, explored by Denham and Clapperton, who were sent out by the British government in 1822. The population is estimated by Denham at 5,000,000, by Barth at 9,000,000.

BORODINO, a Russian village on the River Moskwa, near which a sanguinary battle was fought, Sept. 7, 1812, between the French under Napoleon, and the Russians under Kutusoff; 240,000 men being engaged. Each party claimed the victory, but it was rather in favor of Napoleon; for the Russians retreated, leaving Moscow, which the French entered, Sept. 14. See *Moscow*.

BOROUGH, or BURGH, anciently, in England, a company of ten families living together, now such towns as send members to Parliament, since the election of burgesses in the reign of Henry III., 1265. Charters were granted to towns by Henry I., 1132, which were remodeled by Charles II. in 1682-84, but restored in 1693. 29 new English boroughs were created in 1553. Burgesses were first admitted into the Scottish Parliament by Robert Bruce, 1296; and into the Irish, 1665. The "Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales" was passed June 7, 1832; and the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations, Sept. 9, 1835.

BOROUGHBRIDGE (W. R. of York), the site of a battle between the Earls of Hereford and Lancaster and Edward II., March 16, 1322. The latter, at the head of 30,000 men, pressed Lancaster so closely that he had not time to collect his troops together in sufficient force, and, being defeated and made prisoner, was led, mounted on a lean horse, to an eminence near Pontefract, or Pomfret, and beheaded by a Londoner.

BOSCOBEL, near Donington, Shropshire, where Charles II. concealed himself after his defeat at Worcester (*which see*), Sept. 3d, 1651.*

BOSNIA, a province in Turkey, formerly a dependent upon Servia, was conquered by the Turks about 1696, who still retain it after losing it several times.

BOSPHORUS, THRAOIAN (now Channel of Constantinople). Darius Hystaspes threw a bridge of boats over this strait when about to invade Greece, 493 B.C. See *Constantinople*.

BOSPORUS (Improperly BOSPHORUS), now called *Circassia*, near the Bosphorus Cimmericus, now the Straits of Kerch or Yenikalá. The history of the kingdom is involved in obscurity, though it continued for 800 years. It was named Cimmerician, from the *Cimmeri*, who dwelt on its borders about 750 B.C.

The Archaenactides from Mitylene rule. B.C. 602-480
They are dispossessed by Spartacus I. 480-483
Seleucus, 431; Satyrus I. 407
Leucan, 393; Spartacus II., 363; Parysades 348
Eumelus, aiming to dethrone his brother Satyrus II., is defeated; but Satyrus is killed. 310
Prytanis, his next brother, ascends the throne, but is murdered by Eumelus. 310-9
Eumelus puts to death all his relations, 309; and is killed. 304

* The king, disguised in the clothes of the Pendrill, remained from Sept. 4-5, at White Ladies; on Sept. 7 and 8 he lay at Bosobel House, near which exists an oak, said to be the *oak* of the royal oak in which the king was part of the time hidden with Col. Careless.—*See qv.*

The Scythians conquer Bosphorus. 285
Mithridates VI., of Pontus, conquers Bosphorus. 80
He poisons himself; and the Romans make his son Pharnaces king. 68
Battle of Zela, gained by Julius Cæsar over Pharnaces II. (Cæsar writes home, *I'ent, victi, victi*, "I came, I saw, I conquered"). 47
Asander usurps the crown. "
Cæsar makes Mithridates of Pergamus king. "
Polemon conquers Bosphorus, and, favored by Agrippa, reigns. 14
Polemon killed by barbarians of the Palus Maeotis. A.D. 33
Polemon II. reigns, 33; Mithridates II. reigns. 41
Mithridates conducted a prisoner to Rome, by order of Claudius, and his kingdom made a province of the empire.

BOSTON, the capital city of New England, and second commercial city of the United States, was founded in 1630. It is upon a peninsula originally comprising 700 acres, but which has been more than doubled by "filling in." Here originated many of the measures which led to the war between Great Britain and her colonies in 1775. In Dec., 1778, the citizens who had declared that no tea should be imported, because an impost duty for the purpose of a tax was laid upon it, cast two cargoes of the obnoxious article into their harbor from British ships. In retaliation, the government destroyed its commerce by shutting up its port in June, 1774. British troops took possession of the town, and in June, 1775, the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought within cannon shot of the city. From July, 1775, until March, 1776, the Americans under Washington besieged it, when the British were compelled to flee. They left the town on the 17th of March, and, with a large number of Loyalists, sailed for Halifax. See *Bunker's Hill*.

BOSTON, EVACUATION OF, March 17th, 1776. The American army under Washington had hemmed the British army within the small area of the peninsula in which Boston stands for several months, during which time there had been frequent skirmishing and some cannonading. At length Washington took such a commanding position upon Dorchester Height that the British general, Howe, agreed to leave the city immediately, if allowed to do so in peace. The permission was granted, and on the 17th of March, General Howe, with 7000 soldiers, 4000 seamen, and 1600 loyalist families, sailed for Halifax. The American army then took possession, to the great joy of the remaining inhabitants. Congress gave Washington a gold medal in commemoration of the event.

BOSWORTH FIELD, Leicestershire, the site of the thirteenth and last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, August 22, 1485; Richard III. was defeated by the Earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII., and slain. Sir William Stanley at a critical moment changed sides, and thus caused the loss of the battle. It is said that Henry was crowned on the spot with the crown of Richard, found in a hawthorn bush near the field.

BOTANY. Aristotle is considered the founder of the science of botany (about 347 B.C.). *Historia Plantarum* of Theophrastus was written about 320 B.C. Authors on botany became numerous at the close of the 15th century. Fuchsius, Bock, Bauhin, Cæsalpinus, and others, wrote between 1535 and 1600. The system and arrangement of the great Linnaeus was made known about 1750; and Jussieu's system, founded on Tournefort's, and called "the natural system," in 1759. At Linnaeus's death, 1778, the species of plants actually described amounted in number to 11,800. The number of species now recorded can not fall short of 100,000.* J. C. Loudon's "Encyclopedia of Plants," a most comprehensive work, first appeared in 1829. De Candolle's "Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis" (of which vol. I. appeared in 1819), is nearly completed (1846).

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Established about	Established about
Padua. 1545	Vienna. 1733
Leyden. 1577	Madrid. "
Leipsic. 1590	Kew (greatly improv'd). 1760
Paris (J. des Plantes) 1624	1841-65) 1760
Jena. 1629	Cambridge. 1763
Oxford. 1633	Coimbra. 1773
Upsal. 1657	St. Petersburg. 1795
Chelsea. 1678	Calcutta. 1793
Edinburg. 1690	Dublin. 1900

* Robert Brown, who accompanied Flinders in his survey of New Holland, in 1803, died June 10, 1880, aged 86. He was acknowledged to be the chief of the botanists of his day (*see qv.*).

Established about	Established about
Horticultural Soc'y., Chiswick..... 1821	Royal Horticultural Society's, So. Ken- sington..... 1860
Royal Botanic Socie- ty's, Regent's Park. 1889	

BOTANY BAY, Australia, was discovered by Captain Cook, April 28, 1770, and took its name from the great variety of plants which abounded on the shore. It was fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain. The first governor, Captain Arthur Phillip, who sailed from England in May, 1787, arrived at the settlement in Jan., 1788. The colony was eventually established at Port Jackson, about thirteen miles to the north of the bay. See *New South Wales and Transportation*.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE, Lanarkshire. The Scotch Covenanters took up arms against the intolerant government of Charles II. in 1679, and defeated the celebrated Claverhouse at Drumclog. They were, however, totally routed by the Earl of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge, June 23, 1679, and many of the prisoners were cruelly tortured and afterward executed.

BOTTLES in ancient times were made of leather. Bottles of glass were first made in England about 1568. See *Glass*. The art of making glass bottles and drinking-glasses was known to the Romans at least before 79 for these articles and other vessels have been found in the ruins of Pompeii. A bottle which contained two hogheads was blown, we are told, at Leith, in Scotland, in Jan., 1747-8.

BOULOGNE, a sea-port in Picardy, N. France, was taken by the British under Henry VIII. on Sept. 14, 1544, but restored at the peace, 1550. Lord Nelson attacked Boulogne, disabling ten vessels and sinking five, Aug. 8, 1801. Another attempt he was repulsed with great loss, and Captain Parker of the *Medusa*, and two thirds of his crew, were killed, Aug. 18 following. In 1804 Bonaparte assembled 160,000 men and 10,000 horses, and a flotilla of 1800 vessels and 17,000 sailors to invade England. The coasts of Kent and Sussex were covered with martello towers and lines of defense; and nearly half the adult population of Britain was formed into volunteer corps. It is supposed that this French armament served merely for a demonstration, and that Bonaparte never seriously intended the invasion. Sir Sidney Smith unsuccessfully attempted to burn the flotilla with fire-machines called catamarans, Oct. 2, 1804. Congreve rockets were used in another attack, and they set the town on fire, Oct. 8, 1806. The army was removed, the breaking out of war with Austria in 1806. Louis Napoleon (now emperor) made a descent here with about 50 followers, Aug. 6, 1840, without success. On July 10, 1854, he reviewed the French troops destined for the Baltic, and on Sept. 2, following, he entertained Prince Albert and the King of the Belgians. See *France*.

BOUNTIES, premiums granted to the producer, exporter, or importer of certain articles; a principle introduced into commerce by the British Parliament. The first granted on corn in 1688 were repealed in 1815. They were first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703, and have been granted on sail-cloth, linen, and other goods. A bounty or allowance has been commonly allowed by governments in consideration of the fisheries being nurseries for seamen, and a chief dependence in time of war to supply the marine.

In 1822 the bounty laws in this country gave to vessels: "If measuring more than five tons, and not exceeding thirty tons, \$3 50 per ton.

"If measuring more than 30 tons, \$4 per ton.

"If the above 30 tons, with crews not less than 10 persons, and having been exclusively employed at sea in the cod-fishery 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ calendar months, \$3 50 per ton.

"The allowance for one vessel during the season, whatever may be her tonnage, can not exceed \$360.

"Vessels exclusively employed at sea in the cod-fishery the full time required to entitle them to bounty, and afterward wrecked, may be allowed bounty under the provisions of the act of 26th May, 1824, which requires the evidence of the loss of the vessel to be transmitted to the comptroller for his decision thereon. Under the act of March 8, 1849, this duty has been transferred to the commissioner of the customs, to whom the proof, certified by the collector of the district to which the vessel belonged, should be sent for his official direction thereon."

BOUNTY MUTINY, took place on board the *Bounty*, an armed ship which quitted Otaheite, with bread-fruit-trees, April 7, 1789. The mutineers put their captain, Blyth, and nineteen men, into an open boat, near Annamooka, one of the Friendly Isles, April 28, 1789:

these reached the island of Timor, south of the Moluccas, in June, after a perilous voyage of nearly 4000 miles; their preservation was next to miraculous. Some of the mutineers were tried, Sept. 16, 1792; six were condemned and three executed. For the fate of the others, see *Pitcairn's Island*.

BOURBON, House or (from which come the royal houses of France, Spain, and Naples), derives its origin from the Archbishops, lords of Bourbon in Berry. Robert, count of Clermont, son of Louis IX. of France, married the heiress Beatrice in 1273; their son, Louis I., was created Duke of Bourbon and peer of France by Charles IV. in 1327. The last of the descendants of their elder son, Peter I., was Susanna, wife of Charles, duke of Montpensier, called Constable of Bourbon, who, offended by his sovereign Francis I., entered into the service of the Emperor Charles V., and was killed at the siege of Rome, May 6, 1537. From James, the younger son of Louis I., was descended Antony, duke of Vendôme, who married (1548) Jean d'Albret, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre. Their son, the great Henry IV., was born at Pau, Dec. 28, 1558, and became King of France July 31, 1598.—The crown of Spain was settled on a younger branch of this family, 1700, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht, 1713.—*Rapin*. The Bourbon Family Compact (which see) was made 1701. The Bourbons were expelled France, 1791; restored, 1814; again expelled on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, and again restored after the battle of Waterloo, 1815. The elder branch was expelled once more in the person of Charles X. and his family in 1830, in consequence of the revolution of the memorable days of July in that year. The Orleans branch ascended the throne in the person of the late Louis Philippe, as "King of the French," Aug. 9, following. He was deposed Feb. 24, 1848, when his family also was expelled. The Bourbon family fled from Naples, Sept. 6, 1860; and Francis II. lost his kingdom. See *France*, *Spain*, *Naples*, *Orleans*, *Parma*, *Condé*, and *Legitimists*.

BOURBON, ISL or (in the Indian Ocean), discovered by the Portuguese about 1545. The French are said to have first settled here in 1642. It surrendered to the British, under Admiral Rowley, Sept. 31, 1809, and was restored to France in 1815.—*Alison*. An awful hurricane in Feb., 1829, did much mischief. See *Mauritius*.

BOURIGNONISTS, a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon, who in 1638 took the Augustine habit and traveled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland; in the last she made many converts about 1670. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse. A disciple named Court left her a good estate. She died in 1680, and her works, in 21 volumes 8vo, were published in 1686.

BOURNOUS, the Arabic name of a hooded garment worn in Algeria, which has been introduced in a modified form into England and France since 1847.

BOUVINES (N. France), the site of a desperate battle, July 27, 1214, in which Philip Augustus of France obtained a complete victory over the Emperor Otto and his allies, consisting of more than 150,000 men. The Earls of Flanders and Boulogne were taken prisoners.

BOWLS, or **BOWLING**, an English game as early as the 18th century. Charles I. played at it, and also Charles II., at Tunbridge.—*Grammont*.

BOWS AND ARROWS. See *Archery*.

BOWYER FORT, near Mobile, Ala., was attacked by a British land force of 730 troops and 200 Creek Indians on the 15th Sept., 1814, assisted by a naval force. The garrison, of 134 men rank and file, defended it successfully. They lost five killed and four wounded. The British lost 163 killed and 70 wounded.

BOXING, or **PRIZE-FIGHTING**, the *pugilatus* of the Romans, once a favorite sport with the British, who possess an extraordinary strength in the arm, an advantage which gives the British soldier great superiority in battles decided by the bayonet. A century ago boxing formed a regular exhibition, and a theatre was erected for it in Tottenham Court.—Broughton's amphitheatre, behind Oxford Court, was built in 1742. Schools were opened in England to teach boxing as a science in 1790. Mendoza opened the Lyceum in the Strand in 1791. Boxing was much patronized from about 1820 to 1880, but is now out of favor.* John

* On April 17, 1860, a large number of persons of all classes assembled at Farnborough to witness a desperate conflict between Thomas Sayers, the champion of England, a light Sussex man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and John Heene, the "Bendish Boy," a huge American, in height 6 feet 1 inch. Strength, however, was matched by skill; and eventually the fight was interrupted. Both men received a silver belt on Mar 8 fol-

Gully, originally a butcher, afterward a prize-fighter, acquired wealth and became M.P. for Pontefract in 1835. He died March 9, 1863.

BOXTEL (in Dutch Brabant), where the British and allied army, commanded by the Duke of York, was defeated by the French Republicans, who took 2000 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon, Sept. 17, 1794.

BOX-WOOD, the wood of the box-tree (*Buxus sempervirens*), growing wild from Massachusetts to Florida. A very common name in the United States is dogwood, though both names are used. This tree was greatly admired by the ancient Romans, and has been much cultivated in modern times, on account of the facility with which it is fashioned into different forms. Box is a very valuable wood. It is of a yellowish color, close-grained, very hard, and heavy; it cuts better than any other wood, is susceptible of a very fine polish, and is very durable. In consequence, it is much used by turners, and mathematical and musical instrument makers. It is too heavy for furniture. It is the only wood used by the engravers of wood-cuts for books; and, provided due care be exercised, the number of impressions that may be taken from a box-wood cut is very great. In France box-wood is extensively used for combs, knife-handles, and button moulds, and sometimes, it has been said, as a substitute for hops in the manufacture of beer. The value of the box-wood sent from Spain to Paris is reported to amount to about 10,000 francs a year. In 1815, the box-trees cut down on Box Hill, near Dorking, in Surrey, England, produced upward of £10,000.

BOYLE LECTURES, instituted in 1891 by Robert Boyle (son of the great Earl of Cork), a philosopher distinguished by his genius, virtues, and benevolence. Eight lectures (in vindication of the Christian religion) are delivered at St. Mary-le-bow Church, London, on the first Monday in each month from January to May and September to November.

BOYNE (a river in Kildare, Ireland), near which William III. defeated his father-in-law, James II., July 1, 1690. The latter lost 1500 (out of 80,000) men; the Protestant army lost about a third of that number (out of 30,000). James fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, and escaped to France. The Duke of Schomberg was killed in the battle, having been shot by mistake by his own soldiers as he was crossing the river. Here also was killed the Rev. George Walker, who defended Londonderry in 1689. Near Drogheda is a splendid obelisk, 150 feet in height, erected in 1786 by the Protestants of the empire in commemoration of this victory.

BRABANT (now part of the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium), an ancient duchy, part of Charlemagne's empire, fell to the share of his son Lothaire. It became a separate duchy (called at first Lower Lorraine) in 959. It descended to Philip II. of Burgundy, and in regular succession to the Emperor Charles V. In the 17th century it was held by Holland and Austria as Dutch Brabant and the Walloon provinces, and underwent many changes through the wars of Europe. The Austrian division was taken by the French in 1746 and 1794. It was united to the Netherlands in 1814, but has formed part of Belgium, under Leopold, since 1830. His heir is styled Duke of Brabant. See *Belgium*.

BRACELETS were worn by the ancients, and *armillæ* were Roman military rewards. Those of pearls and gold were worn by the Roman ladies.

BRADFORD. See *Poison*.

BRAGANZA, a city in Portugal, gave title to Alfonso, natural son of Pedro I., of Portugal (in 1492), founder of the house of Braganza. When the nation, in a bloodless revolution, in 1640, threw off the Spanish yoke, John, duke of Braganza, as John IV., was called to the throne; his family continues to reign. See *Portugal* and *Brazil*.

BRAHMINS, the highest of the four castes of the Hindoos. Pythagoras is thought to have learned from them his doctrine of the *Metempsychosis*; and it is affirmed that some of the Greek philosophers went to India on purpose to converse with them. The modern Brahmins derive their name from Brahma, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. The modern Indian priests are still the depositaries of the sacred learning of India. See *Vedas*.

lowing. Tom King beat Mace, and obtained the champion's belt, etc., Nov. 26, 1862; he beat Goss, Sept. 1, 1863, and Heenan (nearly to death) Dec. 10, 1863. A trial in consequence of the last fight ensued: the culprits were discharged on promising not to offend again, April 8, 1864. On Jan. 4, 1865, Wormald obtained the championship after a contest with Marsden.

BRAMHAM (W. R. York): near here the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Bardolf were defeated and slain by Sir Thomas Rokeby, the general of Henry IV., Feb. 19, 1408; and Fairfax was defeated by the Royalists under the Duke of Newcastle, March 29, 1643.

BRANDENBURG, a city in Prussia, founded by the Slavonians, who gave it the name of *Bamber*, which signified *Guard of the Forest*, according to some; others say Burg, or city of the *Brenna*. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, after defeating the Slavonians, fortified Brandenburg, 926, as a rampart against the Huns, and bestowed the government on Sigefroi, count of Ringelheim, with the title of margrave, or protector of the marches or frontiers. The Emperor Sigismund gave perpetual investiture to Frederick IV. of Nuremberg, ancestor of the royal family of Prussia, who was made elector in 1417. For a list of the margraves since 1184, see *Prussia*.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, Hammersmith. See *Queen Caroline*.

BRANDY (German *Brannwein*, burnt wine), the spirit distilled from wine. It appears to have been known to Raymond Lully in the 13th century, and to have been manufactured in France early in the 14th. It was at first used medicinally, and miraculous cures were ascribed to its influence. The United States in 1855 imported 1,024,497 gallons of brandy, valued at \$1,479,862. The importation of brandy is much less now (1867), owing to the increased consumption of the home-made whiskies.

BRANDYWINE, a river in N. America, near which a battle took place between the British and the revolted Americans, in which the latter (after a day's fight) were defeated with great loss, and Philadelphia fell into the possession of the victors, Sept. 11, 1777.

BRASS was known among all the early nations.—*Usher*. The British from the remotest period were acquainted with its use.—*Whitaker*. When Lucius Mummius burnt Corinth to the ground, 146 B.C., he found immense riches, and during the conflagration, it is said, all the metals in the city melted, and, running together, formed the valuable composition described as *Corinthian Brass*. This, however, may well be doubted, for the Corinthian artists had long before obtained great credit for their method of combining gold and silver with copper; and the Syriac translation of the Bible says that Hiram made the vessels for Solomon's temple of Corinthian brass.—*Du Fresnoy*. Some of the English sepulchral engraved *brasses* are said to be as old as 1277.

BRAURONIA, festivals in Attica, at Brauron, where Diana had a temple. The most remarkable that attended these festivals were young virgins in yellow gowns, dedicated to Diana. They were about ten years of age, and not under five; and therefore their consecration was called "*dekateteris*," from *deka*, ten; 600 B.C.

BRAY, THE VICAR OF. Bray, in Berks, is famous in national song for its vicar, the Rev. Symon Symonds, who is said to have been twice a Papist and twice a Protestant—in four successive reigns—those of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, between the years 1533 and 1558. Upon being called a turn-coat, he said he kept to his principle, that of "living and dying the Vicar of Bray."—*Fuller's Church History*.

BRAZIL, an empire in South America, was discovered by Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, who was driven upon its coasts by a tempest, Jan. 26, 1500. He called it the land of the Holy Cross; but it was subsequently called Brazil, on account of its red wood. The French having seized on Portugal in 1807, the royal family and nobles embarked for Brazil, and landed March 7, 1808. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; but others are tolerated. Population in 1856, 7,677,800. See *Portugal*.

Pedro Alvarez Cabral discovers Espritu Santo, coast of Brazil, and lands..... May 3, 1500
Brazil explored by Amerigo Vespucci about..... 1504
Divided into captaincies by the King of Portugal, 1500
Martin de Souza founds the first European colony at San Vicente..... 1531
Jews banished from Portugal to Brazil..... 1548
San Salvador (Bahia) founded by Thomé de Souza, 1549
French Protestants occupy Bay of Rio Janeiro..... 1556
Expelled..... 1567
Sebastian founded..... "
Brazil, with Portugal, became subject to Spain..... 1580
James Lancaster captures Pernambuco..... 1593
The French establish a colony at Maranhão..... 1594
Belem founded by Caldeira..... 1615

The French expelled.....	"
The Dutch seize the coast of Brazil, and hold Pernambuco.....	1830
Defeated at Guararapós.....	1846
Give up Brazil.....	1861
Gold mining commences.....	1867
Destruction of Palmares.....	1893
The French assault and capture Rio Janeiro.....	1710-11
Diamond mines discovered in Sazão Frio.....	1729
Jesuits expelled.....	1738-40
Capital transferred from Bahia to Rio Janeiro.....	1763
Royal family of Portugal arrive at Brazil, March 7, 1808	
First printing-press established.....	"
Brazil becomes a kingdom.....	1815
King John VI. returns to Portugal, and Dom Pedro becomes regent.....	1821
Brazil declares its independence.....	Sept. 7, 1822
Pedro I. crowned emperor.....	Dec. 1, "
New Constitution ratified.....	March 25, 1824
Independence recognized by Portugal.....	Aug. 20, 1825
Abdication of Dom Pedro I.....	April 7, 1831
Reform of the Constitution.....	1834
Accession of Pedro II.....	1840
Steam-ship line to Europe commenced.....	1850
Suppression of the slave-trade; railways commenced.....	1859
Rio Janeiro lit with gas.....	1854
The British ship "Prince of Wales," wrecked at Albarod, on the coast of Brazil, is plundered by some of the natives, and some of the crew killed, about.....	June 7, 1861
Reparation long refused; reprisals made; five Brazilian merchant ships being seized by the British.....	Dec. 31, 1862
The Brazilian minister at London pays £23,000 as an indemnity, under protest.....	Feb. 30, 1863
The Brazilian government request the British to express regret for reprisals; declined; diplomatic intercourse between the two countries suspended.....	May 5-28, "
Dispute between the British and Brazilian governments respecting the arrest of some British officers at Rio Janeiro (June 17, 1869) is referred to the arbitration of the King of Belgium, who decides in favor of the latter.....	June 18, "
New ministry formed: F. J. Furtado, president—prospect of reconciliation with Great Britain.....	Aug. 30, 1864
U. S. war steamer "Wachusett" seizes the Confederate steamer "Florida" in the port of Bahia, while under protection of Brazil, Oct. 7; after remonstrance, Mr. Seward, U. S. foreign minister, apologizes. [The "Florida" had been (inadvertently) sunk.].....	Dec. 30, "
The Comte d'Eu and the Princess Isabella (on their marriage tour) land at Southampton.....	Feb. 7, 1865
War with Uruguay—the Brazilians take Paysandú, and march upon Monte Video.....	Feb. 2, "
Lopez, president of Paraguay, declares war against the Argentine Republic, which unites with Brazil—new combinations forming.....	April, May, "
Amicable relations with England restored.....	Aug., "
The emperor joins the army marching against Lopez.....	Aug., "
General Meigarello defeats the troops of President De Acha, Dec. 23, 1864, and becomes chief of the republic, Feb., 1865. He puts down an insurrection under Belzu.....	March, 1865
The allies under Flores defeat the Paraguayans at Santayuna, on the Uruguay.....	Sept., 1865
Uruguayans surrender to the allies.....	Sept. 18, 1865

EMPERORS OF BRAZIL.

1925. Dom Pedro (of Portugal) first emperor, Oct. 12, abdicated the throne of Brazil in favor of his infant son, April 7, 1831, died Sept. 24, 1834.
1831. Dom Pedro II. (born Dec. 2, 1826) succeeded on his father's abdication; assumed the government July 23, 1840; crowned July 18, 1841; married Sept. 4, 1843, Princess Theresa of Naples; the present emperor (1865).
- [Heiress: Isabella, born July 29, 1846; married to Louis, comte d'Eu, son of the Duc de Nemours, Oct. 15, 1864.]

BREAD. Ching-Noung, the successor of Fohi, is reputed to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, 1996 B.C.—*Unto. Hist.* Baking of bread was known in the patriarchal ages; see *Exodus* xii. 15. It became a profession at Rome, 170 B.C. After the conquest of Macedon, 148 B.C., numbers of Greek bakers came to Rome, obtained special privileges, and soon obtained the monopoly of the baking trade. During the siege

of Paris by Henry IV., owing to the famine which then raged, bread, which had been sold while any remained for a crown a pound, was at last made from the bones of the charnel-house of the Holy Innocents, A.D. 1594.—*Henault.* In England, in the time of James I., barley bread was used by the poor; and now in Iceland, codfish, beaten to powder, is made into bread; potato-bread is used in Ireland. The London Bakers' Company was incorporated in 1307. Bread Street was once the London market for bread. Until 1902, the London bakers were not allowed to sell any in their own shops.—*Stow.* Bread was made with yeast by the English bakers in 1634. In 1866 and 1867 Dr. Daniell patented a mode of making "aerated bread," in which carbonic acid gas is combined with water and mixed with the flour, which is said to possess the advantages of cleanliness, rapidity, and uniformity. In 1869 a company was formed to encourage Stevens's bread-making machinery. An act for regulating bake-houses was passed in July, 1863.

BREAD-FRUIT-TREE, mentioned by Dampier, Anson, Wallis, and other voyagers. A British vessel, under Captain Bilgh, was fitted out to convey these trees to various British colonies in 1789 (see *Bounty*), and again in 1791. The number taken on board at Otaheite was 1151. Some were left at St. Helena, 352 at Jamaica, and five were reserved for Kew Gardens, 1793. The tree was successfully cultivated in French Guiana, 1802.

BREAKWATERS. The first stone of the Plymouth (England) breakwater was lowered Aug. 19, 1812. It was designed to break the swell, and stretches 2280 feet across the Sound; it is 360 feet in breadth at the bottom, and more than 80 at the top, and consumed 8,666,000 tons of granite blocks, from one to five tons each, up to April, 1841, and cost a million and a half sterling. The architects were Mr. John Rennie and his son Sir John. The first stone of the light-house on its western extremity was laid Feb. 1, 1841. Breakwaters are now in course of construction at Holyhead, Portland, Dover, etc. (1865).

BRECHIN, Scotland; sustained a siege against the army of Edward III., 1338. The battle of Brechin was fought between the forces of the Earls of Huntly and Crawford; the latter defeated, 1462. The see of Brechin was founded by David I. in 1150. One of its bishops, Alexander Campbell, was made prelate when but a boy, 1556. The bishopric discontinued soon after the Revolution in 1688, was revived in 1731.

BREDA, Holland, was taken by Prince Maurice, of Nassau, in 1590; by the Spaniards, under Spinola, in 1625; and by the Dutch in 1637. Charles II. resided here at the time of the Restoration, 1660. See *Restoration.* Breda was taken by the French in 1793. The French garrison was expelled by the burgesses in 1813. The "*Compromis de Breda*" was a proposal to Philip II., deprecating his harsh measures in the Netherlands, presented and refused in 1566.

BRECHES. Among the Greeks, this garment indicated slavery. It was worn by the Dacians, Parthians, and other northern nations; and in Italy, it is said, was worn in the time of Augustus Cæsar. In the reign of Honorius, about 394, the *braccarii*, or breech-makers, were expelled from Rome; but soon afterward the use of breeches was adopted in other countries, and at length became general.

BREHONS, ancient judges in Ireland, are said to have administered justice with religious impartiality, but in later times with a tendency to love of country. It was enacted by the statute of Kilkenny that no English subject should submit to the Brehon laws, 40 Edw. III., 1365. These laws, however, were recognized by the native Irish till about 1650. A translation of them was proposed in 1862, the publication of which may be expected.

BREITENFELD, BATTLE OF. See *Leipsic.*

BREMEN (N. Germany), said to have been founded in 793, and long an archbishopric and one of the leading towns of the Hanseatic League, was allowed a seat and a vote in the college of imperial cities in 1640. In 1648 it was secularized and erected into a duchy, and held by Sweden till 1712, when it was taken possession of by Denmark in 1731, by whom it was ceded to Hanover. It was taken by the French in 1757, who were expelled by the Hanoverians in 1758. Bremen was annexed by Napoleon to the French Empire in 1810; but its independence was restored in 1813, and all its old franchises in 1815. Population of the province in 1862, about 90,000. See *Hanse Towns.*

BRESCIA, N. Italy (the ancient Brixia), became important under the Lombards, and suffered by the wars

of the Italian republics. It was taken by the French under Gaston de Poix in 1512, when it is said 40,000 of the inhabitants were massacred. It surrendered to the Austrian General Haynau, March 30, 1849, on severe terms.

BRESLAU, in Silesia, was burnt by the Mongols in 1241, and conquered by Frederick II. of Prussia in Jan., 1741. A fierce battle took place here between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter under Prince Bevern, who was defeated Nov. 22, 1757. Breslau was taken; but was regained, Dec. 21, the same year. It was besieged by the French, and surrendered to them Jan., 1807, and again in 1813.

BREST, a sea-port, N.W. France, was besieged by Julius Cæsar 54 B.C.—possessed by the English, A.D. 1373—given up to the Duke of Brittany, 1390. Lord Berkeley and a British fleet and army were repulsed here with dreadful loss in 1694. The magazine burnt, to the value of some millions of pounds sterling, 1744. The marine hospitals, with fifty galley slaves, burnt, 1768. The magazine again destroyed by fire, July 10, 1784. From this great dépôt of the French navy numerous squadrons were equipped against England, among them the fleet which Lord Howe defeated on the 1st of June, 1794. England maintained a large blockading squadron off the harbor from 1793 to 1815, but with little injury to France. It is now a chief naval station of that country, and from the fortifications and other vast works of late construction it is considered impregnable. The British fleet visited Brest, August, 1855.

BRETAGNY, *PRANCE* or, concluded with France, May 8, 1560, by which England retained Gascony and Guéenne, and acquired other provinces; renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy; to receive 3,000,000 crowns, and to release King John, long a prisoner. The treaty not being carried out, the king remained and died in London.

BRETON. See *Cape Breton*.

BREVIARY (so called as being an abridgment of the books used in the Roman Catholic service) contains the seven canonical hours, viz.: matins or laudes, primes, tierce, sexte, none, vespers, and complines. Its origin is ascribed to Pope Gelasius I. about 492. It was first called the *custos*, and afterward the *brevari*; and both the clergy and laity use it publicly and at home. It was in use among the ecclesiastical orders about 1080; and was reformed by the councils of Trent and Cologne, and by Pius V., Urban VIII., and other popes. The quality of type in which the *brevari* was first printed gave the name to the type called *Brevier*.

BREWERS are traced to Egypt. Brewing was known to the Anglo-Saxons.—*Timol*. "One William Mure, a rich maltman or brewer, of Dunstable, had two horses all trapped with gold, 1414."—*Stow*. In Oct., 1581, there were 2208 licensed brewers in England, 146 in Scotland, and 97 in Ireland; total, 2349: these are exclusive of retail and intermediate brewers. There were 40,418 licensed brewers in the United Kingdom in 1855, the revenue from whom to the state was in that year £31,030. In 1858, in England, there were 206 great brewers. See *Ale, Porter*.

BRIBERY forbidden, *Deut.* xvi., 19. Samuel's sons were guilty of it, B.C. 1119 (1 *Sam.* viii., 8). Thomas de Weyland, a judge, was banished for bribery in 1283; he was chief justice of the Common Pleas. William de Thorpe, chief justice of the King's Bench, was hanged for bribery in 1351. Another English judge was fined £20,000 for the like offense, 1616. Mr. Walpole, secretary at war, was sent to the Tower for bribery in 1712. Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish House of Lords for soliciting a bribe, January, 1784.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS. In 1854 an important act was passed consolidating and amending previous acts relating to this offense, from 7 Will. III. (1690) to 5 & 6 Vict., c. 184.* In the United States there are various statutory enactments against bribery of election, as well as against bribery of state officers, judges, juries, etc.

BRICKS were used in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome; in England, by the Romans, about A.D. 44. Made under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 860.—*Saxton Chron.* The size regulated by order of Charles I., 1625. Taxed, 1784. The number of bricks

which paid duty in England in 1820 was 949,000,000; in 1830, above 1,100,000,000; in 1840, 1,400,000,000; and in 1850, 1,700,000,000. The duties and drawbacks of excise on bricks were repealed in 1850. In 1839 Messrs. Cooke and Cunningham brought out their machinery, by which, it is said, 18,000 bricks may be made in ten hours. Messrs. Dixon and Corbett, near Newcastle, in 1861, were making bricks by steam at the rate of 1500 per hour. The machinery is the invention of Clayton and Co., London.

BRIDEWELL, originally a palace of King John, near Fleet Ditch, London, was rebuilt by Henry VIII., 1522, and given to the city for a workhouse by Edward VI., 1553.

BRIDGES were first of wood. The ancient stone bridges in China are of great magnitude. Abydos is famous for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Trajan's magnificent stone bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet in length, was built in A.D. 106. Brotherhoods for building bridges existed in S. France about 1180.*

Triangular bridge at Croyland Abbey referred to in a charter dated..... 943
First stone bridge erected at Bow, near Stratford, by Queen Matilda..... about 1100-18
Bishop's bridge, Norwich..... 1225
London bridge: one existed about 978; one built of wood, 1614; one by Peter of Colechurch, 1176-1209; new London bridge finished..... 1531
The first large iron bridge erected over the Severn, Shropshire..... 1777
Sunderland bridge, by Wilson, 100 feet high, an arch with a span of 236 feet..... 1796
The fine chain suspension bridge at the Menai Strait..... 1825
The finest suspension bridge in the world is from the American to the English shore below Niagara. It has a span of 821 feet, and the railway is 254 feet above the water. The bridge is sustained by 14,560 wires, whose estimated strength is supposed equal to a strain of 12,000 tons. Completed in..... 1855
Westminster, 1750; Blackfriars, 1769; Waterloo, 1817; Southwark, 1819; Hungerford, 1845; Chelsea, 1858; Vauxhall, 1810.
A railway bridge 2½ miles long is projected over the Firth of Forth..... Dec. 1864
Probably the widest bridge in the world at present is the Victoria bridge over the Thames (by which the London, Chatham, and Dover railway will enter the Victoria station, Pimlico); founded by Lord Harris..... Feb. 22, 1865
For details see separate articles, and also *Tubular Bridge, Victoria Bridge*, etc.

BRIDGEWATER, Somersetshire, was incorporated by King John in 1200. In the war between Charles I. and the Parliament, the forces of the latter reduced part of the town to ashes, 1648. Here stood an ancient castle in which the ill-advised Duke of Monmouth lodged when he was proclaimed king in 1686.

BRIDGEWATER CANAL, the first great work of the kind in England, was begun by the Duke of Bridgewater, styled the father of canal navigation in this country, in 1759, and opened 1761. Mr. Brindley was the engineer. It commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester; and at Barton Bridge is an aqueduct which, for upward of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the River Irwell. The length of the canal is about twenty-nine miles.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. The Rev. Francis, earl of Bridgewater, died in April, 1832, leaving by will £8000, to be given to eight persons, appointed by the president of the Royal Society, who should write an essay "on the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation." The essays (by Sir Charles Bell, Drs. T. Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Prout, Peter Roget, and the Revs. William Whewell and William Kirby) were published 1838-9.

BRIEF, a written instrument in the Roman Catholic Church, of early but uncertain date. Briefs are the letters of the Pope dispatched to princes and others on public affairs, and are usually written short, hence

* The Devil's bridge, in the canton of Uri, so called from its frightful situation, was built on two high rocks, so that it could scarcely be conceived how it was erected, and many fabulous stories were invented to account for it. At Schaffhausen an extraordinary bridge was built over the Rhine, which is there 400 feet wide: there was a pier in the middle of the river, but it is doubtful whether the bridge rested upon it: a man of the lightest weight felt the bridge totter under him, yet wagons heavily laden passed over without danger. The bridge was destroyed by the French in 1799.

* On April 17, 1858, in the case of Cooper v. Slade, it was ruled that the payment of traveling expenses was bribery; and in the same year an act was passed which permits candidates to provide conveyances for voters, but forbids payment of traveling expenses.

the name, and without preface or preamble, and on paper; in which particulars they are distinguished from *bullæ*. The latter are ample, and are always written on parchment. Briefs are sealed with red wax and the seal of the fisherman, or St. Peter in a boat, and always in the presence of the Pope.

BRIENNE (N. E. France). Here the allied armies of Russia and Prussia were defeated by the French, Feb. 1 and 2, 1814.

BRIER CREEK, BATTLE OF. General Ashe, of North Carolina, was sent by General Lincoln, with 2000 men, to drive Colonel Campbell, the British commander in Georgia, from Augusta. Campbell fled toward Savannah. Ashe pursued as far as Brier Creek, 40 miles below Augusta, where he was surprised and attacked by General Prevost, who was marching to the relief of Campbell, on the 3d of March, 1779. In the engagement Ashe was defeated. He lost his entire army by death, captivity, and dispersion.

BRIGHTON, or BRIGHTHELMSTONE, in Sussex, formerly inhabited chiefly by fishermen, now a place of fashionable resort. The length of the esplanade here from the Steyne is about 1850 feet. Here Charles II. embarked for France after the battle of Worcester.

BRILL (or Briel), Holland. A sea-port, seized by the expelled Dutch confederates, became the first seat of their independence. Brill was given up to the English in 1685 as security for advances made by Queen Elizabeth to the States of Holland. It was restored in 1616.

BRISTOL (W. England), built by Brennus, a British prince, 880 B.C., is mentioned in A.D. 430 as a fortified city. It was called *Caer Oder*, a city in the valley of Bath; and sometimes *Caer Brito*, the British city, and by the Saxons *Brightstowe*, pleasant place. Gildas and Nennius speak of Bristol in the 6th and 7th centuries.

Taken by the Earl of Gloucester, in his defense of his sister Mand, the empress, against King Stephen.....1138*

Eleanor of Brittany (daughter of Geoffrey, son of Henry I.) dies in the castle after 89 years' imprisonment.....1841

St. Mary's Church built.....1392

Bristol made a distinct county by Edward III.....1373

Bishopric founded by Henry VIII.....1542

A new charter obtained.....1661

Taken by Prince Rupert, July 26, 1643; by Cromwell.....Sept., 1645

Edward Colston's hospital, a free-school, and other charities established (his birthday, Nov. 14, kept annually).....1708

Act passed for new exchange, 1723; erected.....1741

Bread riots.....1733

Bridge built.....May, 1760

Attempt to set the shipping on fire.....Jan. 22, 1771

Riot on account of a toll; the troops fire on the populace, and many are wounded.....Oct. 26, 1773

Docks built.....1804-9

Riot on the entrance of Sir Charles Wetherell, the recorder, into the city. He was opposed to the Reform Bill, and thus obnoxious to the lower classes. The mansion house, the bishop's palace, several merchants' stores, some of the prisons (the inmates liberated), and nearly 100 houses, had been burned and many lives lost, Oct. 29-31, 1831

Trial of rioters, Jan. 8 (four executed and twenty-two transported). Suicide of Col. Brereton during his trial by court-martial.....Jan. 9, 1832

Meeting of British Association.....Aug., 1836

Railway to London completed.....June 30, 1841

Clifton suspension bridge opened.....Dec. 8, 1864

BRITAIN (called by the Romans *Britannia*,† from its Celtic name *Prydhatin, Camden*). The earliest records of the history of this island are the manuscripts and poetry of the Cambrians. The Celts, the ancestors of the Britons and modern Welsh, were the first inhabitants of Britain. It is referred to as the *Cassiterides*, or Tin Islands, by Herodotus, 450 B.C.; as *Albion*, or *Ierne*, by Aristotle, 350 B.C.; Polybius, 200 B.C. Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, was anciently called *Albion*, the name of Britain being

applied to all the islands collectively—*Albion* to only one.—*Itiny*. See *Albion*. It was invaded by Julius Caesar, 55 B.C.; subdued by Agricola, A.D. 84; left by the Romans about 426; invaded by the Saxons, 429; the southern part became one kingdom under Egbert, 828; subdued by William I., 1066. See *England, Scotland, and Wales*.

Divitlacus, king of the *Snessones*, in Gaul, said to have supremacy over part of Britain.....B.C. 57

First invasion of Britain by the Romans, under Julius Caesar.....55-54

He defeats Cassivelaunus, general of the Britons, 54

Cymbeline (Cunobelin), king of Britain.....4

Anlus Plantius defeats the Britons, A.D. 43; he and

Vespasian reduce S. Britain.....47

Caractacus defeated by Ostorius, 50; carried in chains to Rome.....51

Romans defeated by Boadicea; 70,000 slain, and London burnt; she is defeated by Suetonius; 80,000 slain.....61

Agricola conquers Anglesea, and overruns Britain in seven campaigns, and reforms the government.....78-84

He defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus; surrenders the islands.....84

The Emperor Adrian visits Britain, 120; and builds a wall from the Tyne to the Solway.....121

Lucius, king of the Britons, said to have sent an embassy on religious affairs to Pope Eleutherius about.....181

The Britons (allies of Albinus) defeated at Lyons by Severus.....197

Southern Britain subdued and divided by the Romans into two provinces.....204

Severus keeps his court at York, then called Eboracum, 208; finishes his wall, and dies at York, 211

Carausius usurps the throne of Britain.....256

He is killed by Alectus, another usurper.....294

Constantius recovers Britain from Alectus.....296

St. Alban and 17,000 Christians martyred (*Rede*).....304

Constantius, emperor of Rome, dies at York.....306

British bishops at the Council of Arles.....314

Scots and Picts invade Britain, 360; routed by Theodosius.....368

Romans gradually withdraw from Britain.....402-418

The Saxons and Angles are called in to aid the natives against the Picts and Scots.....429 or 449

Having expelled these, the Anglo-Saxons attack the Britons, driving them into Wales.....476

Many Britons settled in Armorica (Britanny).....488-497

The Saxon Heptarchy; Britain divided into seven or more kingdoms.....477

Supposed reigns of Vortigern, 446; Vortimer, 444; Vortigern again, 471; Aurelius Ambrosius, 481; and Arthur Pendragon.....500

The renowned king Arthur said to reign.....500-542

Arrival of St. Augustine (or Austlin), and re-establishment of Christianity.....597

Cadwalader, last king of the Britons, reigns.....678

Lindisfarne church destroyed by the Northmen.....794

The Saxon Heptarchy ends, and Egbert, king of Wessex, becomes KING OF ENGLAND.....828

KINGS OF THE HEPTARCHY.*

KENT. [*The shire of Kent*.]

454. Hengist. [473, Saxon Chronicle.]

468. Æsc, Escu, or Escus, son of Hengist; in honor of whom the kings of Kent were for some time called Æscings.

512. Octa, son of Æsc.

542. Hermeric, or Ermenric, son of Octa.

500. St. Ethelbert; first Christian king (styled *Rex Anglorum*).

616. Eadbald, son of Ethelbert.

640. Ercenbert, or Ercombert, son of Eadbald.

664. Ecbert, or Egbert, son of Ercenbert.

773. Lothar, or Lothair, brother of Ecbert.

685. Edric; slain in 687. [The kingdom now subject to various leaders.]

694. Wihtrud, or Wihtrud.

725. Eadbald, } sons of Wihtrud, succeeding each other.

743. Ethelbert II. }

760. Alric, }

794. Edbert, or Ethelbert Pryn; deposed.

796. Guthred, or Guthred.

805. Baldred; who in 828 lost his life and kingdom to Egbert, king of Wessex.

SOUTH SAXONS. [*Sussex and Surrey*.]

490. Ella, a warlike prince, succeeded by

514. Cissa, his son, whose reign was long and peaceful, exceeding 70 years.

* The term "Oortarchy" is sometimes used; Northumbria being divided into Bernicia and Deira, ruled by separate kings.

[The South Saxons then fell into an almost total dependence on the kingdom of Wessex.]

648. Edilwald, Edilwac, Adelwac, or Ethelwac.
696. Anthun and Berthun, brothers: reigned jointly; vanquished by Ina, king of Wessex, 689; kingdom conquered in 726.

WEST SAXONS. [*Berks, Southampton, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.*]

519. Cerdicus.
534. Cynric, or Kenrick, son of Cerdic.
560. Ceawlin, son of Cynric; banished; dies in 598.
591. Ceolric, nephew to Ceawlin.
597. Ceolwulf.
611. Cynegils, and Ina.
614. Cwichelm, his son, reigned conjointly.
643. Cenwal, Cenwalh, or Cenwald.
672. Sexburga, his queen, sister to Penda, king of Mercia; of great qualities; probably deposed.
674. Ecewine; in conjunction with Centwine; on the death of Ecewine.
676. Centwine rules alone.
685. Ceadwallo: went to Rome, to expiate his deeds of blood, and died there.
688. Ina or Inas, a brave and wise ruler; journeyed to Rome; left an excellent code of laws.
728. Ethelheard, or Ethelard, related to Ina.
740. Cuthred, brother to Ethelheard.
754. Sigebright, or Sigebert, having murdered his friend Cumbrian, governor of Hampshire, was compelled to fly. He was slain by one of his victim's retainers.
755. Cynewulf, or Kenwulf, or Cennlpe, a noble youth of the line of Cerdic; murdered by a banished subject.
784. Bertric, or Beorhtic: poisoned by drinking of a cup his queen had prepared for another.
800. EGBERT, afterward sole monarch of England, and Bretwalda.

EAST SAXONS. [*Essex, Middlesex, and part of Herts.*]

- 526, 527, or 530. Erchenwin, or Erchwine.
537. Sledda, his son.
597. St. Sebert, or Sabert, son of the preceding; first Christian king.
614. Saxred, or Sexted, or Serred, jointly with Sigebert and Seward; all slain.
628. Sigebert II., surnamed the little; son of Seward.
655. Sigebert III., surnamed the good; brother of Sebert: put to death.
661. Swithelm (or Suidhelm), son of Sexhald.
663. Sigher, or Sigeric, jointly with Sebbi, or Sebba, who became a monk.
693. Sigeward, or Sigehard, and Suenfrid.
700. Offa; left his queen and kingdom, and became a monk at Rome.
709. Suebriht, or Seired.
738. Swithred, or Swithed: a long reign.
792. Sigeric; died in a pilgrimage to Rome.
799. Sigered.
823. Kingdom seized by ROBERT of Wessex.

NORTHUMBRIA. [*Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland.*]

* Northumbria was at first divided into two separate governments, *Bernicia* and *Deira*; the former stretching from the River Tweed to the Tyne, and the latter from the Tyne to the Humber.

547. Ida, a valiant Saxon.
590. Adda, his eldest son; king of Bernicia.
" Ella, king of Deira; afterward the sole king of Northumbria (to 597).
567. Glappa, Clappa, or Elapea; Bernicia.
573. Heodwulf; Bernicia.
573. Freodwulf; Bernicia.
580. Theodoric; Bernicia.
588. Ethelric; Bernicia.
593. Ethelfrith, surnamed the Fierce.
617. Edwin, son of Ella, king of Deira in 590. The greatest prince of the Heptarchy in that age.—*Hume.* Slain in battle with Penda, of Mercia.
634. The kingdom divided: Eanfrid rules in Bernicia, and Oswic in Deira; both put to death.
635. Oswald, slain in battle.
649. Osweo, or Oswy, a reign of great renown.
670. Ectfrid, or Egfrid, king of Northumbria.
685. Alcfid, or Ealdferth.
705. Osred, son of Ealdferth.
716. Cenric; sprung from Ida.
718. Oric, son of Alcfid.
729. Ceolwulf; died a monk.
737. Eadbert, or Egbert; retired to a monastery.
757. Oswulf, or Osulf; slain in a sedition.
759. Edilwald, or Mollo; slain by Alred.
765. Alred, Alfed, or Alured; deposed.

774. Ethelred, son of Mollo; expelled.
778. Elwald, or Celwold; deposed and slain.
789. Osred, son of Alred; died.
790. Ethelred restored; afterward slain.
794. Erdulf, or Arduif; deposed.
804. Alfwold.
805. Erdulf restored.
809. Eanred.
841. Kingdom annexed by EGBERT.

EAST ANGLES. [*Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Ely.*]

- 571 or 575. Uffa; a noble German.
578. Titilus, or Titalus, son of Uffa.
599. Redwald, son of Titilus; the greatest prince of the East Angles.
624. Erpwald, Eorpwald, or Eordwald.
627. Richbert.
629. Sigebert, half-brother to Erpwald.
632. Egfrid, or Egric, cousin to Sigebert.
635. Anna, or Annas; a just ruler; killed.
654. Ethelric, or Ethelhere; slain in battle.
655. Ethelwald, his brother.
664. Aldulf, or Aldwulf.
718. Seired, or Ethelred.
746. Alphwulf.
749. Beorna and Ethelred, jointly.
758. Beorna alone.
761. Ethelred.
790. Ethelbert, or Ethelbryht; treacherously put to death in Mercia in 793, when Offa, king of Mercia, overran the country, which was finally subdued by EGBERT.

MERCIA. [*Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford, Worcester, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Leicester, Bucks, Northampton, Notts, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutland, Huntingdon, and part of Herts.*]

586. Crida, or Cridda, a noble chieftain.
593. [Interregnum—Ceolric].
597. Wibba, a valiant prince, his son.
615. Ceorl, or Cheorl, nephew of Wibba.
626. Penda; fierce and cruel; killed in battle.
655. Penda, son of Penda; killed to make way for
656. Wulfhere (brother): he slew his two sons with his own hand.
675. Ethelred; became a monk.
704. Cenred, Cendred, or Kendred; became a monk at Rome.
709. Ceolred, Celred, or Chelred, son of Ethelred.
716. Ethelbald; slain in a mutiny by one of his own chieftains, his successor, after a defeat in battle.
755. Beornred, or Bernred; himself slain.
" Offa; he formed the great dike on the borders of Wales known by his name.
794. Egfrid, or Egferth, son of Offa; died suddenly.
Cennulf, Cenwulf, or Kenulf; slain.
519. Kenelm, or Cennelm, a minor; reigned five months; killed by his sister Quendreda, from the hope of reigning.—*Hume.*
" Ceolwulf, uncle to Kenelm; expelled.
821. Beornulf; killed by his own subjects.
823. Ludecan; a valiant ruler; slain.
825. Withlafa, or Wiglaf.
838. Berthulf, or Bertulf.
862. Burhred, or Burdred.
874. Ceolwulf; deposed by the Danes, 877.
[The kingdom merged into that of England.]

BRITISH AMERICA comprises Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, Labrador, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island. Population about 3,334,000. Delegates from the first six provinces met at Quebec on Oct. 10, 1864, and on Oct. 30 agreed to the basis of a federal union, with the queen as the executive (represented by the governor general), a Legislative Council of 96 members for life, and a House of Commons of 194 members. The project has been transmitted to lay before Parliament, and the secretary for the colonies, Mr. Cardwell, expressed his approval of the plan, Dec. 8, 1864. The plan was opposed by New Brunswick, March 7, 1865. Messrs. Cartier and Galt came to England in April, 1865, to advocate the project, and were well received.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE was established by Sir David Brewster, Sir R. I. Murchison, etc., in 1831. Professor John Phillips was secretary till 1868. It holds annual meetings; the first of which was held at York on Sept. 27, 1831. One of its main objects is "to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science with each other." It appoints commissions and makes pecuniary grants for scientific research; publishes annually a volume containing Reports of the proceedings. Kew Observatory was presented to the association by the queen in 1849.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (N. America). In June, 1888, news came to California that in April gold had been found in abundance on the main land of North America, a little to the north and east of Vancouver's Island. A great influx of gold-diggers (in a few weeks above 50,000) from all parts was the consequence. Mr. Douglas, governor of Vancouver's Island, evinced much ability in preserving order. The territory, with adjacent islands, was made a British colony with the above title, and placed under Mr. Douglas. The colony was nominated and the government settled by 21 & 25 Vic., c. 99 (Ang., 1858), and a bishop nominated in 1859.—For a dispute in July, 1859, see *United States*.

BRITISH LEGION, raised by Lord John Hay, Col. De Lacy Evans, and others, to assist Queen Isabella of Spain against the Carlists in 1835, defeated them at Hernani May 8, 1836, and at St. Sebastian's Oct. 1.

BRITISH MUSEUM, originated with the grant by Parliament (April 5, 1753) of £20,000 to the daughters of Sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library, and vast collection of the productions of nature and art, which had cost him £50,000. The library contained 50,000 volumes and valuable MSS., and 99,352 articles of virtu enumerated in the catalogue. Montagu House was obtained by government as a place for their reception. The museum was opened in 1759, and has since been enormously increased by gifts, bequests, and purchases; by the Cottonian, Harleian, and other libraries; by the Townley marbles (in 1812); by the Elgin marbles (1816); by the Lycian marbles obtained by Sir C. Fellows (1842-6); by the Assyrian antiquities collected by Mr. Austin Layard between 1847 and 1850; by the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus (now Budrum), including remains of the celebrated tomb of Mausolus, by Mr. C. T. Newton (Nov., 1848); and by antiquities from Carthage (1860), Cyrene, Rhodes, and the Farnese palace (1864). George II. presented the royal library in 1757; and in 1823, George IV. presented the library collected at Buckingham House by George III., consisting of 66,250 volumes, and about 19,000 pamphlets. In 1840 the Right Hon. Thos. Grenville bequeathed to the museum his library, consisting of 20,340 volumes. Great additions to, and improvements in, the buildings have since been made, independently of the annual grant.* The fine iron railing inclosing the frontage was completed in 1852. The magnificent reading-room, erected by Mr. Sydney Smirke, according to a plan by Mr. Antonio Panizzi, the librarian, at a cost of about £150,000, was opened to the public May 18, 1857. The height of the dome is 106 feet, and the diameter 140 feet. The room contains about 80,000 volumes, and accommodates 800 readers.—The daily increasing library contained in 1890 above 562,000 volumes, exclusive of tracts, MSS., etc. In 1861 the incorporation of the four library catalogues into one alphabet began—three copies being made. The proposed separation of the antiquarian, literary, and scientific collections was disapproved by a commission in 1860; and a bill to remove the natural history collections to South Kensington was rejected by the Commons on May 19, 1863. A refreshment-room for readers was opened Nov. 21, 1864. Mr. Panizzi resigned his office in 1865.

BRITISH PORTRAIT GALLERY. See *National*, etc.

BRITTANY, or BRETAGNE (N. W. France), the ancient Armorica, *which see*. It formed part of the kingdom of the Franks.

Nomenoi revolts and becomes the first count..... 841
Geoffroy I., the first duke..... 993
Alan V., 1033; Conan II..... 1040
Hoel V., 1066; Alan VI..... 1084
Conan III..... 1113
Hoel VI. expelled; Geoffroy of Anjou elected duke, 1155
Conan IV. duke, 1186; on the death of Geoffroy, cedes Brittany to Henry II. of England, and betroths his daughter Constance to Henry's son Geoffroy (both infants)..... 1159
Geoffroy succeeds, 1171; killed at a tournament..... 1185
His son Arthur murdered by his uncle John of England; his daughter Eleanor imprisoned at Bristol (for 89 years)..... 1202
Alice, daughter of Constance, and her second husband, Guy de Thours, proclaimed duchess, 1308; marries Peter of Dreux, made duke..... 1313
John I. duke, 1287; John II..... 1286
John III., 1313; dies without issue..... 1341
The succession disputed between John of Montfort (John IV.), supported by Edward of England,

and Charles of Blois, made duke by Philip VI. of France. John is made prisoner; his wife, Jane, besieged at Hennebbonne, holds out, and is relieved by the English, 1348; John of Montfort dies..... 1345

Charles of Blois defeated and slain at Auray, Sept. 29; John V., son of Montfort, duke..... 1364
John VI. duke, 1399; Francis I..... 1449
Peter II., 1450; Arthur III..... 1457

Francis II., 1488; takes part with the Orleansists in France; defeated at St. Aubin, July 28, 1488; he dies in 1498; his heiress, Anne, compelled to marry Charles VIII., who annexes Brittany to France..... 1491

Brittany held by the Spaniards, 1591; recovered by Henry IV..... 1594

The Bretons take part in the Vendean insurrection (see *La Vendée*) in..... 1791

BROCADE, a silken stuff, variegated with gold or silver, and enriched with flowers and figures, originally made by the Chinese; the manufacture was established at Lyons in 1767.

BROCOLI was brought to England from Italy in the 17th century.

BROKERS, both of money and merchandise, were known early in England. See *Appraisers*. They are licensed, and their dealings regulated by law in 1695-6, 1816, and 1826. The dealings of stock-brokers were regulated in 1719, 1738, and 1739, and subsequently. See *Pawnbrokers*.

BROMINE (from the Greek *bromos*, a stink), a poisonous volatile liquid element discovered in salt water by M. Balard in 1826. It is found in combination with metals and mineral waters, but not as yet in the free state.

BRONZE was known to the ancients, some of whose bronze statues, vessels, etc., are in the British Museum. The bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV., 1699, in the Place Vendôme at Paris (demolished Aug. 10, 1792), the most colossal ever made: it contained 60,000 lbs. Bronze is composed of copper and tin, with sometimes a little zinc and lead.—*Vra*.

BROUGHAM. This popular vehicle is said to have been invented in 1839, and received its name in consequence of its adoption by Lord Brougham soon after.

BROWN, FORT, a work partly completed by the Americans on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, in the spring of 1846, and commanded by Major Brown, in honor of whom it was named. It was cannonaded from Matamoras on the 2d of May, 1846. Major Brown was mortally wounded. General Taylor marched from Point Isabel to its relief, which was afforded after a cannonade and bombardment of 160 hours. This was the opening of hostilities between the United States and Mexico. See *Mexican War*.

BROWNIAN MOTION. So called from Robert Brown, the celebrated botanist, who, in 1827, by the aid of the microscope, observed in drops of dew a motion of minute particles which at first was attributed to rudimentary life, but was afterward decided to be due to currents occasioned by inequalities of temperature and evaporation.

BROWNISTS (afterward called Barrowists), the first Independents (*which see*), began with Robert Brown, a schoolmaster in Southwark, about 1580. In 1592 there were said to be 20,000 Brownists. Henry Pénry, Henry Barrow, and other Brownists, were cruelly executed for alleged sedition, May 29, 1598.

BROWNSTOWN (Mich.), 26 miles below Detroit. Here 200 Ohio volunteers, under Major Van Horne, were defeated by some British and Indians on the 4th of August, 1812. The Americans lost 17 killed and eight wounded.

BRUCE'S TRAVELS. James Bruce, the "Abyssinian Traveler," set out in June, 1768, to discover the source of the Nile. Proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the desert to the Red Sea, and, arriving at Jeddah, passed some months in Arabia Felix, and after various detentions reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, in Feb., 1770. On Nov. 14th, 1770, he obtained a sight of the sources of the Blue Nile. He returned to England in 1773, and died in 1794.

BRUGES, Belgium, in the 7th century was capital of Flanders, and in the 13th and 14th centuries had become almost the commercial metropolis of the world. It suffered much through an insurrection in 1483, and the consequent repression. It was incorporated with France in 1794, with the Netherlands in 1814, and with Belgium in 1830.

* The total expenditure by the government on the British Museum for the year ending March 31, 1860, was £78,448; 1861, £92,718; 1864, £98,500; the number of visitors to the general collection in 1861 (exhibition year), 2,494,754; in 1858, 517,893; in 1859 (exhibition year), 665,007; in 1863, 440,301.

BRUNSWICK CLUBS, established to maintain the house of Hanover and the Protestant ascendancy in Church and State, began in England at Maldstone, Sept. 13, 1823; in Ireland at the Rotunda in Dublin, Nov. 4, same year. Other cities formed similar clubs.

BRUNSWICK, HOUSE OF. The duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, was conquered by Charlemagne, and governed afterward by counts and dukes. Albert-Azzo, marquis of Italy and lord of Este, died in 1053, and left by his wife Cunegonde (the heiress of Guelfph, duke of Carinthia in Bavaria), a son, Guelfph, who was invited into Germany by Imtiza, his mother-in-law, and invested with all the possessions of his wife's step-father, Guelfph of Bavaria. (See *Bavaria*.) His descendant, Henry the Lion, married Maud, daughter of Henry II. of England, and is always looked upon as the founder of the Brunswick family. His dominions were very extensive; but, having refused to assist the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in a war against Pope Alexander III., through the emperor's resentment he was proscribed at the Diet at Wurtzburg in 1180. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho, from whom it descended the family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony to Bernard Ascanius, founder of the house of Anhalt; and his other territories to different persons. On this he retired to England; but, at the intercession of Henry II., Brunswick and Luneburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick in 1409 divided into several branches. Brunswick was included by Napoleon in the kingdom of Westphalia in 1806, but was restored to the duke in 1815.—Population of the duchy of Brunswick in 1858, 273,400; 1862, 292,400.

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK

- 1130. Henry the Lion, succeeded by
- 1195. Henry the Long and William (sons).
- 1213. Otho I. (son of William).
- 1252. Albert I. (son of preceding).
- 1273. Albert II. (son).
- 1318. Otho, Magnus I., and Ernest (sons).
- 1368. Magnus II. (Torquatus) (son of Magnus I.)

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL

First Branch.

- 1409. Henry I. (son of Magnus II.)
- 1416. William I. and Henry II. (sons).
- 1432. Frederick and William } sons of William I.
- 1495. Henry III. and Eric.
- 1514. Henry IV. (son of Henry II.)
- 1548. Julius (son of preceding).
- 1589. Henry-Julius (son).
- 1613. Frederick-Ulric (son) died without issue.

Second Branch.

- 1634. Augustus (son of Henry of Luneburg).
- 1636. Rodolph-Augustus; who associated his next brother, Anthony-Ulric, in the government, from 1636; died, 1704.
- 1704. Anthony-Ulric now ruled alone; became a Roman Catholic in 1710; died in 1714.
- 1714. Augustus-William (son).
- 1731. Lewis-Rodolph (brother).
- 1735. Ferdinand-Albert, duke of Brunswick-Bevern, married Antoinette-Amelia, daughter of Lewis-Rodolph, and succeeded him.
- 1735. Charles (son).
- 1730. Charles-William-Ferdinand (son): a great general (served under his uncle Ferdinand in the Seven Years' War, 1756-1763); married Princess Augusta of England; was killed at the battle of Auerstadt, Oct. 14, 1806; succeeded by his fourth son (his elder sons being blind, abdicated).
- 1806. William-Frederick, whose reign may be dated from the battle of Leipzig in Oct., 1813; fell at Quatre-Bras, commanding the *avantgarde* under the Duke of Wellington, June 16, 1815; succeeded by his eldest son,
- 1815. Charles-Frederick-William; assumed government Oct. 30, 1823. [Revolution at Brunswick; the duke retires to England, Sept. 7, 1830.]
- 1830. William-Augustus-Louis, brother; born April 23, 1806; succeeded provisionally, Sept. 7, 1830; and, on the demand of the Germanic diet, definitively, April 23, 1831; the present duke; *unmarried*. (His magnificent palace was destroyed by fire, Feb. 24, 1865.)

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBOURG

- 1409. Bernard (son of Magnus II., duke of Brunswick. See above).
- 1434. Otho and Frederick (his sons).
- 1478. Henry (son of Otho).
- 1532. Ernest I. (son of Otho.) His sons were

1546. Henry (founder of second branch of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel) and William, whose seven sons cast lots to determine who should marry. The lot fell on Gzomox, sixth son. Four of the brothers reigned, viz.:

- 1592. Ernest II.
- 1611. Christian. } no issue.
- 1638. Augustus.
- 1686. Frederick II.
- 1648. Christian-Lewis (son of the George above-mentioned).
- 1665. George-William (brother of Christian-Lewis), dies in 1706, leaving as heiress SOPHIA-DOROTHEA, his daughter, who married in 1682 her cousin, Prince GEORGE-Lewis of Hanover, afterward George I. of England (son of Ernest of Hanover, youngest son of the above-mentioned George).

(See *Hanover and England*.)

BRUNSWICK THEATRE, Well Street, London, was built to replace the Royalty, burnt down April 11, 1826. It was opened Feb. 25, 1828. On the 29th the building was destroyed by the falling in of the walls, due to too much weight being attached to the heavy iron roof. Fortunately, the catastrophe happened in the day time (during a rehearsal of Guy Mannering), and only twelve persons perished.

BRUSSELS, once capital of Austrian Brabant, now of Belgium (since 1831), was founded by St. Gery, of Cambray, in the 7th century. It is celebrated for its fine lace, camlets, and tapestry. The *Hôtel de Ville* has a turret 364 feet in height, and on its top is a copper figure of St. Michael, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. See *Belgium*.

Bombarded by Marshal Villerot, 14 churches and 4000 houses destroyed..... Aug., 1695
Taken by the French, 1746; and by Dumouriez..... 1792
The revolution commences..... Aug. 25, 1830
The costly furniture of 16 houses demolished in consequence of a display of attachment to the house of Orange..... April 5, 1834
Maritime conference to obtain uniform meteorological observations held here..... 1853
International philanthropic congress meet, Sept., 1856
International association for social science meet, Sept. 22-5, 1863

BRUTTIUM (now Calabria Ultra), S. Italy. The Brutians and Lucanians defeated and slew Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 339 B.C. They were conquered by Rome, 277 B.C.

BUBBLE COMPANIES. See *Companies, Law's Bubble*, and *South Sea Bubble*.

BUCCANEERS,* piratical adventurers, chiefly French, English, and Dutch, who commenced their depredations on the Spaniards of America soon after the latter had taken possession of that continent and the West Indies. Their numbers were much increased by a twelve years' truce between the Spaniards and Dutch in 1696, when many of the discharged sailors joined the buccaneers, and extended the range of their ravages. The first levy of ship-money in England in 1635 was to defray the expense of chasing these pirates. The principal commanders of the first buccaneers were Montbar, Lolonois, Basco, and Morgan, said to have murdered thousands and plundered millions. The expedition of Van Horn, of Ostend, was undertaken in 1693; that of Gramont in 1695; and that of Pointe in 1697.

BUCENTAUR, the vessel in which the Doge of Venice used to proceed to wed the Adriatic, from the 12th to the 18th century.

BUCHAREST (in Wallachia). Preliminaries of peace were ratified at this place between Russia and Turkey, it being stipulated that the Pruth should be the frontier of the two empires; signed May 23, 1812. The subsequent war between these powers altered many of the provisions of this treaty. Bucharest was occupied by the Russians, Turks, and Austrians successively in the Crimean War. The last quitted it in 1856.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, the London residence of the sovereign. Old Buckingham House was built on the "Mulberry Gardens," by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in 1708. In 1761 it was bought by George III., who in 1778 settled it on his queen, Charlotte. She made it her town residence; and here all

* Raynal asserts that the name is derived from a Caribbee word *buccan*, signifying the place where the native savages dried their food by smoke; a custom necessarily adopted by the pirates from their mode of life.

her children, except the eldest, were born. Here were married the Duke of York and Princess Frederica of Prussia, in 1791; the Duke of Gloucester and Princess Mary, 1816; the Prince of Hesse-Homburg and Princess Elizabeth, 1818; and the Duke of Cambridge and Princess of Hesse the same year. The house was pulled down in 1825, and the present palace commenced on its site. After an expenditure of nearly a million sterling it was completed, and occupied by Queen Victoria, July 13, 1837. Farther improvements were made in 1863. The marble arch, taken down from the exterior of this palace, was re-erected at Cumberland Gate, Hyde Park, March 29, 1851.

BUCKLERS, used in single combat, are said to have been invented by Prætorius and Acræius of Argos, about 1370 B.C. When Lucius Papirius defeated the Samnites, he took from them bucklers of gold and silver, 309 B.C. The light cuirass of the horse-soldiers called cuirassiers is something akin to the ancient buckler.

BUCKLES were first worn instead of shoe-strings in the reign of Charles II., and soon became fashionable and expensive from the richness of their material; about 1791 they had fallen out of use. Buckles continue to be used in court dress and by persons of rank in most countries of Europe.

BUDA, on the Danube, once called the Key of Christendom, is, in conjunction with Pesth, the capital of Hungary. It was taken by Charlemagne in 799, and sacked by Solymán II. after the battle of Mohatz, when the Hungarian king, Louis, was killed, and 500,000 of his subjects carried away captives, 1526. Buda was sacked a second time, when the inhabitants were put to the sword, and Hungary was annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1541. Retaken by the Imperialists under the Duke of Lorraine, and the Mohammedans delivered up to the fury of the soldiers, 1686. It suffered much in 1849-50. See *Hungary*.

BUDDHISM, the religion (formerly of India, and now of a large part of Asia beyond the Ganges and Japan) from which Brahminism is said to be derived. Buddha (also Bud, Bot, and Poot), or the Wise, flourished about 1000 or 800 B.C. The Buddhists believe the soul is an emanation from God, and that if it continue virtuous, it will return to him on the death of the body; but if not so, that it will undergo various degrees and changes of abode. Buddhism was expelled from India about A.D. 966.

BUDE LIGHT (so named from Bude in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, its inventor) consists of two or more concentric argand gas-burners, one rising above another, which produce a most brilliant flame, like the petals of a rose. The illuminating powers were increased by subjecting to the action of the flame manganese, etc., in order to produce oxygen and hydrogen gas. The patent was issued in 1841.

BUENA VISTA, BATTLE OF. This important conflict took place on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847. Taylor, with only about 5000 men (500 of them regulars), was compelled to confront a Mexican army of 20,000, under General Santa Anna, not far from San Luis Potosí. There was slight skirmishing on the 22d, but on the morning of the 23d a terrible battle opened. The conflict was a fierce and bloody one. The Americans held the field, and that night the Mexicans withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded behind. The Americans lost 267 killed, 456 wounded, and 23 missing. The Mexicans lost almost 2000. They left 500 of their comrades dead on the field. See *Mexican War*.

BUENOS AYRES, a republic of S. America. The country was explored by Sebastián Cabot in 1526, and the capital founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza in 1535. In 1585 the city was rebuilt and recolonized, after several abandonments. Population in 1860 about 350,000.

A British fleet and army, under Sir Home Popham and General Beresford, take the city with slight resistance, June 27; it is retaken Aug. 12. . . . 1806
Monte Video taken by storm by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Feb. 3; evacuated July 7. . . . 1807
General Whitelock and 8000 British enter Buenos Ayres; severely repulsed. . . . July 5, 1807
Independence of the province declared. . . . July 19, 1816
Recognized as forming part of the Argentine Confederation. . . . Feb., 1822
[A prey to civil war through the violent intrigues of Rosas, Oribe, Urquiza, and others, for many years.]
Oribe defeated by General Urquiza, to whom Buenos Ayres capitulates. . . . Feb. 3, 1852

Rosas flees; arrives at Plymouth. . . . April 25, 1853
Urquiza deposed, Sept. 10; invests the city; after some successes he retires. . . . Dec., "
Buenos Ayres secedes from the Argentine Confederation, and is recognized as an independent state; the first governor, Dr. D. Pastor Obligado, elected. . . . Oct. 12, 1863
Dr. Valentín Alsina elected governor. . . . May, 1867
War breaks out; Urquiza, general of the forces of the Argentine Confederation, has an indecisive conflict with the Buenos Ayres General Mitre, . . . Oct. 23, 1859

A treaty signed, by which Buenos Ayres is reunited with the Argentine Confederation. . . . Nov. 11, "
Fresh contests: Mitre defeats Urquiza in an almost bloodless contest at Pavón; Urquiza retires. . . . Sept. 17, 1861

BUFFOONS were originally mountebanks in the Roman theatres. Their shows were discouraged by Domitian, and abolished by Trajan, 98. See *Jesters*.

BUILDING. In early times men dwelt in caves; wood and clay were the first building materials. Building with stone was early among the Tyrians; in England it may be referred to Benedict the monk, about 670. In Ireland a castle was built of stone at Tuam by the King of Connaught in 1161; and it was "so new and uncommon as to be called the *Wonderful Castle*." Building with brick was introduced by the Romans into their provinces. Alfred encouraged it in England in 886. It was adopted by the Earl of Arundel about 1598, London being then almost wholly built of wood. See *Architecture*.

BULGARIA, anciently Mesia, now part of European Turkey. The Bulgarians were a Slavonian tribe, who harassed the Eastern empire and Italy from 469 to 679, when they established a kingdom. They defeated Justinian II., 687; but were subdued, after several conflicts, by the Emperor Basil, in 1018, who, in 1014, having taken 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners, caused their eyes to be put out, leaving one eye only to every hundredth man, to enable him to conduct his countrymen home. The kingdom was re-established in 1098, but, after many changes, it was conquered and annexed to the Ottoman Empire about 1391. In Jan., 1861, it was stated that the Bulgarians had seceded from the Greek to the Roman Church.

BULL, or EDICT OF THE POPE. The bulla is properly the seal, either of gold, silver, lead, or wax. On one side the heads of Peter and Paul, and on the other the name of the pope, and year of his pontificate. A bull against heresy was issued by Gregory IX. in 1251. Pius V. published a bull against Elizabeth, April 25, 1570; in 1671 bulls were forbidden to be promulgated in England. The bull *Unigenitus* against the Jansenists was issued by Clement XI. in 1713. The Golden Bull of the Emperor Charles IV., so called from its golden seal, was made the fundamental law of the German Empire at the Diet of Nuremberg, 1366.

BULL-BAITING, or BULL FIGHTING, a sport somewhat equivalent to the fights of the gladiators among the Romans, still exists in Spain, where the ladies are among the spectators. It is recorded as being an amusement at Stamford so early as the reign of John, 1209. Bull-running was a sport at Tutbury in 1874. In the *Sports of England* we read of the "Easter fierce hunts, when foaming boars fought for their heads, and lusty bulls and huge bears were baited with dogs;" and near the *Chink*, London, was the Paris, or Bear Garden, so celebrated in the time of Elizabeth for the exhibition of bear-baiting, then a fashionable amusement. A bill to abolish bull-baiting was thrown out in the Commons, chiefly through the influence of the late Mr. Windham, who made a singular speech in favor of the custom, May 24, 1802. It was made illegal in 1835. See *Cruelty to Animals*. Bull-fights were introduced into Spain about 1280; abolished there, "except for pious and patriotic purposes," in 1784. In June, 1853, ninety-nine bulls were killed at bull-fights at Madrid. There was a bull-fight at Lisbon, at Campo de Santa Anna, attended by 10,000 spectators, on Sunday, June 14, 1840.

BULLETS of stone were in use, 1514. Iron ones are mentioned in the *Fœdera*, 1550. Lead bullets were made before the close of the 16th century. The cannon-ball in some Eastern countries was long of stone.—*Ashé*. The conoidal cup rifle-ball was invented by Capt. Minie about 1833; a modification of this (conoidal, but without cup), by Mr. Pritchett (1853), is used with the Enfield rifle. Other bullets have been since devised.

BULL RUN BATTLES. See *Manassas*.

BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY, ratified July 4, 1850, by which Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer on behalf of the British, and Mr. Clayton on behalf of the American government, declared that neither would obtain exclusive control over the proposed ship canal through Central America, or erect any fortification on any part of the country. Disputes afterward arose with respect to this treaty and the connection of Great Britain with the Mosquito territory (*which see*), which were settled in 1857.

BUNKER'S HILL, BATTLE OF (near Boston), was an engagement between American and British troops on the 17th of June, 1775. The former were commanded by Colonel Prescott and General Putnam, and the latter by General William Howe. The British loss, in killed and wounded, was 1054; that of the Americans, 450. Although the Americans were driven from their position after their powder was exhausted, and the triumph of arms was with the British, the moral effect of this first battle of the Americans, and the immense loss to the enemy, made it equivalent to a victory for the Republicans. On the ground where the hottest of the battle was fought, a granite obelisk, 220 feet in height, has been erected in commemoration of the event at a cost of \$100,000, raised by voluntary subscription. The corner-stone was laid by General Lafayette, when the guest of the United States in 1825. It was completed in July, 1842.

BURGESSES, from the French *Bourgeois*, a distinction coeval in England with its corporations. They were called to Parliament in England, 1266; in Scotland in 1323; and in Ireland about 1365. Burgesses to be resident in the places they represented in Parliament, 1 Hen. V. (1413). During the colonial period the House of Representatives of Virginia was called the House of Burgesses. See *Borough*.

BURGLARY is *breaking into* an occupied house in the night, and in the United States is punished by imprisonment for terms ranging in the different states, and with the degree of atrocity proved. It was a capital offense in England until 1829. Formerly, he who convicted a burglar was exempted from parish offices, 1699; Statute of Rewards, 5 Anne, 1706; and 6 Geo. I., 1730. Receivers of stolen plate and other goods to be transported, 10 Geo. III., 1770. Persons having upon them picklock-keys, etc., to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, 13 Geo. III., 1772-73. The laws with respect to burglary were amended by Mr. (afterward Sir Robert) Peel's acts between 1828 and 1829.

BURGOS (Spain), the burial-place of the Cid, 1099. Lord Wellington entered Burgos on Sept. 19, after the battle of Salamanca (fought July 22, 1812). The castle was besieged by the British and allied army, but the siege was abandoned Oct. 21, same year. The fortifications were blown up by the French, June 12, 1813.

BURGUNDY, a large province in France, derives its name from the Burgundians, a Gothic tribe who overran Gaul in 476, but were driven out by the Emperor Probus; they returned in 287, and were defeated by Maximian. In 418 they established a Kingdom, comprising the present Burgundy, large parts of Switzerland, with Alsace, Savoy, Provence, etc. Gondicar, their leader, was the first king.—The second kingdom, consisting of a part of the first, began with Gontran, son of Clotaire I. of France, in 561. The kingdom of Arles, Provence, and Transjurance Burgundy were formed out of the old kingdom.—In 877 Charles the Bald made his brother-in-law Richard the first Duke of Burgundy. In 988, Hugh the Great, count of Paris, founder of the house of Capet, obtained the duchy. His descendant, Henry, on becoming King of France, conferred it on his brother Robert, in whose family it remained till the death of Philippe de Rouvre, without issue, in 1361. In 1363, King John of France made his fourth son, Philip, duke, who greatly enlarged his dominions by marrying the heiress of Louls, count of Flanders, Artois, etc. (See *Austria and Germany*.) 1363. Philip the Bold.

1404. John the Fearless (son), joined English invading France; supposed to have been privy to the assassination of the Duke of Orleans in 1407; was himself assassinated at Montreuil, in the presence of the dauphin, Sept., 1419.

1419. Philip the Good (son), the most powerful duke in the world; married to Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV.

1467. Charles the Bold: killed in an engagement with the Swiss, before Nancy, Jan. 4, 1477.

1477. Mary (daughter); married August, 1477, to Maximilian of Austria; died March 27, 1482.

1479. Louis XI. annexed Burgundy to France. The other dominions fell to Austria.

BURIALS. Abraham buried Sarah at Machpelah, 1800 B.C., Gen. xxiii. Places of burial were consecrated under Pope Calixtus I. in A.D. 210.—*Eusebius*. The Greeks had their burial-places at a distance from their towns; the Romans near the highways; hence the necessity for inscriptions. The first Christian burial-place, it is said, was instituted in 596; burial in cities, 749; in consecrated places, 750; in church-yards, 753. Many of the early Christians are buried in the catacombs at Rome. See *Catacombs*. Vaults were erected in chancels first at Canterbury, 1075. Woolen shrouds were used in England, 1666. Linen scarfs were introduced at funerals in Ireland, 1729; and woolen shrouds used, 1738. Burials were taxed, 1695; again, 1738. The acts relating to metropolitan burials were passed 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1857. See *Cemeteries*. Parochial registers of burials, births, and marriages were instituted in England by Cromwell, lord Essex, about 1558.—*Stow*. A tax was enacted on burials in England—for the burial of a duke, £50, and for that of a common person, 4s.—under Will. III., 1695, and Geo. III., 1738. See *Bills of Mortality*.

BURKING, a new species of murder, committed in Britain, thus named from Burke, the first known criminal by whom it was perpetrated. His victims were killed by pressure or other modes of suffocation, and the bodies, which exhibited no marks of violence, were sold to the surgeons for dissection. He was executed at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1793. A monster named Bishop was apprehended in Nov., 1831, and executed in London, Dec. 5, with Williams, one of his accomplices, for the murder of a poor friendless Italian boy named Carlo Ferrari. They confessed to this and other similar murders.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS. Here a fierce contest took place between the British and American forces, June 6, 1812. The British carried the Heights.

BURMESE, or BIRMAN EMPIRE, founded in the middle of the 18th century by Alaung, the first sovereign of the present dynasty. England's first dispute with this formidable power in 1795 was amicably adjusted by General Erskine. Hostilities were commenced by the British in 1824, and they took Rangoon on May 11. The fort and pagoda of Syriam were taken in 1825. After a short armistice, hostilities were renewed, Dec. 1, same year, and pursued until the successive victories of the British led to the cession of Arracan, and to the signature of peace, Feb. 24, 1826. For the events of this war, and of the war in 1851, see *India*. Pegu was annexed to the British Indian empire, Dec. 20, 1852. The war ended June 20, 1853.

BURNING ALIVE was inflicted among the Romans, Jews, and other nations, on the betrayers of counsels, incendiaries, and for incest. The Britons punished heinous crimes by burning alive in wicker-baskets. See *Stonehenge*.—This punishment was countenanced by bulls of the pope; and witches suffered in this manner. See *Witches*. Many persons have been burned alive on account of religious principles. The first sufferer was Sir William Sawtre, parish priest of St. Osyth, London, 8 Hen. IV., Feb. 9, 1401. In the reign of Mary numbers were burned; among others, Ridley, bishop of London, Latimer, bishop of Rochester, and Crammer, archbishop of Canterbury, at Oxford in 1555 and 1556. Bartholomew Leggatt and Edward Wightman were burned for heresy in 1612, by warrant of James I.

BURNING THE DEAD was practiced among the Greeks and Romans, and the poet Homer gives descriptions of it. It was very general about 1225 B.C., and was revived by Sylla about 78 B.C. It is still practiced in parts of the East Indies. Its revival has been advocated within a few years in the United States, Great Britain, and France. See *Suites, Barrocs*.

BURNING-GLASS AND CONCAVE MIRRORS. Their power was known to Archimedes, and it is even asserted that by their aid he burnt a fleet in the harbor of Syracuse, 214 B.C.; their powers were increased by Setialla; Tschirnhausen, 1680; Buffon, 1747; and Parker and others more recently. The following experiments were made about 1800, with Mr. Parker's lens or burning mirror, which cost £700, and is said to have been the largest ever made. It was sold to Captain Mackenzie, who took it to China, and left it at Peking.

* It is computed that during the three years of Mary's reign there were 371 persons brought to the stake, besides those who were punished by imprisonment, fines, and confiscations. Among those who suffered by fire were 2 bishops, 21 clergymen, 8 lay gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants, and laborers, 55 women, and 4 children. The principal agents of the queen were the Bishops Gardiner and Bonner. The latter is said to have derived a savage pleasure from witnessing the torture of the sufferers.

Substances fused.	Weight.	Time.
Pure gold.....	20 grains	4 seconds.
Silver.....	20 "	8 "
Copper.....	33 "	20 "
Platina.....	10 "	3 "
Cast iron (a cube).....	10 "	3 "
Steel.....	10 "	12 "
A topaz.....	8 "	45 "
An emerald.....	9 "	25 "
A crystal pebble.....	7 "	6 "
Flint.....	10 "	30 "
Cornelian.....	10 "	75 "
Pumice stone.....	10 "	24 "

Green wood takes fire instantaneously; water boils immediately; bones are calcined; and things not capable of melting at once become red-hot, like iron.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Suffolk, named from St. Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was murdered by the Danes in 870, and buried here, and to whom its magnificent abbey was founded. It shares with Runnymede the honor of producing Magna Charta in 1215, it having been prepared here by the barons in 1214. Henry VI. summoned a Parliament in 1447, when Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned, and died here, it is supposed by poison. It was almost consumed by fire in 1608, and was desolated by plague in 1696.

BURYING ALIVE. A mode of death adopted in Boeotia, where Creon ordered Antigone, the sister of Polyneices, to be buried alive, 1225 B.C. The Roman vestals were subjected to it for any levity that excited suspicion of their chastity. The vestals buried alive on a charge of incontinence were Minutia, 337 B.C.; Sextilla, 274 B.C.; Cornelia, A.D. 92. Lord Bacon gives instances of the resurrection of persons who had been buried alive; the famous Duns Scotus is of the number. The two assassins of Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, were sentenced to be immured in brick walls built around them up to their chins, and to be supplied with food in this species of torture until they died, Oct., 1881.

BUSACO, or **BEZACO** (Portugal). Here the British, under Lord Wellington, repulsed the French army, commanded by Massena, Sept. 27, 1810; the latter losing one general and 1000 men killed, two generals and about 8000 men wounded, and several hundred prisoners; the loss of the Allies did not exceed 1800. The British retreated to the lines of Torres Vedras, and the two armies remained in sight of each other to the end of the year.

BUSHEL. This measure was ordered to contain eight gallons of wheat, 12 Henry VIII., 1520; the legal Winchester bushel was regulated 9 Will. III., 1697; the imperial corn bushel of 2218.192 cubic inches is to the Winchester of 2150.42 as 82 to 81. Regulated by act 5 Geo. IV., June, 1824, which act came into operation Jan. 1, 1826. The same in the United States.

BUSHIRE (on the Persian Gulf), attacked by sea by Sir H. Leake and by land by General Stalker, was taken Dec. 10, 1856. The place proved stronger than was expected, and was bravely defended. Brigadier Stopford and Col. Malet were killed in a previous attack on the fort at Reshire, Dec. 9. The loss of the British was four officers killed and one wounded; five men killed and thirty-five wounded.

BUSTS. This mode of preserving the remembrance of the human features is the same with the *hermes* of the Greeks. Lysistratus, the statuary, was the inventor of moulds, from which he cast wax figures, 528 B.C. — *Pliny*. Busts from the face in plaster of Paris were first taken by Andrea Verrochi, about A.D. 1466. Smaller busts and statuettes are now accurately produced from larger ones by machinery.

BUTE ADMINISTRATION. John, earl of Bute, tutor of Prince George (afterward George III.), obtained great influence over him. His administration

formed in May, 1762; resigned April, 1763. It was severely attacked by Junius and John Wilkes.

John, earl of Bute, *First Lord of the Treasury*.
Sir Francis Dashwood, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.
Lord Grenville, *President of the Council*.
Duke of Bedford, *Privy Seal*.
Earl of Halifax, *Admiralty*.
Earl of Egremont and George Grenville, *Secretaries of State*.

Lord Ligonier, *Ordnance*.

Henry Fox, afterward Lord Holland, *Paymaster of the Forces*.

Viscount Barrington, *Treasurer of the Navy*.

Lord Sandys, *First Lord of Trade*.

Duke of Marlborough, Earl Talbot, Lord Huntingdon, Lord North, etc.

BUTTER. It was late before the Greeks had any notion of butter, and by the early Romans it was used only as a medicine—never as food. The Christians of Egypt burnt butter in their lamps instead of oil in the 3d century. Butter forming an important article of commerce as well as food in Great Britain, various statutes have been passed respecting its package, weight, and sale, the principal of which are the 50th & 38th Geo. III. and 10 George IV., 1829. In Africa, vegetable butter is made from the fruit of the shea-tree, and is of richer taste, at Kebbä, than any butter made from cow's milk. — *Mungo Park*. The import duty of 5s. per cwt. on foreign butter (producing in 1869 £104,587 on 431,354 cwts.) was repealed in 1860.

BUTTONS, an early manufacture in England; those covered with cloth were prohibited by a statute, thereby to encourage the manufacture of metal buttons, 6 Geo. I., 1721. They are now made of glass, porcelain, etc.

BUXAR, a town in Bengal, near to which, on Oct. 23, 1764, Sir Hector Monro (with 857 Europeans and 6215 Sepoys, gained a great victory over the troops of the Nabob of Oude, etc., 60,000 in number; 6000 of these were killed, and 180 pieces of cannon were taken. The loss of the English was trifling.

BY-LAWS, or **BYE-LAWS** (from Danish, *bys*), a town, private ordinances made by subordinate communities, such as corporations. These laws must not militate against the law of the land. By 5 & 6 Will. IV., 1884, those made by corporate bodies become valid if not disallowed by the king's council within forty days after their enactment.

BYNG, HON. ADMIRAL JOHN, was charged with neglect of duty in an engagement with the enemy off Minorca, May 20, 1786, condemned for an error of judgment, and shot on board the Monarch at Spithead, March 14, 1787.

BYRON'S VOYAGE. Commodore Byron left England on his voyage round the globe June 21, 1764, and returned May 9, 1766. He discovered the populous island in the Pacific Ocean which bears his name, Aug. 16, 1766. Though brave and intrepid, such was his general ill fortune at sea that he was called by the sailors of the fleet "Foulweather Jack."

BYZANTIUM, now *Constantinople*, founded by a colony of Megarians, under Byzas, 667 B.C.; but various dates and persons are given. It was taken successively by the Medes, Athenians, and Spartans. In 340 B.C. in alliance with the Athenians, the Byzantines defeated the fleet of Philip of Macedon. During the wars with Macedon, Syria, etc., it became an ally of the Romans, by whom it was taken, A.D. 73. Rebellious, it was taken after two years' siege and laid in ruins by Severus in 196. Byzantium was re-founded by Constantine in 324, and dedicated in May 22, 330, all the heathen temples being destroyed; from him it received the name of Constantinople. See *Constantinople*. *BYZANTINE ART* flourished from the time of Constantine to about 1904. The Byzantine or Eastern Empire really commenced in A.D. 395, when Theodosius divided the Roman Empire. See *East*.

C.

CABAL (from Italian and Spanish, *cabala*, secret knowledge). In English history the term was applied to the cabinet of Charles II. In 1670 the word Cabal being formed from the initials of their names: Sir Thomas, afterward Lord Clifford (C); the Lord Ashley (A), (afterward Earl of Shaftesbury); George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (B); Henry, lord Arlington (A); and John, duke of Lauderdale (L).

CABBAGE. Varieties were brought to England from Holland about 1510. To Sir Arthur Ashley, of Dorset, the first planting in England is ascribed. It was introduced into Scotland by the soldiers of Cromwell's army. See *Gardening*.

CABBALA, a Hebrew word signifying expension or tradition, applied to a mystical mode of interpreting the Scriptures as well as natural things, said to have been given to Adam by angels, and transmitted from father to son by his descendants. It is said to have been lost at the Babylonian captivity (587 B.C.), but to have been revealed again to Ezra. The Cabbalists were opposed by the philosophers and by Talmudists, *which see*.

CABINET COUNCIL. In the U. S. government the heads of the different departments compose a council, which is known as a cabinet. They are appointed by the President, and hold office at his will, and are, under him, the executive officers of the general government. The Secretaries of *State*, *Treasury*, *War*, *Navy*, *Interior*, and the *Postmaster General* and *Attorney General*, form the cabinet. There were councils in England as early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, 690; Offa, king of the Mercians, 763; and in other reigns of the Heptarchy. State councils are referred to Alfred the Great.—*Spelman*. See *Administrations*, p. 22.

CABLES. A machine was invented in 1792 for making the largest, by which human labor was reduced nine tenths. Chain cables were introduced into the British navy about 1812.

CABRIOLETS (*bulgo* Cabs), one-horsed vehicles, were introduced into the streets of London in 1823, when the number plying was twelve. In 1831 they had increased to 165, and then the licenses were thrown open. The number in 1832 running in the metropolis exceeded 6000 (of which about 1800 only plied on Sunday). Previous to throwing open the trade the number of hackney carriages was limited to 1200, when there were few omnibuses, *which see*.

CABUL, or **CABOOL**, a city of Afghanistan, taken 977 by Subuctajeen, grandfather of Mohammed, founder of the Ghasnevide dynasty. It was taken by Nadir Shah in 1738. It was the capital of the Durand empire at the end of the last century. In 1809, the sovereign, Shah Soofah, was expelled, and eventually Cabul came into the hands of Dost Mohammed, a clever and ambitious chieftain. In 1839 the British restored Shah Soofah; but in 1842 a dreadful outbreak took place. The chief British civil officer, Sir Wm. McNaghten, was massacred, and the British commenced a most disastrous retreat. Of 8349 soldiers and about 12,000 camp followers, only one European, Dr. Dryden, and four or five natives, escaped. In the same year (Sept. 16), General, afterward Sir George, Pollock retook the town, and rescued Lady Sale and many of the prisoners. After destroying many public buildings, he left Cabul to its fate, Oct. 12, 1842.

CACHET. See *Lettres de Cachet*.

CADDEE, or **LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE**, the celebrated league of independence in Switzerland, formed by the Grisons to resist domestic tyranny, 1400 to 1413. A second league of the Grisons was called the Grise or Gray League, about 1424. A third league, called the League of Ten Jurisdictions, was formed in 1436.

CADÉ'S INSURRECTION. Jack Cade, an Irishman, a fugitive on account of his crimes, assumed the name of Mortimer, and headed about 20,000 Kentish men, who armed "to punish evil ministers and procure a redress of grievances." He defeated and slew Sir Humphry Stafford, at Sevenoaks, June 27, 1450; entered London in triumph, and beheaded the lord treasurer, Lord Saye, and several other persons of consequence, July 8. The insurgents at length losing ground, a general pardon was proclaimed; and Cade,

deserted by his followers, fled. A reward was offered for his apprehension: he was discovered, and, refusing to surrender, was slain by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, July 11.

CADIZ (W. Spain), anciently Gadiz, the Roman Gades; said to have been built by the Phœnicians. One hundred vessels of the Spanish Armada destroyed in the port by Sir Francis Drake..... 1587
Cadiz was taken by the French, under the Earl of Essex, and plundered..... Sept. 15, 1596
Vainly attacked by Sir George Rooke..... 1702
Bombarded by the British in..... 1797
Blockaded by Lord St. Vincent for two years..... 1797-9
Again bombarded by the British..... Oct., 1900
A French squadron of five ships of the line and a frigate surrender to the Spaniards and British,

June 14, 1808
Besieged by the French, but the siege was raised after the battle of Salamanca..... July, 1813
Massacre of a thousand inhabitants by the soldiery..... March 10, 1820
Taken by the French in 1823, and held till..... 1828
Declared a free port..... 1829

CADMIUM, a metal, discovered by Stromeyer in 1818.

CAEN (N. France), a place of importance before 912, when it became the capital of the possessions of the Normans, under whom it flourished. It was taken by the English in 1346 and 1417, but was finally recovered by the French in 1450.

CAERNARVON (N. Wales). In the castle (founded in 1283 or 1284) Edward II. was born, April 23, 1284; and the town was chartered by Edward I. in the same year. The town suffered by the civil war of Charles, but was finally retained for the Parliament.

CÆSAREAN SECTION, which, it is said, first gave the name of Caesar to the Roman family, is performed by cutting the child out of the womb when it can not otherwise be delivered. The case of Alice O'Neal, an Irishwoman who survived the section, which was performed by a female, is authenticated by Dr. Gabriel King, of Armagh, and Surgeon Duncan Stewart, of Dungannon. In Jan., 1847, the operation was performed in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, on a young woman of diminutive stature, under the influence of ether; but she died the next day. On Dec. 9, 1860, a similar operation was successfully performed by Dr. James Edmunds at Bethnal Green. On the Continent the operation is said to have been more frequent and more successful. Cooper's Surgical Dictionary (ed. 1861) contains a table, which, out of 2009 cases, gives a mortality of 55·4 per cent. of the mothers and 29·45 per cent. of the children.

CÆSARS. See *Rome; Emperors*. The Era of the Cæsars, or Spanish Era, is reckoned from the 1st of Jan., 38 B.C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain, and the south of France; but by a synod held in 1150 its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV. of Aragon abolished the use of it in his dominions in 1350. John of Castile died the same in 1358. It was used in Portugal till 1415, if not till 1422. The months and days of this era are identical with the Julian Calendar; and to turn the time into that of our era, subtract thirty-eight from the year; but if before the Christian era, subtract thirty-nine.

CÆSIUM (Latin, bluish), a rare alkaline metal, found in some mineral waters by Bunsen in 1861, by means of the "Spectrum analysis," *which see*.

CAFFRARIA, and **CAFFRE WAR**. See *Kafraria*.

CAGLIARI. See *Naples*, note.

ÇA IRA! the burden of a popular song during the French Revolution, 1791:

"Ah! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira! Les Aristocrates à la lanterne!"
("It will proceed! etc. Hang the aristocrats.")

CAI-FONG (China), was besieged by 100,000 rebels in 1642. The commander of the relieving forces, in order to drown the enemy, broke down its embankments. All the besiegers perished; but 800,000 of the citizens also.

CAIRO, OR GRAND CAIRO, the modern capital of Egypt, remarkable for the minarets of its mosques and the sepulchres of its caliphs in what is called the "city of the dead."

It was built by the Saracens..... 969
Burnt to prevent its occupation by the Crusaders, 1220
Taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans..... 1517
Ruined by an earthquake and a great fire, when
40,000 persons perished..... June, 1754
Taken by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte;
they enter the city..... July 23, 1798
Taken by the British and Turks, when 6000 French
capitulated..... June 27, 1801

CALABRIA (the ancient Messapia, S.E. Italy), was conquered by the Romans 266 B.C. It formed part of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths under Theodoric, A.D. 493; was reconquered (for the Eastern Empire) by Belisarius, 536; subdued by the Lombards and joined to the duchy of Benevento, 572. After various changes, it was conquered by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, 1063, who obtained the title of Duke of Calabria, and eventually that of King of Naples. See *Naples*.

CALAIS (N.W. France), taken by Edward III. after a year's siege, Aug. 4, 1347, and held by England 210 years. It was retaken by the Duke of Guise in the reign of Mary, Jan. 7, 1558, and its loss so deeply touched the queen's heart as to cause some to say it occasioned her death, which occurred soon afterward, Nov. 17 same year. "When I am dead," said the queen, "Calais will be found written on my heart." It was held by the Spaniards, 1594-6, and was bombarded by the English, 1694. Here Louis XVIII. landed after his long exile from France, April, 1814.

CALATRAVA. See *Knighthood*.

CALCIUM, the metallic base of lime, was discovered at the Royal Institution, London, by Humphry Davy in 1808.

CALCULATING MACHINES. With the utmost care, errors in computation and in printing will always occur in logarithms and tables of figures. To avoid them, machines to calculate and print have been devised. Pascal, when nineteen years of age, invented one about 1650. The construction of Mr. C. Babbage's machine was commenced at the expense of government in 1821, and continued till 1833, when the work was suspended after an expenditure of above £15,000. The portion completed is in the library of King's College, London. In 1857, Messrs. E. and G. Schenzt, two Swedish engineers, published in London specimen tables, calculated and printed by machinery constructed between 1837 and 1843, after a study of the account of Mr. Babbage's machine. Messrs. Schenzt brought their machine to England in 1854. It was bought for \$1000 by Mr. J. F. Rathbone, an American merchant, to be presented to Dudley Observatory, Albany, N.Y. In 1857, Messrs. Schenzt were engaged to make one for the British government, which is now completed. Mr. Wiberg's machine, exhibited at Paris, Feb., 1863, was much commended. Tables constructed by means of Schenzt's machine, edited by Dr. W. Farre, were published by the government in 1864.

CALCUTTA, capital of Bengal and British India. The first settlement of the English here was made in 1699.

It was purchased as a zemindary, and Fort William built, in..... 1698

Made the head of a separate presidency..... 1707

The fort attacked and taken by an army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants (146 of the British crammed into the "Black-hole Prison," a dungeon about 18 feet square, from whence 23 only came forth the next morning alive), June 18, 1756

Calcutta retaken by Clive, and the Soubah put to death..... Jan. 2, 1757

Supreme court of judicature established..... 1773

College founded..... 1801

Bishopric of Calcutta instituted by act..... July, 1818

An industrial exhibition held in..... Jan., 1855

Great cyclone, followed by a "bore" or spring tide in the Hooghly; water rises 30 feet high; immense damage done to shipping and houses; 43 lives lost in Calcutta (see *Cyclone*)..... Oct. 5, 1864

Population in 1850, 413,592.

(See *Bengal and India*.)

CALEDONIA (now *Scotland*). The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Gael*, or *Gael-men*, or *Gadel-Diune*, corrupted by the Romans. Tacitus, who died 99, distinguishes this portion of Britain by the appellation of *Caledonia*. Venerable Bede says that it retained this name until 258, when it was invaded by a

tribe from Ireland, and called *Scotia*. The ancient inhabitants appear to have been the Caledonians and Picts, tribes of the Celts, who passed over from the opposite coast of Gaul. About the beginning of the 4th century of the Christian era they were invaded (as stated by some authorities) by the Scleriths or Scythians (since called *Scots*), who, having driven the Picts into the north, settled in the Lowlands, and gave their name to the whole country. Hence the remarkable distinction of language, habits, customs, and persons between the Highlanders and the southern inhabitants. See *Scotland*.

Caledonian monarchy, said to have been founded by Fergus I., about..... B.C. 230

The Picts from England settle in the south..... 143

Agricola carries the Roman arms into Caledonia, in the reign of Galdus (Corbred II.)..... A.D. 79

He defeats Garganus, and builds a wall between the Frith and Clyde..... 84

Wall of Antoninus built..... 140

Uplius Marcellus repels their incursions..... 184

Christianity introduced in the reign of Donald I., 201

The Caledonians invade South Britain, 207; repelled by the Emperor Severus, who advances to the Moray Frith..... 209

Caledonia invaded by the Scuths, or Scotti, from Ireland, about..... 806

Caledonian monarchy revived by Fergus II., 424

After many wars, Kenneth II., king of the Scotti, subdues the Caledonians and Picts, and unites the country under one monarchy, then named *Scotland*..... 838 to 843

CALEDONIAN CANAL, from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. The act for its construction received the royal assent July 27, 1803, and the works were commenced the same year. The nautical intercourse between the western ports of Great Britain, and those also of Ireland to the North Sea and Baltic, is shortened in some instances 800, and in others 1000 miles. A sum exceeding a million sterling was granted by Parliament from time to time; and the safe navigation for ships of nearly every tonnage was opened Nov. 1, 1822. It has not paid. Annual income from tonnage, May 1, 1859, £5080; expenditure, £6951.

CALENDAR. The Roman Calendar, which has in great part been adopted by almost all nations, was introduced by Romulus, who divided the year into ten months, comprising 304 days, 738 B.C. This year was of fifty days' less duration than the lunar year, and of sixty-one less than the solar year, and its commencement did not, of course, correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, 713 B.C., corrected this calendar by adding two months; and Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C., desirous to make it more correct, fixed the solar year at 365 days and 6 hours, every fourth year being bissextile or leap year. See *Leap Year*. This almost perfect arrangement was denominated the Julian style, and prevailed generally throughout the Christian world till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular, that the solar year consisted of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, and not of 365 days 6 hours. This difference, then, amounted to 10 entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th instead of the 21st of March. To obviate this error, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that that year should consist of 356 days only (Oct. 5 became Oct. 15); and to prevent farther irregularity, it was determined that a year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that beginning each fourth century; thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be a leap year. In this manner three days are retrenched in 400 years, because the lapse of eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year, and future errors of chronology are avoided. See *New Style and French Revolutionary Calendar*.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CALENDARS WITH A.D. 1855.

Year of the world (Jewish)..... 5635

Julian Period..... 6578

Hegira, 1239 (began May 27, 1855; ends May 15, 1866)

Foundation of Rome (Varro)..... 2616

United States' Independence..... 89-90

Year of Queen Victoria..... 29-30

Year of Napoleon III..... 14

CALENDER, a machine used in glazing various kinds of cloth, was introduced into England by the Huguenots, who were driven by persecution from France, Holland, and the Netherlands to these countries about 1685.—*Anderson*.

CALENDS were the first day of the Roman months. The *Nones* of March, May, July, and October fell on the 7th, and their *Ides* on the 15th. The other months had the *Nones* on the 8th and the *Ides* on the 18th. As the Greeks had no *Calends*, *ad Græcos Calendas*, "on the Greek Calends," meant never.

CALICO, the well-known cotton cloth, is named from Calicut, a city of India, which was visited by the Portuguese in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company in 1631. Calico-printing and the Dutch loom engine were first used in England in 1674, when a Frenchman established a factory at Richmond, near London.—*Anderson*. Calicoes were prohibited to be printed or worn in 1700; and again, in 1721, a penalty of £5 was laid on the wearer, and £20 on the seller of calico. In 1831, by the exertions of Mr. Poulett Thompson, afterward Lord Sydenham, and others, the consolidated duty of 3½d. on the square of printed calico was taken off. Since 1834, the manufacture has been greatly increased by the applications of science. Cylinders for printing are now engraved by galvanism, and new dyes have been introduced by the discoveries of Liebig, Hofmann, Perkin, etc. See *Cotton* and *Dyeing*.

CALIFORNIA (from the Spanish, *Caliente Fornalla*, hot furnace, in allusion to the climate) was discovered by Cortez in 1537; others say by Cabrillo in 1543; and visited by Sir Francis Drake, who named it New Albion, in 1579. California was admitted into the United States in 1850. It is advancing rapidly in wealth and importance. The population in 1856 was 506,067 only; in 1860, 700,000.

The Spanish establish missionary and military stations.....1698
California becomes subject to Mexico.....1823
After a bloodless revolution, it becomes virtually independent.....1836
Occupied by the army of the United States.....1846
Ceded to the United States.....1846
Gold discovered in great abundance by Captain Sutler and Mr. Marshall.....Sept., 1847
Made a sovereign state.....1850

CALIFORNIA, UPPER, was a province of Mexico, after the revolution in 1824. Its coasts were explored by the United States naval expedition, under Commander Wilkes, in 1841-3, co-operating with a land expedition under Captain Fremont. It was again explored by Fremont in 1845-6. In July, 1846, San Francisco was taken possession of by Commodore Montgomery. During that summer a military government was established there by American commanders on the coast. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (which see) secured California to the United States in 1848. A state Constitution was framed by a Convention held at Monterey in August, 1849; in December it was adopted by a popular vote, and P. H. Burnett was chosen the first governor. It was admitted into the Union in September, 1850.

CALIPER COMPASS, whereby founders and gunners measure the bore or diameter of cannon, small-arms, etc.: shot is said to have been invented by an artificer of Nuremberg in 1540.

CALIPH (Arabic), Vicar, or Apostle, the title assumed by the Sophi of Persia as successor of Ali, and, since 1517, by the Sultan of Turkey as successor of Mohammed. The caliphate began with Abubeker, the father of the Prophet's second wife.

CALIPHS OF ARABIA.

632. Abubeker.	The ABBASSIDES ruled 750-1258.
634. Omar I.	In 775 they were styled caliphs of Bagdad.
644. Othman.	Haroun-al-Rashid ruled 786-809.
655. Ali.	
661. Hassan.	
The OMAYYADS ruled 661-750.	

(See *Omayyads* and *Abbasides*.)

* Captain Sutter says: He was sitting one evening in his room writing, when Mr. Marshall suddenly entered, with great excitement in his face, and, unable to speak, flung upon the table a handful of scales of pure virgin gold. He at length explained that, while widening a channel which had been made too narrow to allow a mill-wheel to work properly, a mass of sand and gravel had been thrown up by the excavators. Glistening in this sand, Mr. Marshall noticed what he thought to be an opal, a stone common in California: it was, however, a scale of pure gold, and the first idea of the discoverer was, that some Indian tribes or ancient possessors of the land had buried a treasure. But examination showed the whole soil to teem with the precious metal; and then, mounting a horse, he rode down to carry the intelligence to his partner. To none but him did he communicate it, and they two agreed to keep it secret. Proceeding together to the spot, they picked up a quantity of the scales, and, with nothing but a small knife, Captain Sutter extracted from a little hollow in the rock a solid mass of gold weighing an ounce and a half. The attempt to conceal this valuable discovery was not successful. An artful Kentuckian laborer, observ-

CALIPPIC PERIOD, invented by Callippus, to correct the Metonic cycle, consists of four cycles, or of seventy-six years, at the expiration of which he imagined the new and full moons returned to the same day of the solar year, which is incorrect. This period began about the end of June, in the third year of the 112th Olympiad, in the year of Rome 424, and 320 B.C.

CALIXTINS, a sect derived from the Huesler, about 1451, demanded the cup (Greek, *Kalix*) in the Lord's Supper. Also the followers of George Calixtus, a Lutheran, who died in 1656. He wrote against the celibacy of the priesthood, and proposed a reunion of Catholics and Protestants based on the Apostles' Creed.

CALI YUGA, the Hindoo era of the Deluge, dates from 3101 B.C. (according to some, 3102), and begins with the entrance of the sun into the Hindoo sign Aswin, now on April 11, N. S. In 1600 the year began on April 7, N. S., from which it has now advanced four days, and from the precession of the equinoxes is still advancing at the rate of a day in sixty years. The number produced by subtracting 3102 from any given year of the Cali Yuga era will be the Christian year in which the given year begins.

CALLAO (Peru). Here, after an earthquake, the sea retired from the shore, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed the city in 1687, and on Oct. 28, 1744.

CALLIGRAPHY (beautiful writing). Calligraphers is said to have written an elegant distich on a sesamum seed, 472 B.C. In the 16th century Peter Bales wrote the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (to whom he presented them at Hampton Court), all within the circle of a silver penny, encased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so accurately done as to be plainly legible.—*Howshel*.

CALMAR, UNION OF. The treaty, whereby Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were united under one sovereign; Margaret of Waldemar, "the Semiramis of the North," being the first, June, 1397. The deputies of the three kingdoms assembled at Calmar for the election of a king; and Margaret, having defeated Albert of Sweden (whose tyranny had caused a revolt of his subjects) in 1393, was made choice of to rule over Denmark, as well as Sweden and Norway, of which she was then queen. This union was dissolved by Gustavus Vasa in 1523.

CALMUCKS. See *Tartary*.

CALOMEL ("beautiful black"), a compound of mercury, sulphuric acid, and chloride of sodium, first mentioned by Crolius early in the 17th century. The first directions given for its preparation were by Beguin in 1608.

CALORESCENCE. In Jan., 1865, Professor Tyndall rendered the ultra-red rays of the spectrum of the electric light visible by causing them to impinge on a plate of platinum raised to a white heat. He termed the phenomenon Calorescence. See *Fluorescence*.

CALORIC. See *Heat*.

CALOTYPE PROCESS (from the Greek *kalos*, beautiful), by which negative photographs are produced on paper, is the invention of Mr. Henry Fox Talbot, about 1840.

CALOYERS (meaning *good old men*). The monks of the Greek Church, of the order of St. Basil. Their most celebrated monastery in Asia is at Mount Sinai, endowed by Justinian (died 526); the European one is at Mount Athos.

CALVARY MOUNT, the place where the Redeemer suffered death, April 5, A.D. 30 (*Hales*, 81; *Clinton*, 29; others, 30). See *Luke* xxiii, 35. Adrian, at the time of his persecution of the Christians, erected a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple of Adonis on the manger at Bethlehem, 142. The Empress Helena built a church here about 324. See *Holy Places*.

CALVES' HEAD CLUB, London, noblemen and gentlemen, who exposed raw calves' heads at the windows of a tavern, Jan. 30, 1785, the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. An incensed mob was dispersed by soldiers, and the club was suppressed.

CALVI (Corsica). The British forces besieged the

ing the eager looks of the two searchers, followed and imitated them, picking up several flakes of gold. Gradually the report spread, and, as the would-be monopolists returned toward the mill, a crowd met them, holding out flakes of gold, shouting with joy, and calling out "Oro! oro! Gold! gold!"

fortress of Calvi, June 12, 1794. After fifty-nine days it surrendered on Aug. 10. It surrendered to the French in 1794.

CALVINISTS, named after John Calvin (or Chauvin), who was born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10, 1509. Adopting the reformed doctrines, he fled to Angoulême, where he composed his *Institutio Christiana Religionis* in 1538; published in 1536. He retired to Basle, and settled in Geneva, where he died, May 27, 1564. He was instrumental in burning Servetus for denying the Trinity in 1553. A formal separation between the Calvinists and Lutherans first took place after the Conference of Poissy in 1561, where the former expressly rejected the tenth and other articles of the Confession of Augsburg, and took the name of Calvinists. In France (see *Huguenots*) they took up arms against their persecutors. Henry IV., originally a Calvinist, on becoming king, secured their liberty by the *Edict of Nantes* in 1598 (*which see*). Calvinistic doctrines appear in the Articles of the Church of England and in the Confession of the Church of Scotland, and are held by many Protestant sects.

CAMBIUM REGIS. See *Royal Exchange*.

CAMBRAY (N. France), an independent archbishopric in 1007, and lordship in 1074, gives name to cambric. It was taken by the Spaniards by surprise in 1595, and has been taken and retaken several times. Fénelon was archbishop in 1696.

It was invested by the Austrians, Aug. 8, when the Republican General Decay replied to the imperial summons to surrender that "he knew not how to do that, but his soldiers knew how to fight." It was, however, taken by Clairfaut, the Austrian general, on Sept. 10, 1793. The French were defeated at Caesar's camp, in the neighborhood, by the allied army under the Duke of York, on April 24, 1794. Cambray seized by the British, under Sir Charles Colville, on June 24, 1815. League of Cambray against the republic of Venice, comprising Pope Julian II., the Emperor Maximilian, and Louis XII. of France, and Ferdinand of Spain, entered into, Dec. 10, 1508. Treaty between Francis I. of France and Charles V. of Germany (called *Pais des Dames*, because negotiated by Louisa of Savoy, mother of the French king, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of the emperor), on May 15, 1529. Treaty between the Emperor Charles V. and Philip V. of Spain, on May 17, 1724.

CAMBRICS were first worn in England, and accounted a great luxury, 1580.—*Stow*. Their importation was restricted in 1745, and prohibited in 1768; re-admitted in 1786.

CAMBRIDGE, England, the Roman *Cambridge* and the Saxon *Granta*, frequently mentioned by the earliest British historians, was burnt by the Danes in 870 and 1010. Roger de Montgomery destroyed it with fire and sword to be revenged of King William Rufus.

The *University*, said to have been commenced by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about A.D. 630; lay neglected during the Danish invasions, from which it suffered much; was restored by Edward the Elder in 918, and began to revive about 1110.

Henry I. bestows many privileges. " 1110

Henry III. granted a charter to the University, 1230 or 1231

Incorporated by Elizabeth I. 1571

In Wat Tyler's and Jack Straw's rebellion, the rebels entered the town, seized the University records, and burned them in the market-place. 1381

University press was set up. 1584

Letters-patent granted by Henry VIII. " "

The University refuses the degree of M.A. to Father Francis, a Benedictine monk, recommended by the king; and the presidency of Magdalen College to Farmer, a Roman Catholic, notwithstanding the king's mandate. 1637

Cambridge Philosophical Society established in 1819, and chartered in 1839

Railway to London opened. June, 1845

Commissioners were appointed for the government and extension of this university and Eton College by 19 & 20 Vict., c. 88. 1856

New statutes confirmed by the queen. 1858

British Association met here, 1838, 1845, 1862.

Fitzwilliam Museum, endowed 1816; founded 1837; completed. 1847

FOURTEEN COLLEGES.

Peterhouse College, by Hugo de Balsham, bishop of Ely, founded. 1257
Pembroke College, founded by the Countess of Pembroke. 1347
Gonville and Caius, by Edmund Gonville. 1413
Enlarged by Dr. John Caius in. 1558
Corpus Christi, or Benet. 1582
King's College, by Henry VI. 1441
Christ's College, founded 1443; endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VI. 1505
Queen's College, by Margaret of Anjou. 1448
Jesus College, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely. 1496
St. John's College, endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond. 1511
Magdalen College, by Thomas, baron Audley. 1519
Trinity College, by Henry VIII. 1546
Emmanuel College, by Sir Walter Mildmay. 1584
Sidney-Sussex College, founded by Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex. 1598
Downing College, by Sir George Downing, by will, in 1711; its charter. 1800

THREE HALLS.

Clare Hall, or College, first by Dr. Richard Baden, in 1320; destroyed by fire and re-established by Elizabeth de Burg, sister to Gilbert, earl of Clare, about. 1342
Trinity Hall, by Wm. Bateman, bp. of Norwich. 1850
St. Catharine's College or Hall, founded. 1473
[*Cambridge University Calendar*.]

CHANCELLORS.

Charles, duke of Somerset, elected. 1688
Thomas, duke of Newcastle. 1748
Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton. 1768
H. R. H. William Frederick, duke of Gloucester. 1811
John, marquess Camden. 1824
Hugh, duke of Northumberland. 1840
The Prince Consort [died Dec. 14, 1861]. Feb. 28, 1847
Duke of Devonshire. Dec. 31, 1861

PROFESSORSHIPS FOUNDED.

Divinity. 1502
Laws, Hebrew and Greek. 1540
Arabic. 1632
Mathematics. 1668
Music. 1684
Chemistry. 1702
Astronomy. 1704, 1749
Anatomy. 1707
Modern History, Botany. 1724
Natural and Experimental Philosophy. 1788
Mineralogy. 1808
Political Economy. 1868

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.). The University of Harvard, situated here, the earliest college in the United States, was founded 1636, and the first printing-press in the United States was established.

CAMBUSKENNETH (Central Scotland). Here Wallace defeated the English in 1297.

CAMDEN (S. C.). A battle was fought here Aug. 16, 1780, between General Gates and Lord Cornwallis, the former commanding the revolted Americans, who were defeated. At a second battle, between General Greene and Lord Rawdon, the Americans were again defeated, April 25, 1781. Camden was evacuated and burnt by the British, May 13, 1781.

CAMERA LUCIDA, invented by Dr. Hooke about 1674; another, by Dr. Wollaston, in 1807. **CAMERA OSCURA**, or dark chamber, constructed, it is said, by Roger Bacon in 1297; improved by Baptista Porta about 1500; and remodeled by Sir Isaac Newton. By the invention of M. Daguerre in 1839, the pictures of the camera are fixed. See *Photography*.

CAMERONTIANS, a name frequently given to the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the descendants of the Covenanters of the 17th century, the Established Church, 1638-50.* Charles II. signed the League and Covenant in 1650, in hopes of recovering his kingdoms, but renounced it in 1661, and revived Episcopacy. A revolt ensued in 1666, when many Covenanters were slain in battle (in the Pentland Hills, etc.), and many refusing to take the oaths required, and declining to accept the king's *indulgence*, died on the scaffold, after undergoing cruel tortures.

* They were frequently called *Hill-men* or *Mountain-men*, and *Society people* (from the places and modes of worship to which they were frequently reduced), and *M'Millanties*, from John M'Millan, their first minister, after their secession from the Church of Scotland on account of its subservience to the English government, and its declining from its original rigid principles.

The name *Cameronian* is derived from Richard Cameron, one of their ministers, who was killed in a skirmish in 1690. In 1699 they raised a body of soldiers to support William III., who enrolled them under the command of Lord Angus as the 26th regiment, since so famous. In 1712 they renewed the public covenants, and are described in one of their tracts as "the suffering anti-popish, and anti-prelatical, anti-Braslian, true Presbyterian Church of Scotland." They have now between thirty and forty congregations in Scotland, and about sixty in the United States. The 79th regiment (*Cameron Highlanders*), raised in 1793 by Allan Cameron, has no connection with the Cameronians.

CAMISARDS (from *chemise*, a shirt, which they frequently wore over their dress in night attacks), a name given to the more warlike French Protestants in the neighborhood of the Cévennes (mountain chains in S. France), who defended themselves and attacked their enemies after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. They were suppressed in 1704. Their leader, Cavalier, is said to have been made governor of Jersey by William III.

CAMLET, formerly made of silk and camel's hair, but now of wool, hair, and silk. Oriental camlet first came here from Portuguese India in 1660.—*Anderson*.

CAMP. The Hebrew encampment was first laid out by divine direction, 1490 B.C. (*Numbers* ii.) The Romans and Gauls had intrenched camps in open plains; and vestiges of such exist to this day in England and Scotland. A camp was formed at Hyde Park in 1746 and 1814.

CAMPANIA (S. Italy) was occupied by Hannibal and declared in his favor 216 B.C., but regained by the Romans, 213. Its capital was Capua (*which see*).

CAMPBELL'S ACT, introduced by Lord Campbell, in order to compel railway companies to grant compensation for accidents, was passed in 1846; amended in 1864. In accordance with it, the family of a gentleman killed through the breaking of a rail obtained a verdict for £13,000 from the Great Northern Railway Company. On appeal, the sum was reduced.

CAMPEACHY BAY (Yucatan, Central America), discovered about 1590, and settled in 1540; was taken by the English in 1659; by the buccaners in 1678; and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1683. These last burnt the town and blew up the citadel. The English logwood-cutters made their settlement here about 1662.

CAMPERDOWN, south of the Texel, Holland, near which Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral De Winter; the latter losing fifteen ships, either taken or destroyed, Oct. 11, 1797. The British admiral obtained a peerage. He died suddenly on his way to Edinburgh, Aug. 4, 1804.

CAMPO FORMIO (N. Italy). Here a treaty was concluded between France and Austria, the latter yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France, and Milan, Mantua, and Modena to the Cisalpine Republic, Oct. 17, 1797. By a secret article the emperor gained the Venetian dominions.

CAMPO SANTO (Holy Field), a burial-place at Pisa, surrounded by an arcade erected by Archbishop Ubaldo, about 1300, which is celebrated for the frescoes painted on the walls by Giotto, Memmi, and others.

CANAAN (Palestine) is considered to have been settled by the Canaanites, 1965 B.C. (Clinton, 2085). The land was divided among the Israelites by Joshua, 1446 (Hales, 1602).

CANADA (N. America) was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot in June, 1497; in 1535 Jacques Cartier (a Breton mariner) ascended the St. Lawrence as far as where Montreal now stands. See *Montreal* and *Quebec*.

Quebec founded. 1608
Canada taken by the English, 1628; restored. . . . 1632
War begins in 1756; Canada conquered by the English 1759 (see *Quebec*), confirmed to them by the peace. 1763

Legislative Council established; the French laws confirmed, and religious liberty given to Roman Catholics. 1774

The Americans under Montgomery invade Canada, and surprise Montreal, Nov., 1776; expelled by Carleton. 1776

Canada divided into Upper and Lower. 1791
The "clergy reserves" established by Parliament—
—one seventh of the waste lands of the colony

appropriated for the maintenance of the Protestant clergy. 1791
During the debates on this bill the quarrel between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox arose. Mr. Fox seemed anxious for a reconciliation, but Mr. Burke rejected it with disdain.
Canada made a bishopric. 1793
The Americans invade Canada at different points with 30,000 men, but are forced to retire after several sanguinary battles. 1812
Beginning of opposition to the clergy reserves, 1817—30
First railway in Canada opened. July, 1826
The Papineau rebellion commences at Montreal by a body called *Fils de la Liberté*. 1837
The rebels defeated at St. Eustace. Dec. 14,
Repulsed at Toronto by Sir F. Head. Jan. 6, 1838
Earl of Durham appointed gov. general. Jan. 16,
Lount and Mathews (rebels) hanged. April 12,
Lord Durham resigns his government. Oct. 9,
Rebellion appears in Beatharnals Nov. 3; the insurgents at Naplerville, under Nelson, are routed with great loss, Nov. 6; the rebellion suppressed. Nov. 17,
Acts relating to government of Lower Canada, passed in Feb., 1838, and. Aug., 1839
Upper and Lower Canada reunited. July 23, 1840
Lord Sydenham appointed governor. Feb. 10, 1841
The Canada clergy reserves, after much discussion, abolished by the British Parliament, May 8, 1863
Lord Elgin gov. general (1846-54) concluded an important treaty with the United States, June 7, 1854
The Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, 850 miles long, from Quebec to Toronto, opened. Nov. 13, 1856
On reference having been made to the queen, Ottawa, formerly Bytown, appointed the capital; this decision was unpopular; a federal union of the N. American colonies has been since proposed. August, 1858
Canada raises a regiment of soldiers (made one of the line, and called the 100th).
The Prince of Wales presents the colors at Shorncliffe. Jan. 10, 1859
The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Newcastle, &c., arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, July 24;
visit Halifax, July 26; Quebec, Aug. 18; Montreal, Aug. 25; Ottawa, Sept. 1; leave Canada Sept. 30 after visiting the United States, embark at Portland Oct. 20, and arrive at Plymouth Nov. 15, 1860
Lord Monck assumes office as gov. gen., Nov. 23, 1861
In consequence of the "Trent" affair (see *United States*, 1861), 3000 British troops were sent to Canada, and warlike preparations were made. Dec.,
Brit. N. American Assoc. founded in London, Jan., 1862
Cartier's ministry defeated on the Militia Bill; Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald becomes premier, Mar. 20-23,
The assembly vote only 8000 militia and 5000 reserves toward the defense of the country; this causes discontent in England. July,
Political changes: Mr. J. S. Macdonald again premier. Mar. 20, 1863
New Militia Bill passed. Sept.,
Military measures in progress. Sept., 1864
Meeting of about 20,000 volunteers; delegates from N. American colonies at Quebec, to deliberate on the formation of a Confederation, Oct. 10; agree on the bases. Oct. 20,
Between 20 and 30 armed confederates quit Canada and enter the little town of St. Alban's, Vermont; rob the banks, steal horses and stores, fire, and kill one man, and wound others, and return to Canada, Oct. 19; 18 are arrested, Oct. 21, but are discharged on account of some legal difficulty by Judge Coussol. Dec. 14,
Great excitement in the United States; General Dix proclaims reprisals; volunteers called out in Lincoln to defend the frontiers; President Lincoln rescinds Dix's proclamation. Dec.,
Lord Monck opens the last Canadian Parliament, Jan. 19, 1865
The Confederation scheme rejected by New Brunswick. March 7,
The British Parliament grant £20,000 for defense of Canada. March 23,
The St. Alban's raiders discharged by Justice Smith. March 30,
Mr. Seward gives up claim for their extradition, April,
Messrs. Galt and Cartier visit England to advocate confederation. April,
Population in 1857: Lower Canada, 1,320,514; Upper Canada, 1,350,923.

Confederation inaugurated under the style of the "Dominion of Canada"..... July 1, 1867

CANALS (artificial water-courses). A canal in China, commenced in the 10th century, is said to pass over 8000 miles, and to 41 cities.

The Canal of Languedoc, which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean, was completed in..... 1681

That of Orleans, from the Loire to the Seine, commenced in..... 1675

That between the Baltic and North Sea, at Kiel, opened..... 1785

That of Bourbon, between the Seine and Oise, commenced..... 1790

That from the Cattegat to the Baltic..... 1794-1800

The great American Erie Canal, 863 miles in length, was commenced in..... 1817

That of Amsterdam to the sea..... 1819-25
(See *Ganges Canal*, the most stupendous modern one.)

BRITISH CANALS.

The first was by Henry I., when the Trent was joined to the Witham, 1184.

Francis Mathew in 1666, and Andrew Yarranton in 1677, in vain strongly urged improvement in internal navigation.

In England there are 2800 miles of canals and 2500 miles of rivers, taking the length of those only that are navigable—total, 6300 miles. (Mr. Porter, in 1851, says 4000 miles.)

In Ireland there are 300 miles of canals, 150 of navigable rivers, and 60 miles of the Shannon navigable below Limerick; in all, 510 miles.—*Williams*.

The prosperity of canals, for a time largely checked by the formation of railways, is now greatly revived.

REMARKABLE CANALS.

New River Canal commenced..... 1608

Brought to London..... 1614

Thames made navigable to Oxford..... 1624

Kennet navigable to Reading..... 1715

Lagan navigation commenced..... 1756

Caermarthenshire Canal..... 1756

Droitwich to the Severn..... "

Duke of Bridgewater's navigation (first great canal), commenced (see *Bridgewater*)..... 1759

Northampton navigation..... 1761

Dublin to the Shannon (the Grand)..... 1765-1788

Stafford and Worcester, commenced..... "

Grand Trunk commenced by Brindley..... 1766

Forth to Clyde, commenced..... 1768

Birmingham to Bilston..... "

Oxford to Coventry, commenced..... 1769

Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, 1789; to London..... 1770

Leeds to Liverpool..... "

Monkland (Scotland) commenced..... "

Ellesmere and Chester..... 1772

Basingstoke Canal begun..... "

Liverpool to Wigan..... 1774

Stroud to the Severn..... 1775

Staffordshire Canal begun..... 1776

Stourbridge Canal completed..... "

Runcorn to Manchester..... "

Trent and Mersey opened..... 1777

Chesterfield to the Trent..... "

Belfast to Lough Neagh..... 1783

Severn to the Thames completed..... 1789

Forth and Clyde completed..... 1790

Bradford completed..... "

Grand Junction Canal..... "

Birmingham and Coventry..... "

Monasterreven to Athy..... 1791

Worcester and Birmingham..... "

Manchester, Bolton, and Bury..... "

Warwick and Birmingham..... 1793

Barnsley, cut..... 1794

Rochdale, act passed..... "

Huddersfield, act passed..... "

Derby completed..... "

Hereford and Gloucester..... 1796

Paddington Canal begun..... 1798

Kennet and Avon opened..... 1799

Peak-forest Canal completed..... 1800

Thames to Fenny Stratford..... "

Buckingham Canal..... 1801

Grand Surrey, act passed..... "

Brecknock Canal..... 1802

Caledonian Canal begun..... 1803

Ellesmere Aqueduct..... 1806

Ashby-de-la-Zouch opened..... "

Aberdeen completed..... 1807

Glasgow and Ardrossan opened..... 1811

Leeds and Liverpool opened..... 1816

Wye and Avon..... "

Edinburg and Glasgow Union..... 1818

Sheffield completed..... 1819

Regent's Canal..... 1820

Caledonian Canal completed..... Oct. 30, 1822

The great Erie Canal..... 1825

Birmingham and Liverpool begun..... 1826

Gloucester and Berkeley, ship-canal completed..... 1827

Norwich and Lowestoft navigation opened..... 1831

The number of miles of canals (including slack-water navigation) in each state in 1854:

States.	Miles of Canals.	States.	Miles of Canals.
Alabama.....	51	Missouri.....	....
Connecticut.....	61	New Hampshire.....	11
Delaware.....	14	New Jersey.....	147
Florida.....	....	New York.....	989
Georgia.....	28	North Carolina.....	13
Illinois.....	100	Ohio.....	921
Indiana.....	367	Pennsylvania.....	936
Iowa.....	....	Rhode Island.....	....
Kentucky.....	436	South Carolina.....	50
Louisiana.....	101	Tennessee.....	....
Maine.....	50	Texas.....	....
Maryland.....	184	Vermont.....	....
Massachusetts.....	100	Virginia.....	189
Michigan.....	....	Wisconsin.....	....
Mississippi.....	....	Total.....	4798

CANARY ISLANDS (N.W. Africa), known to the ancients as the *Fortunate Isles*. The first meridian was referred to the Canary Isles by Hipparchus, about 140 B.C. They were rediscovered by a Norman named Bethencourt about 1400; his descendants sold them to the Spaniards, who became masters, 1483. The canary-bird, a native of these islands, brought to England about 1600. Tenerife is the largest island.

CANCER HOSPITAL, West Brompton, near London, was founded by Miss Burdett Coutts, May 30, 1859. A temporary hospital began in 1851.

CANDIA, the ancient Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, celebrated for its 100 cities, its centre Mount Ida; and the laws of its king Minos, and its labyrinth to secure the Minotaur (about 1600 B.C.). It was conquered by the Romans 68 B.C. It was seized by the Saracens A.D. 828, when they changed its name; taken by the Greeks in 960; sold to the Venetians, 1204, and held by them until the Turks obtained it, after a twenty-four years' siege, during which more than 200,000 men perished, 1669. It was ceded to the Egyptian pacha in 1830, but was restored to Turkey in 1840. An insurrection which broke out here in May, 1858, when a reduction of taxation was demanded, soon subsided on the adoption of conciliatory measures. A persecution of the Christians took place July 31, 1859. The people (April, 1866) again petitioned the sultan for the privileges granted them by the great powers. This was refused July 22. The Cretan General Assembly (Aug. 1) addressed a manifesto to foreign powers and took up arms. A religious war was thus inaugurated, in which the Turks committed cruel outrages upon the Christians. A declaration of independence from Turkey and of annexation to Greece was made Sept. 2. A week afterward fighting between the Candians and the sultan's forces began throughout the island, and continued with varying results throughout the year, at the close of which the sultan had nearly subjected the western portion—the stronghold of the insurgents. An armistice was agreed upon in Aug., 1867, and toward the close of that year an arrangement was entered into by Turkey and the great powers for a settlement of the difficulties without the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

CANDLEMAS DAY, Feb. 2, is kept in the Church in memory of the purification of the Virgin, who presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. From the number of candles lit (it is said in memory of Simeon's song, *Luke* II., 32, "a light to lighten the Gentiles," etc.), this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. Its origin is ascribed by Bede to Pope Gelasius in the 6th century. The practice of lighting the churches was forbidden by order of council, 2 Edward VI., 1548, but it is still continued in the Church of Rome.

CANDLES. The Roman candles were composed

* The custom of selling at public auctions by inch of candle is said to have been borrowed from the Church of Rome, where there is an excommunication by inch of candle, and the sinner is allowed to come to repentance before final excommunication while yet the candle burns.

of string surrounded by wax, or dipped in pitch. Splinters of wood fattened were used for light among the lower classes in England about 1800. At this time wax candles were little used, and esteemed a luxury; dipped candles were usually burned. The Wax-Chandlers' company was incorporated 1484. Mould candles are said to be the invention of the Sieur Le Brez, of Paris. Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture. The Chinese make candles from wax obtained from the berries of a tree, which wax is fragrant, and yields a bright light.* The duty upon candles made in England, imposed in 1709, amounted to about £500,000 annually, when it was repealed in 1831. Very great improvements in the manufacture of candles are due to the researches on oils and fats, carried on by "the father of the fatty acids," Chevreul, since 1811, and published in 1828. At Price's manufactory at Lambeth, the principles involved in many patents are carried into execution, including those of Gwynne (1840), Jones and Price (1842), and Wilson in 1844, for candles which require no snuffing (termed *composite*). Palm and cocoa-nut oils are now extensively used. In 1860, at the Belmont works in England, 900 persons were employed, and in winter 100 tons (£7000 worth) of candles are manufactured weekly. Candles are manufactured at Belmont from the mineral oil or tar brought from Rangoon, in the Burmese empire, and from Trinidad.

CANDLESTICKS (or *lamp-stands*) with seven branches were regarded as emblematical of the priest's office, and were engraven on their seals, cups, and tombs. Bezaleel made "a candlestick of pure gold" for the tabernacle, B.C. 1491 (*Exod. xxviii, 17*). Candlesticks were used in Britain in the days of King Edgar, 959 (silver candelabra and gilt candelabra well and honorably made[†]); but in 1833 they were not common.

CANDY (Ceylon) was taken by a British detachment, Feb. 20, 1803, who capitulated June 23 following, anxious to evacuate the place on account of its unhealthiness: on the third day many were treacherously massacred at Colombo. The war was renewed in Oct., 1814; the king was made prisoner by General Brownrigg, Feb. 19, 1815, and the sovereignty vested in Great Britain, March 2, 1815.

CANNÆ (Apulla). Here, on Aug. 2, 216 B.C., Hannibal, with 50,000 Africans, Galls, and Spaniards, defeated Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, with 88,000 Romans, of whom 40,000 were slain. The victor sent to Carthage three bushels of rings taken from the Roman knights. The place is now denominated by some "the field of blood."

CANNIBALISM. See *Anthropophagi*.

CANNING ADMINISTRATION.† The illness of Lord Liverpool led to the formation of this administration, April 24-30, 1827. See *Goderich*. George Canning, *First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Lord Harrowby, *President of the Council*.

Duke of Portland, *Lord Privy Seal*.

Lord Dudley, Viscount Goderich, and Mr. Sturges Bourne, *Secretaries of State*.

W. W. Wynn, *President of the India Board*.

Wm. Huskisson, *Board of Trade*.

Lord Palmerston, *Secretary at War*.

Lord Bexley, *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.

Duke of Clarence, *Lord High Admiral*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *Lord Chancellor, etc.*

Marquess of Lansdowne, *without office; afterward Home Secretary*.

On Mr. Canning's death the cabinet was reconstructed.

CANNON. See *Artillery*. Gibbon described a cannon employed by Mohammed II. at the siege of Adrianople in 1453; the bore was 19 palms wide, and the stone balls weighed each 600 lbs.

At Ehrenbreitstein Castle, one of the strongest forts in Germany, opposite Coblenz, on the Rhine, is a prodigious cannon, eighteen and a half feet long, a foot and half in diameter in the

* The candlebury myrtle (*Myrica carifera*), at Nankin, in China, flourishes with beautiful blossoms and fruit. The latter, when ripe, is gathered and thrown into boiling water; the white unctuous substance which covers the kernels is thereby detached, and swims at the top; it is skimmed off and purified by a second boiling, when it becomes transparent, of a consistency between tallow and wax, and is converted into candles. It is said that specimens of this tree were brought to England from America in 1699. Its cultivation in America in a commercial point of view has been recommended.

† George Canning was born April 11, 1770; became foreign secretary in the Pitt administration, 1807; fought a duel with Castlereagh and resigned in 1809; president of the council in 1820; disapproved of the queen's trial and resigned in 1821; appointed governor general of India in 1822, but became soon after foreign secretary and remained such till 1827, when he became premier. He died Aug. 8, same year.

bore, and three feet four inches in the breech. The ball made for it weighs 180 lbs., and its charge of powder 94 lbs. The inscription on it shows that it was made by one Simon. 1629 In Dover Castle is a brass gun called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, which was presented to her by the States of Holland; this piece is 24 feet long, and is beautifully ornamented, having on it the arms of the States, and a motto in Dutch, importing thus: "Charge me well and sponge me clean, I'll throw a ball to Calais Green."

Some fine specimens are to be seen in the Tower. A leather cannon was fired three times in the King's Park, Edinburgh.—*Phillips*. Oct. 23, 1788 The Turkish piece now in St. James's Park was taken by the French at Alexandria, but was retaken, and placed in the park. March, 1803 Messrs. Horsfall's monster wrought-iron gun was completed in May, 1866, at Liverpool. Its length is 15 feet 10 inches, and its weight 21 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. Its cost was £2800. With a charge of 25 lbs. it struck a target 2000 yards' distance. It has been since presented to government.

Of late years very great improvements have been made in the construction of cannon by Messrs. Whitworth, Mallet, Armstrong, Dahlgren, and others. Mr. Wm. G. Armstrong knighted,

Feb. 18, 1869

He had been working for four years on gun-making, and had succeeded in producing "a breech-loading rifled wrought-iron gun of great durability and of extreme lightness, combining a great extent of range and extraordinary accuracy." The range of a 35-lb. gun, charged with 5 lbs. of powder, was a little more than 5 miles. The accuracy of the Armstrong gun is said at equal distances to be fifty-seven times more than that of our common artillery, which it greatly exceeded also in destructive effects. The government engaged the services of Sir W. Armstrong for ten years (commencing with 1855) for £20,000, as consulting engineer of rifled ordnance. Feb. 29, "

A Parliamentary committee on ordnance was appointed Feb. 20, and reported on. July 25, 1860 Sir W. Armstrong resigned the appointment.

Feb. 5, 1863

The Armstrong gun was said to be very effective in the attack on the Chinese forts at Taku,

Aug. 21, 1860

Mr. Whitworth's guns and rifles have also been greatly commended.

An American cannon, weighing 85 tons, stated to be the largest in the world, cast in. " Great endeavors made to improve the construction of cannon, to counterbalance the strength given to ships of war by iron plates, and trials at Shoeburyness, Essex. 1862

Targets of the thickness of the iron sides of the Warrior, three 6-inch plates of wrought iron bolted together, were pierced three times by 150-lb. shot from an Armstrong gun smooth bore, 300 lbs., muzzle-loaded with charges of 40 lbs. of powder, twice, and once of 50 lbs. April 8, " The Horsfall gun mentioned above, with a charge of 75 lbs. of powder and a shot of 270 lbs., totally smashed a Warrior target. Sept. 16, " Mr. Whitworth's shells were sent through 5½ inch iron plates and the wood-work behind it.

Nov. 12, "

Armstrong's gun "Big Will" was tried and pronounced to be a perfect specimen of workmanship. It weighed 92 tons; its length, 15 feet; range with shot weighing 510 lbs., 743 to 4187 yards. Nov. 19, 1863

Clark's target was destroyed. July 7, "

Reed's target was tried successfully. Dec. 8, "

The competitive trial between the Armstrong and Whitworth guns began. April 1, 1864

The iron-plate commission experiments closed on

Aug. 4, "

Capt. Palliser, by experiment, has shown that iron shot cast in cold iron moulds instead of hot sand is much harder and equals steel; he also suggested the lining cast iron guns with wrought iron exits, which is stated to be successful. "

The competitive trials of Armstrong's and Whitworth's cannon upon the Alfred target-ship at Portsmouth closed. Nov. 15, "

"Hercules target," 4 ft. 3 in. thick, 11½ inches of iron, resists 800-pounders. June, 1865

CANON or SCRIPTURE. See *Bible*.

CANONIZATION of pious men and martyrs as

saints was instituted by Pope Leo III., 800.—*Tallent.* Every day in the calendar is now a saint's day. The first canonization was of St. Udalricus, in 998.—*Hénauld.* On June 8, 1862, the pope canonized 27 Japanese, who had been put to death on Feb. 6, 1857, near Nagasaki.

CANONS, APOSTOLICAL, ascribed by Bellarmine and Baronius to the apostles; by others to St. Clement, are certainly a forgery of much later date (since 325). The Greek Church allows 86, the Latin 60 of them. The first Ecclesiastical Canon was promulgated 880.—*Usher.* Canon law was introduced into Europe by Gratian, the canon law author, about 1140, and into England in 1154.—*Slow.* See *Decretals*. The present Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England, collected from former ordinances, were established in 1603 by the clergy in Convocation, and ratified by King James I. An intermediate class of religious, between priests and monks, in the 8th century, were termed *canons*, as living by a rule.

CANOSSA, a castle in Modena, celebrated on account of the degrading penance submitted to by the Emperor Henry IV. of Germany, in deference to his greatest enemy, Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), then living at the castle, the residence for several days to the inclemency of winter, Jan., 1077, till it pleased the pope to admit him. Matilda greatly increased the temporal power of the papacy by bequeathing to it her large estates, to the injury of her second husband, Guelf, duke of Bavaria.

CANTERBURY (England), the *Durovernum* of the Romans, and capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who reigned 560-616. He was converted to Christianity by Augustine, 596, upon whom he bestowed many favors, giving him land for an abbey and cathedral, which was dedicated to Christ, 602.* St. Martin's church was the first Saxon Christian church in Britain. The riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a fanatic called Tom or Thom, who assumed the name of Sir William Courtenay, occurred May 31, 1838. See *Thomites*. The railway to London was completed in 1846.—The *archbishop* is primate and metropolitan of all England, and the first peer in the realm, having precedence of all officers of state, and of all dukes not of the blood royal. Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland, and the archbishop was styled a patriarch. This see has yielded to the Church of Rome 18 saints and 9 cardinals; and to the civil state of England, 12 lord chancellors and 4 lord treasurers. The see was made superior to York, 1073. See *York*. The revenue is valued in the king's books at £2816 7s. 9d.—*Beaton.* Present income, £15,000.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

A. D.	
602-605.	St. Augustine, or Anstin, died May 26.
603-619.	St. Lawrence.
619-624.	St. Mellitus.
624-630.	Justus.
631-663.	St. Honorius.
665-664.	Desudedit (Adeodatus).
668-690.	Theodore of Tarsus.
693-731.	Berhtwald.
731-734.	Taetwine.
735-741.	Nothelm.
741-768.	Cuthbert.
769-762.	Breogwine.
763-780.	Jaenbeht, or Lambert.
790-903.	Æthelheard.
903-929.	Wulfred.
929.	Fleogild.
930-970.	Ceolnoth.
970-989.	Æthelred.
991-993.	Plegmund.
993 (?)	Æthelm.
993-941.	Wulfelm.
941-968.	Odo.
969-968.	St. Dunstan, died May 19.
968-969.	Æthelgnar.
990-995.	Sigeric.
995-1006.	Ælfric.
1006-1011.	St. Ælphage, murdered by the Danes, Ap. 19.
1013-1020.	Lyfing, or Ælfstan.

* The cathedral was sacked by the Danes, 1011, and burnt down 1067; rebuilt by Lanfranc and Anselm, and the choir completed by the Prior Conrad in 1130, and in which Becket was murdered, 1170, was burnt 1174. It was rebuilt by William of Sens (1174-78) and by English William,* 1178-84. A new nave was built and other parts, 1873-1910. The great central tower was erected by Prior Goldstone about 1495. The gorgeous shrine of Becket was stripped at the Reformation, and his bones burnt. Here were interred Edward the Black Prince, Henry IV., Cardinal Pole, and other distinguished persons. During the Civil War, Cromwell's dragoons used the cathedral as a stable.

H

1020-1083.	Æthelnoth.
1083-1080.	St. Eadsige.
1080-1062.	Robert of Jumliège.
1062-1070.	Stigand; deprived.
1070-1069.	St. Lanfranc, died May 24.
1069-1109.	Anselm. [See vacant 5 years.]
1114-1122.	Radulphus de Turbino.
1122-1136.	William de Curbello.
1136-1161.	Theobald.
1162-1170.	Thomas Becket: murdered Dec. 29. [See vacant.]
1174-1184.	Richard.
1184-1190.	Baldwin.
1191.	Reginald Fitz-Joceline, died Dec. 26. [See vacant.]
1198-1206.	Hubert Walter. [Reginald the sub-prior, and John Grey, bishop of Norwich, were successively chosen, but set aside.]
1206-1223.	Stephen Langton, died July 6.
1223-1231.	Richard Weatherhead.
1233-1240.	Edmund de Abingdon.
1240-1270.	Boniface of Savoy.
1272-1278.	Robert Kilwarby (resigned).
1279-1299.	John Peckham.
1293-1313.	Robert Winchelsey.
1313-1327.	Walter Reynolds.
1327-1333.	Simon de Mepham.
1333-1343.	John Stratford.
1343-1349.	John de Ufford.
1349.	Thomas Bradwardin.
1349-1366.	Simon Islip.
1366-1368.	Simon Langham (resigned).
1368-1374.	William Whittlesey.
1375-1381.	Simon Sudbury, beheaded by the rebels, June 14.
1381-1396.	William Courtenay.
1397-1398.	Thomas Fitzalan or Arundel (attainted).
1398.	Roger Walden (expelled).
1399-1414.	Thomas Arundel (restored).
1414-1443.	Henry Chicheley.
1443-1452.	John Stafford.
1452-1454.	John Kemp.
1454-1486.	Thomas Bouchier.
1486-1500.	John Morton.
1501-1508.	Henry Deane or Denny.
1508-1532.	William Warham.
1533-1556.	Thomas Cranmer (burnt, March 21).
1556-1558.	Reginald Pole, died Nov. 17.
1559-1575.	Matthew Parker, died May 17.
1576-1588.	Edmund Grindal, died July 6.
1588-1604.	John Whitgift, died Feb. 29.
1604-1610.	Richard Bancroft, died Nov. 2.
1611-1633.	George Abbot, died Aug. 4.
1633-1645.	William Laud (beheaded, Jan. 10). [See vacant 16 years.]
1646-1663.	William Juxon, died June 4.
1663-1677.	Gilbert Sheldon, died Nov. 2.
1678-1691.	William Sancroft (deprived Feb. 1), died Nov. 24, 1698.
1691-1694.	John Tillotson, died Nov. 22.
1695-1715.	Thomas Tenison, died Dec. 14.
1715-1737.	William Wake, died Jan. 24.
1737-1747.	John Potter, died Oct. 10.
1747-1757.	Thomas Herring, died March 18.
1757-1763.	Matthew Hutton, died March 19.
1763-1768.	Thomas Secker, died Aug. 2.
1768-1788.	Frederick Cornwallis, died March 19.
1788-1806.	John Moore, died Jan. 18.
1806-1828.	Charles Manners Sutton, died July 21.
1828-1848.	William Howley, died Feb. 11.
1848-1862.	John Bird Sumner, died Sept. 6.
1862.	Charles Thomas Longley, PRESIDENT archbishop.

CANTERBURY TALES, by Geoffrey Chaucer, were written about 1364, and first printed about 1475 or 1476 (by Caxton).

CANTHARIDES, venomous green beetles (called Spanish flies), are used to raise blisters. This use is ascribed to Aretæus of Cappadocia, about 50 B.C.

CANTON, the only city in China with which Europeans were allowed to trade till the treaty of Aug. 29, 1842. Nearly every nation has a factory at Canton, but that of England surpasses all others in elegance and extent. Merchants arrived here in 1517. A fire destroying 15,000 houses, 1832. An inundation swept away 10,000 houses and 1000 persons, Oct., 1833. Canton was taken by the British in 1837; restored, 1861. See *China*, 1835, 1839, 1856, 1861. Population estimated at 1,000,000.

CANULIAN LAW, permitting the patricians and plebeians to intermarry, was passed at Rome 445 B.C.

CAOUTCHOUC, or **INDIA-RUBBER**, an elastic resinous substance that exudes by incisions from several trees that grow in Cayenne, Quito, and the Brazil, the *Hevea caoutchouc* and *Siphonia elastica* (vulgarly called syringe-trees). It was first brought to Europe from South America about 1780.

In 1770, Dr. Priestley said that he had seen "a substance excellently adapted to the purpose of wiping from paper the marks of a black-lead pencil." It was sold at the rate of 8s. the cubic half inch.

India-rubber cloth was made by Samuel Peal and patented.....1791

Vulcanized rubber formed by combining India-rubber with sulphur, which process removes the susceptibility of the rubber to change under atmospheric temperatures, was patented in America by Mr. C. Goodyear.....1839

Invented also by Mr. T. Hancock (of the firm of Mackintosh and Co.), and patented.....1843

Mr. Goodyear invented the hard rubber (termed Ebonite) as a substitute for horn and tortoise-shell, for combs, paper-knives, veneer, walking-sticks, etc.....1849

A mode of retaining India-rubber in its natural fluid state (by applying to it liquid ammonia) was patented by the inventor, Mr. Henry Lee Norris, of New York.....1863

Caoutchouc imported in 1850, 7617 cwts.; in 1854, 28,765 cwts.; in 1864, 71,027 cwts.

In 1823, 500 pairs of shoes were imported into Boston. At a later date gum-elastic became the subject of scientific investigation, and many persons commenced experimenting with it. In 1833, the considerable manufacture of it was commenced in Massachusetts by John Haskins and Edwin M. Chaffee, who, in connection with others, started the celebrated Roxbury India-rubber Company, which was shortly after incorporated with a capital of \$400,000. For this company Mr. Chaffee invented the famous mammoth machine for spreading rubber without a solvent, the machine itself costing nearly \$80,000. Similar machines are now required by all manufacturers of rubber goods. The apparent prosperity of this company induced the starting of factories in Boston, Chelsea, Woburn, and Framingham, Mass., New York city, Staten Island, and Troy, N. Y., with capitals of from \$50,000 to \$500,000. These companies made their goods by dissolving the rubber in camphene or other solvents, then mixing lampblack with it, and while in the form of paste spreading it on cloth from which coats, etc., are made. The goods were then dried in the sun or in a warm room until the solvent evaporated, leaving a coating of rubber. In 1854, the United States imported crude India-rubber to the amount of \$97,794, and exported to the amount of \$1,093,609 of rubber goods.

The general use of caps and hats is referred to 1449. See *Caps and Hats*.

CAPE BRETON, a large island, W. coast of N. America, said to have been discovered by the English in 1684; taken by the French in 1693, but was afterward restored; and again taken in 1745, and retaken in 1748. It was finally captured by the English in 1763, when the garrison of 5600 men were made prisoners, and eleven French ships were captured or destroyed. Ceded to England in 1763.

CAPE COAST CASTLE (S. W. Africa). Settled by the Portuguese in 1610; but it soon fell to the Dutch. It was demolished by Admiral Holmes in 1661. All the British factories and shipping along the coast were destroyed by the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, in 1665. It was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda in 1667. See *Ashantee*.

CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS (N. Atlantic Ocean) were known to the ancients as Gorgades, but not to the moderns till discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal, 1446, 1450, or 1460. The Portuguese possess them still.

CAPE COURT. See under **STOCKS**.

CAPE LA HOGUE. See *La Hogue*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a promontory on the S. W. point of Africa, called "Cabo Tormentoso" (the stormy cape), the "Lion of the Sea," and the "Head of Africa," discovered by Bartholomew de Diaz in 1486. Its present name was given by John II. of Portugal, who augured favorably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa. Population in 1854, 267,096.

The cape was doubled, and the passage to India discovered by Vasco de Gama.....Nov. 20, 1497
Cape Town, the capital, planted by the Dutch.....1651

Colony taken by the English under Admiral El-
phinstone and General Clarke.....Sept., 1795
Restored at the peace in.....1802
Taken by Sir D. Baird and Sir H. Popham.....Jan. 8, 1806
Finally ceded to England in.....1814

British emigrants arrive in.....March, 1820
The Kaffres make irruptions on the British settle-
ments, and ravage Graham's Town. See *Kaf-
fraria*.....Oct., 1834

Bishopric of Cape Town founded.....1847
The inhabitants successfully resist the attempt to
make the cape a penal colony.....May 19, 1849

The Constitution granted to the colony promul-
gated and joyfully received on.....July 1, 1863

General Prætorius, the chief of the Trans-Vaal re-
public, died in.....Aug., "

The British having given up its jurisdiction over
the Orange River territory, a free state was
formed (see *Orange River*).....March 29, 1854

The first Parliament meets at Cape Town.....July 1, "

The Kaffres were much excited by a prophet
named Umhla-kaza. By the exertions of Sir
George Grey, the governor, tranquillity was
maintained.....Aug., 1856

The first railway from Cape Town, about 68 miles
long, opened.....about Dec., 1860

CAPE ST. VINCENT (S. W. Portugal). Sir George
Rooke, with 23 ships of war, and the Turkey fleet,
was attacked by Tourville, with 160 ships, off Cape
St. Vincent, when 12 English and Dutch men of war,
and 80 merchantmen, were captured or destroyed by
the French, June 16, 1793. Sir John Jervis, with the
Mediterranean fleet of 15 sail, defeated the Spanish
fleet of 27 ships of the line off this cape, taking four
ships and destroying others, Feb. 14, 1797. For this
victory Sir John was raised to the peerage as Earl St.
Vincent. Nelson was engaged in this battle.

CAPET (or *Capevigiens*), the third race of the kings
of France, named from Hugo Capet, count of Paris and
Orleans, who seized the throne on the death of Louis
V., called the Indolent, 987.—*Hénauld*. The first line
of the house of Capet expired with Charles IV. in 1328,
when Philip VI. of Valois ascended the throne. See
France.

CAPILLARITY (the rising of liquids in small tubes,
and the ascent of the sap in plants) is said to have been
first observed by Niccolò Aggiunti of Pisa, 1600-85.
The theory has been examined by Newton, La Place,
and others. Dr. T. Young's theory was put forth in
1805, and Mr. Wertheim's researches in 1867.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. See *Death*.

CAPITATION TAX. See *Poll-tax*.

CAPITOL, so called from a human head (*caput*)
being found when digging the foundations of the
principal fortress of Rome, on Mons Tarpeius, on
which a temple was built to Jupiter, thence called
Jupiter Capitolinus. The foundation was laid by Tar-
quinius Priscus, 616 B. C. The building was continued
by Servius Tullius, and completed by Tarquinius Su-
perbus, but was not dedicated till 607 B. C. by the Con-
sul Horatius. It was burnt during the civil wars, 83
B. C., rebuilt by Sylla, and dedicated again by Lucius
Catalus, 69 B. C. The Roman consuls made large do-
nations to this temple, and the Emperor Augustus be-
stowed on it 2000 pounds' weight of gold, of which
metal the roof was composed; its thresholds were of
brass, and its interior was decorated with shields of
solid silver. It was destroyed by lightning 183 B. C.;
by fire, A. D. 70, and rebuilt by Domitian. The *Capitoline games*, instituted 857 B. C., were revived by
Domitian, A. D. 86. The Campidoglio contains palaces
of the senators, erected on the site of the Capitol by
Michael Angelo soon after 1546.

CAPITULARIES, the laws of the Frankish kings,
commencing with Charlemagne (801). Collections
have been published by Baluze (1677) and others.

CAPPADOCIA, Asia Minor. Its early history is in-
volved in obscurity.

Pharnaces said to have founded the kingdom. B. C. 744
Cappadocia conquered by Perdiccas, regent of
Macedon; the king, Ariarathes I., aged 82, cru-
cified.....322

Recovers its independence.....315

Conquered by Mithridates of Pontus.....291

Held by Seleucus Nicator.....280

Ariarathes V., Philopator, reigns, 162; dethroned
by Holopernes, 130, but restored by the Ro-
mans, 168; killed with Cassius in the war against
Aristonicus.....180

His queen, Laodice, poisons five of her sons; the

sixth (Ariarathes VI.) is saved; she is put to death. 120
 Ariarathes VI. murdered by Mithridates Eupator, who sets up various pretenders. The Roman senate declares the country free, and appoints Ariobarzanes I. king. 98
 He is several times expelled by Mithridates, etc., but restored by the Romans; dies. 64
 Ariobarzanes II. supports Pompey, and is slain by Crassus. 49
 Ariarathes VII. deposed by Antony. 36
 Archelaus is favored by Augustus, 30 B.C.; but accused by Tiberius, he comes to Rome and dies there, oppressed with age and infirmities. A.D. 17
 Cappadocia becomes a Roman province. 16
 Invaded by the Huns. 515
 And by the Saracens. 717
 Recovered by the Emperor Basil I. 876
 Conquered by Soliman. 1074
 Annexed to the Turkish Empire. 1860

CAPPEL (Switzerland). Here the reformer Zuinglius was slain in a conflict between the Catholics and the men of Zurich, Oct. 11, 1531.

CAPRI (Capree), an island near Naples, the sumptuous residence of Augustus, and particularly of Tiberius, memorable for the debaucheries he committed during the seven last years of his life, 27. It is now the residence of Garibaldi. Capri was taken by Sir Sidney Smith, April 23, 1806.

CAPS AND HATS.* About 1750 Sweden was much distracted by two factions thus named, the former in the interest of the Russians, and the latter in that of the French. They were broken up and the names prohibited by Gustavus III. in 1771, who desired to exclude foreign influence. His assassination by Ankarström, March 16, 1792, set aside all his plans for the improvement of Sweden.

CAPUA (Naples), capital of Campania, took the part of Hannibal when his army wintered here after the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C., and it is said, became enervated through luxury. In 211, when the Romans retook the city, they scourged and beheaded all the surviving senators; the others had poisoned themselves after a banquet previous to the surrender of the city. Only two persons escaped degradation, a woman who had prayed for the success of the Romans, and another who succored some prisoners. During the Middle Ages Capua was in turn subjugated by the Greeks, Saracens, Normans, and Germans. It was restored to Naples in A.D. 1424, and was taken Nov. 3, 1860, by Garibaldi.

CAPUCHIN FRIARS, Franciscans, so named from wearing a *capuchon*, or cowl hanging down upon their backs. The Capuchins were founded by Matthew Baschi about 1525.

CAR. The invention is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, about 1486 B.C. Covered cars (*currus arcuati*) were used by the Romans. The *lectica* (a soft-cushioned car), next invented, gave place to the *carpentum*, a two-wheeled car, with an arched covering, hung with costly cloth. Still later were the *carrucæ*, in which the officers of state rode. Triumphal cars, introduced by Tarquin the Elder, were formed like a throne.

CARACAS (S. America), part of Venezuela, discovered by Columbus 1498. It was reduced by arms, and assigned as property to the Welers, German merchants, by Charles V.; but, from their tyranny, they were dispossessed in 1650, and a crown governor appointed. The province declared its independence of Spain, May 9, 1810. The city Leon de Caraccas, on March 26, 1812, was visited by a violent earthquake, and nearly 12,000 persons perished. See *Venezuela*.

CARBERRY HILL (S. Scotland). Here, on June 15, 1567, Lord Hume and the confederate barons dispersed the royal army under Bothwell, and took Mary Queen of Scots prisoner. Bothwell fled.

CARBOLIC ACID (or phenic acid), obtained by the distillation of pit-coal, is a powerful antiseptic. It is largely manufactured for medical purposes, and has been advantageously used at Carlisle and Exeter in the deodorization of sewage (1860-1).

CARBON was shown to be a distinct element by

* None allowed to sell any hat for above 30d., nor cap for above 2s. 6d. Henry VII., 1489. It was enacted in 1811 that every person above seven years of age should wear on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit, made, thickened, and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, 1811. Excepted: maids, ladies, and gentlemen, and every 1-1/2-knit, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as had borne office of servility in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of London companies.

Lavoisier in 1788. He proved the diamond to be its purest form, and converted it into carbonic acid gas by combustion.—*Gmelin*.

CARBONARI (colliers, or charcoal-burners), a powerful secret society in Italy, which derived its origin, according to some, from the Waldenses, and which became prominent early in the present century. It aimed at the expulsion of foreigners from Italy, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty. In March, 1820, it is said that 650,000 joined the society, and an insurrection soon after broke out in Naples, General Pepe taking the command. The king (Ferdinand) made political concessions, but the allied sovereigns at Laybach assisted Ferdinand to suppress the liberal party. The Carbonari were henceforth denounced as traitors. The society since 1818 spread in France, and doubtless hastened the fall of the Bourbons in 1830 and 1848. It has been frequently but incorrectly confounded with freemasonry.

CARBONIC ACID GAS, a compound of carbon and oxygen, which occurs in the air, and is a product of combustion, respiration, and fermentation. The Grotto del Cane yields 900,000 lbs. per annum. No animal can breathe this gas. The briskness of Champagne, beer, etc., is due to its presence. It was liquefied by atmospheric pressure by Faraday in 1823. On exposing the liquid to the air for a short time it becomes solid, in the form of snow.

CARDIFF CASTLE (S. Wales). Here Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I., was imprisoned from 1106 till his death, 1135.

CARDINALS, ecclesiastical princes in the Church of Rome, the council of the Pope, and the concave or sacred college, at first were the principal priests or incumbents of the parishes in Rome, and were called *cardinales* in 563. They began to assume the exclusive power of electing the popes in 1181. They first wore the red hat to remind them that they ought to shed their blood for religion, if required, and were declared princes of the Church by Innocent IV., 1243 or 1245. In 1586 Sixtus V. fixed their number at 70; but there are generally vacancies. In 1580 there were 69 cardinals; in 1861, 63; in 1864, 59. Paul II. gave the scarlet habit, 1464; and Urban VIII. the title of Eminence in 1623 or 1630.—*Ducange*.

CARDS (referred to the Chinese, Hindoos, and Romans) are said to have been invented in France in 1891, to amuse Charles IV. during the intervals of a melancholy disorder. Piquet and all the early names are French.

CARIA, Asia Minor, was conquered by Cyrus, 546 B.C.; by Dercyllidas, a Lacedæmonian, 397; his successor Hecatomnus became king, 385 B.C.; for his son Mausolus the *Mausoleum* was erected (*which see*). Caria was absorbed into the Turkish Empire.

CARICATURES. Bufalmaco, an Italian painter, about 1380, drew caricatures and put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences. The modern caricatures of Gilray, Rowlandson, H. B. (John Doyle in = HB), Richard Doyle, John Leech, John Tenniel, and Thomas Nast are justly celebrated. The well-known "Punch" was first published in 1841. The most eminent writers of fiction of the day and others (Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, A. Becket, Professor E. Forbes, etc.) have contributed to this amusing periodical.

CARINTHIA, a Bavarian duchy, was annexed to Austria in 1803.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE (Isle of Wight), said to have been a British and Roman fortress, was taken 530 by Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons. Its Norman character has been ascribed to William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford, in William I.'s time. Here Charles I. was imprisoned in 1647. Here died his daughter Elizabeth, aged fifteen, too probably of a broken heart, Sept. 8, 1650.

CARLAVEROCK CASTLE (S. Scotland), taken by Edward I. July, 1300, the subject of a contemporary poem published, with illustrations, by Sir Harris Nicolas in 1828.

CARLISLE (Cumberland), a frontier town of England, wherein for many years a strong garrison was kept. Just below this town the famous Picts' wall began, which crossed the whole island to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and here also ended the great Roman highway. The great church, called St. Mary's, is a venerable old pile; a great part of it was built by St. David, king of Scotland, who held Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland in vassalage from the

crown of England. The castle, restored in 1093 by William II., was the prison of Mary Queen of Scots in 1568.—Taken by the Parliamentary forces in 1646, and by the young Pretender, Nov. 16, 1745; retaken by the Duke of Cumberland, Dec. 30, same year. The see was erected by Henry I. in 1132, and made suffragan to York. The cathedral had been founded a short time previously by Walter, deputy in these parts for William Rufus. It was almost ruined by Cromwell, and has never recovered its former great beauty, although repaired after the Restoration. It has been lately renovated at a cost of £15,000, and was reopened in 1866. The see has given to the civil state one lord chancellor and two lord treasurers; it is valued in the king's books at £530 4s. 11d. per annum. Present income, £4500.

RECENT BISHOPS OF CARLISLE.

1791. Edward Venables Vernon, trans. to York, 1807.
1808. Samuel Goodenough, died Aug. 13, 1837.
1827. Hugh Percy, died Feb. 1856.
1856. Hon. H. Montagu Villiers, trans. to Durham, May, 1860.
1860. Hon. Samuel Waldegrave (present bishop).

CARLISLE ADMINISTRATION. See *Halfax*.

CARLOVINGIANS, the second dynasty of the French kings. See *France*.

CARLOW (S.E. Ireland). The castle, erected by King John, surrendered after a desperate siege to Sir Rory O'Moore in 1577; again to the Parliamentary forces in 1650. Here the royal troops routed the insurgents, May, 1796.

CARLSBAD (or Charles's Bath), in Bohemia, the celebrated springs, discovered by the Emperor Charles IV. in 1353.—On Aug. 1, 1812, a congress was held here, when the great powers decreed measures to repress the liberal press, etc.

CARMAGNOLE, a Piedmontese song and dance, popular in France during the Reign of Terror, 1792-4. The chorus was "Dansons la Carmagnole: vive le son du canon!"

CARMATHIANS, a Mohammedan sect. Carmath, a Shiite, about 990, assumed the title of "the guide, the director," etc., including that of the representative of Mohammed, St. John the Baptist, and the angel Gabriel. His followers subdued Bahrein in 900, and overran the East. Dissensions arose among themselves, and their power soon passed away.

CARMELITES, or WHITE FRIARS, of Mount Carmel, one of the four orders of mendicants with austere rules, founded by Berthold about 1156, and settled in France in 1203.—*Hénault*. These rules were moderated about 1540. They claimed descent from Elijah. They had numerous monasteries in England, and a precinct in London without the Temple, west of Blackfriars, is called Whitefriars to this day, after a community of their order, founded there in 1245.

CARNATIC, a district of Southern Hindostan, extending along the whole coast of Coromandel. Hyder Ali entered the Carnatic with 80,000 troops in 1780, and was defeated by the British under Sir Eyre Coote, July 1, and Aug. 27, 1781; and decisively overthrown, July 2, 1782. The Carnatic was overrun by Tipoo in 1790. The British have possessed entire authority over the Carnatic since 1801. See *India*.

CARNATION, so called from the original species being of a flesh color (*carnia*, of flesh). Several varieties were first planted in England by the Flemings about 1567.—*Stow*.

CARNEIAN GAMES, observed in many Grecian cities, particularly at Sparta (instituted about 675 B.C. in honor of Apollo, surnamed Carneus), lasted nine days.

CARNIFEX FERRY (West Virginia), BATTLE OF, fought Sept. 10, 1861. McClellan having been assigned to the Army of the Potomac, the command in West Virginia devolved upon General Rosecrans. Floyd commanded the Confederate forces on the Gauley River. The latter was attacked by Rosecrans at Carnifex Ferry. It was rather a manoeuvre than a battle, and during the night Floyd retreated.

CARNIVAL (*Carni vale*, Italian, *i. e.* *Flesh, farewell*), a festival time in Italy, particularly at Venice, about Shrovetide, or beginning of Lent.

CAROLINA, NORTH AND SOUTH, said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1496, or by De Leon in 1512. A body of English, about 850 persons, landed and settled here about 1660; and Carolina was granted to Lord Berkeley and others a few years afterward. The cultivation of rice was introduced by Governor

Smith in 1695, and subsequently cotton. The province was divided into North and South in 1712. See *America*. The Carolinas were slave states. Great excitement prevailed in them in Nov., 1860, on account of Mr. Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency of the United States, he being strongly opposed to slavery. South Carolina began the secession from the United States, Dec. 20, 1860; North Carolina followed, May 21, 1861. See *United States*, 1861-5.

CAROLINE ISLANDS were discovered by the Spaniards in the reign of Charles II., 1686.

CARP, a fresh-water or pond fish, was, it is said, first brought to Great Britain about 1655.—*Wallon*. It is mentioned by Lady Juliana Berners in 1496.

CARPETS are of ancient use in the East. The manufacture of woolen carpets was introduced into France from Persia in the reign of Henry IV., between 1589 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust established the English carpet manufacture about 1750. A cork-carpet company was formed in 1862. The production of carpets is carried on extensively in the United States, especially in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and in Philadelphia. In Massachusetts alone, in 1860, the capital invested in this branch of business amounted to \$2,364,000, and the annual product about \$1,400,000, in which 1600 persons were employed. In the State of New York, in 1855, the number of carpet manufactories was 18, employing 1839 persons; capital invested in real estate, \$365,270; in tools and machinery, \$394,300; value of raw materials used annually, \$364,700; value of manufactured articles annually, \$3,079,700. In Philadelphia the annual value of carpets produced is, in ingrain, \$2,592,000, and in rag carpeting \$504,000. (See *Census of New York*, and *Philadelphia and its Manufactures*, 1856.) Our manufacture of carpets is increasing, and will probably equal the demand when the production of wool shall supply the wants of our manufacturers. Of the imports into this country, fully nine tenths come from Great Britain.—*Homan's Dict. Commerce*.

CARRACK, or Karrack (Italian, *Caracca*), a large ship in the Middle Ages. The Santa Anna, the property of the knights of St. John, of about 1700 tons, sheathed with lead, was built at Nice about 1580. It was literally a floating fortress, and aided Charles V. in taking Tunis in 1535. It contained a crew of 800 men and 50 pieces of artillery.

CARRIAGES. Erichthonius of Athens is said to have produced the first chariot about 1456 B.C. Rude carriages were known in France in the reign of Henry II., A.D. 1547; in England in 1555; Henry IV. of France had one without straps or springs. They were made in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and then called whirlicotes. The Duke of Buckingham, in 1619, drove six horses; and the Duke of Northumberland, in rivalry, drove eight. Carriages were let for hire in Paris in 1650, at the Hôtel Fiacre; hence the name *fiacre*. See *Car*, *Cabriolette*, and *Coaches*.

CARRICKFERGUS (Antrim, Ireland). Its castle is supposed to have been built by Hugh de Lacy in 1178. The town surrendered to the Duke of Schomberg, Aug. 28, 1690. The castle surrendered to the French Admiral Thurot, 1760. See *Thurot*.

CARRON IRON-WORKS, on the banks of the Carron, in Stirlingshire, established in 1760. The works in 1853 employed about 1600 men. Here, since 1776, have been made the pieces of ordnance called *carronades*.

CARROTS and other edible roots were imported from Holland and Flanders about 1540.

CARTESIAN DOCTRINES, promulgated by René Des Cartes, the French philosopher, in 1637. His metaphysical principle is, "I think, therefore I am;" his physical principle, "Nothing exists but substance." He accounts for all physical phenomena on his theory of vortices, motions excited by God, the source of all motion. He was born 1596, and died at Stockholm, the guest of Queen Christina, in 1650.

CARTES DE VISITE. The small photograph portraits thus termed are said to have been first taken at Nice by M. Ferrier in 1837. The Duke of Parma had his portrait placed upon his visiting cards, and his example was soon followed in Paris and London.

CARTHAGE (Missouri), BATTLE OF, fought July 6, 1861. Here Sigel attacked the Confederates under Price, Rains, and Jackson. The battle until 2 P.M. was an artillery duel, in which the Confederates were worsted. But Sigel was then obliged to retreat, a

movement which he effected with great skill, saving his baggage train.

CARTHAGE (N. coast of Africa, near Tunis), founded by Dido or Elissa, sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre, B.C. 878 (860, *Blair*; 836, *Niebuhr*). She fled from that tyrant, who had killed her husband, and took refuge in Africa. Carthage became a great commercial and warlike republic, and disputed the empire of the world with Rome, which occasioned the Punic Wars. The Carthaginians bore the character of a faithless people, hence the term *Punic faith*. Cato the Censor (about 146 B.C.) ended his speeches in the senate with *Carthago delenda!* "Carthage must be destroyed!"

First alliance of Carthaginians and Romans. B.C. 509
The Carthaginians in Sicily defeated at Himera by Gelo; the elder Hamilcar perishes. 480

They enlarge their territories. 410
They send 300,000 men into Sicily. 407

Take Agrigentum. 406

The siege of Syracuse. 396

The Carthaginians land in Italy. 379

Their defeat by Timoleon. 339

Defeated by Agathocles, they immolate their children on the altar to Saturn. 310

The first Punic War begins (lasts 23 years). 264

The Carthaginians defeated by the Roman consul Duilius in a naval engagement. 260

Xanthippus defeats Regulus. 255

Hasdrubal defeated by Metellus at Panormus. 251

Regulus put to death. 250

Romans defeated before Lilybæum. 250

The great Hannibal born. 247

End of first Punic War; Sicily lost by Carthage. 241

War between the Carthaginians and African mercenaries. "

Hamilcar Barca is sent into Spain: he takes with him his son, the famous Hannibal, at the age of nine years, having first made him swear an eternal enmity to the Romans. 237

Hasdrubal founds New Carthage (Carthagena). 239

Hasdrubal is assassinated. 230

Hannibal subjects Spain as far as the Iberus. 219

The second Punic War begins (lasts 17 years). 218

Hannibal crosses the Alps, and enters Italy with 100,000 men. "

He defeats the Roman consuls at the Ticinus and Trebia, 218; at the Lake Thrasymenus, 217, and at Cannæ (*which see*). Aug. 2, 216

Publius Scipio carries war into Spain and takes New Carthage. 210

Hasdrubal, brother of Hannibal, arrives with an army, and is defeated and slain at the Metaurus

The Carthaginians expelled Spain. 207

Scipio arrives in Africa, and lays siege to Utica. 204

Hannibal recalled from Italy. 203

Hannibal totally defeated at Zama (*which see*). 202

End of the second Punic War. 201

The third Punic War: Scipio invades Africa. 149

Carthage taken and burned by order of the senate

Colony settled at Carthage by C. Gracchus. 132

Its rebuilding planned by Julius Cæsar. 46

And executed by his successors.

It becomes an important Christian bishopric. A.D. 215

And Cyprian holds a council here. 252

Taken by Genseric the Vandal. 439

Retaken by Belisarius. 533

Taken and destroyed by Hassan, the Saracenic governor of Egypt. 698

Carthaginian antiquities brought to the British Museum. 1861

CARTHAGENA, or **NEW CARTHAGE** (S. E. Spain), built by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 239 B.C.; was taken by Scipio, 210. The modern Carthagena was taken by a British force under Sir John Leake in 1706, but was retaken by the Duke of Berwick, 1707.

CARTHAGENA, in Colombia, South America, was taken by Sir Francis Drake in 1585, was pillaged by the French of £1,300,000 in 1697, and was bombarded by Admiral Vernon in 1740-1.

CARTHUSIANS, a religious order (springing from the Benedictines), founded by Bruno of Cologne, who retired with six companions from the converse of the world about 1080, to Chartreuse (*which see*), in the mountains of Dauphiné. Their austere rules were formed by Basil VII., general of the order. They appeared in England about 1180, and a Carthusian monastery, founded by Sir William Manny, 1371, was the site of the present Charter House, London. The Carthusian powder of Father Simon, at Chartreuse, was first compounded about 1715.

CARTOONS. Those of **RAPHAYL** (twenty-five in number, were designed (for tapestries) in the chambers of the Vatican under Julius II. and Leo X. about 1510 to 1516. The seven preserved were purchased in Flanders by Rubens for Charles I. of England, for Hampton Court palace, in 1639. They represent, 1, the Miraculous draught of Fishes; 2, the Charge to Peter; 3, Peter and John healing the Lame at the Gate of the Temple; 4, the Death of Ananias; 5, Elymas the Sorcerer struck with blindness; 6, the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra; 7, Paul preaching at Athens. —The cartoons were removed to South Kensington, April 28, 1865. —The tapestries executed at Arras from these designs are at Rome. They were twice carried away by invaders, in 1526 and 1798, and were restored in 1815.

CARVING. See *Sculptures*.

CASHMERE, in the Himalayas, was subdued by the Mohammedans in the 16th century; by the Afghans in 1754; by the Sikhs in 1819; and was ceded to the British in 1846, who gave it to the Maharajah Gholab Singh, with a nominal sovereignty. The true Cashmere shawls were first brought to England in 1666, but were well imitated at Bradford and Huddersfield. Shawls of Thibetan wool, for the omrah, cost 150 rupees each, about 1650. —*Bernier*.

CASSATION, Court or, the highest court of appeal in France, was established in 1790 by the National Assembly.

CASSITERIDES. See *Scilly Isles*.

CASTEL FIDARDO, near Ancona, Central Italy. Near here General Lamoricière and the papal army of 11,000 men were totally defeated by the Sardinian general, Claidini, Sept. 18, 1860. Lamoricière, with a few horsemen, fled to Ancona, then besieged. On Sept. 29, he and the garrison surrendered, but were shortly after set at liberty.

CASTES, a distinct section of society in India. In the laws of Menu (see *Menu*), the Hindoos are divided into the Brahmans, or sacerdotal class; the Kahatrya or Chuttree, military class; the Vaisya, or commercial class; and the Sudras, or soodras, servile class.

CASTIGLIONE (N. Italy). Here the French under Angereau defeated the Austrians, commanded by Wurmer, with great loss, Aug. 8-9, 1796.

CASTILE (Central Spain). A powerful Gothic government was established here about 800.—Ferdinand, count of Castile, became king, 1035. Ferdinand of Aragon married Isabella of Castile in 1474, and formed one monarchy, 1479. See *Spain*.

CASTILLEJOS (N. Africa). Here, on Jan. 1, 1860, was fought the first decisive action in the war between Spain and Morocco. General Prim, after a vigorous resistance, repulsed the Moors under Muley Abbas, and advanced toward Tetuan.

CASTILLON, in Guienne. Here the army of Henry VI. of England was defeated by that of Charles VII. of France. An end was put to the English dominion in France, Calais alone remaining, July 23, 1453. Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was killed.

CASTLEBAR (Ireland). French troops, under Humbert, landed at Killala, and, assisted by Irish insurgents here, compelled the king's troops to retreat, August 28, 1798.

CASTLES. The castle of the Anglo-Saxon was a tower keep, either round or square, and ascended by a flight of steps in front. William I. erected 48 strong castles. Several hundreds, built by permission of Stephen, between 1135 and 1154, were demolished by Henry II., 1154. Many were dismantled in the Civil War.

CATACOMBS. The early depositories of the dead. The first Christians at Rome met for worship in the catacombs; and here are said to have been the tombs of the apostles Peter and Paul. Belzoni in 1815 and 1818 explored many Egyptian catacombs, built 3000 years ago. He brought to England the sarcophagus of Psammethichus, formed of Oriental alabaster, exquisitely sculptured. In the Parisian catacombs (formerly stone quarries), human remains from the cemetery of the Innocents were deposited in 1785, and many of the victims of the revolution in 1792-4 are interred in them.

CATALONIA (W. Spain), was settled by the Goths and Alani about 409; conquered by the Saracens, 712; recovered by Pepin and Charlemagne. It formed part of the Spanish Marches and the territory of the Count of Barcelona (*which see*). The natives were able seamen: being frequently unruly, their peculiar privileges were abolished in 1714.

CATALYTIC FORCE. The discovery in 1819 by

Thénard of the decomposition of peroxide of hydrogen by platinum, and by Döbereiner in 1828 of its property to ignite a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, formed the groundwork of the doctrine of Catalytic Force, also termed "action of contact or presence," put forth by Berzelius and Mitscherlich. Their view has not been adopted by Liebig and other chemists.

CATAMARANS (or carcaees), fire-machines for destroying ships; tried in vain by Sir Sidney Smith, Oct. 2, 1804, on the Boulogne flotilla destined by Bonaparte to invade England.

CATANIA, a town near Etna, Sicily, was founded by a colony from Chalcis about 753 B.C. Ceres had a temple here, open to none but women. Catania was almost totally overthrown by an eruption of Etna in 1693, and in 1698 was nearly swallowed up by an earthquake; in a moment more than 18,000 persons were buried in the ruins. An earthquake did great damage, Feb. 23, 1817. In Aug., 1868, the town was held by Garibaldi and his volunteers, in opposition to the Italian government. He was captured on Aug. 29.

CATAPHRYGIANS, heretics in the 3d century, who followed the errors of Montanus. They are said to have baptized their dead, forbidden marriage, and mingled the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper with the blood of young children.

CATAPULTÆ, military engines of the cross-bow kind, for throwing huge stones as well as darts and arrows; invented by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, 399 B.C.—*Josephus*.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS (N. France), where, on April 2, 1569, peace was concluded between Henry II. of France, Philip II. of Spain, and Elizabeth of England. France ceded to Philip Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 900 forts in Italy and the Low Countries.

CATECHISMS. The catechism of the Church of England in the second book of Edward VI., 1552, contained merely the baptismal vow, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, with an explanation; but James I. ordered the bishops to enlarge it by adding an explication of the sacraments, 1612. It was increased subsequently by the doctrinal points of the established religion. The Catechism of the Council of Trent was published in 1566; that of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster in 1648.

CATHARINE. The order of knights of St. Catharine was instituted in Palestine, 1048. The order of nuns called Catharines was founded in 1878. An order of ladies of the highest rank in Russia was founded by Catharine, empress of Peter the Great, 1714. They were to be distinguished, as the name implied (from *katharos*, pure), for purity of life and manners.

CATHOLIC MAJESTY. This title was first given by Pope Gregory III. to Alphonus I. of Spain, 784.—*Licenciado*. The title was also given to Ferdinand V. and his queen in 1474 by Innocent VIII. on account of their zeal for the Roman Catholic religion, and their establishment of the Inquisition in Spain.

CATHOLICS. See *Roman Catholics*.

CAT ISLE. See *Salvador*.

CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY. L. Sergius Catiline, a Roman of noble family, having squandered away his fortune by debaucheries and extravagance, and having been refused the consulship (B.C. 66), meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many of the dissolute aristocracy to extirpate the senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered and frustrated. A second plot (in 68) was detected by the Consul Cicero, whom he had resolved to murder. Catiline's daring appearance in the senate-house after his guilt was known drew forth Cicero's celebrated invective, "Quousque tandem, Catilina!" on Nov. 8. On seeing five of his accomplices arrested, Catiline retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Cicero punished the conspirators at home, and Petreius routed Catiline's ill-disciplined forces; the conspirator being killed in the engagement, December, 62 B.C.

CATO, *SUICIDE* or, termed the "era destructive of the liberties of Rome." This Roman philosopher, considering freedom as that which alone "sustains the name and dignity of man," and unable to survive the independence of his country, stabbed himself at Utica, 46 B.C.

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY, a gang of desperate politicians formed by Arthur Thistlewood, which assembled in Cato Street, Edgeware Road, proposed the assassination of the ministers of the crown, at a cabinet dinner, and the overthrow of the government.

They were betrayed by one of their number, and arrested Feb. 23, 1820, and the principals, Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Inge, and Tidd, were executed with the horrors adjudged to the punishment of traitors, on May 1 following.

CATTLE. Of horned cattle only the buffalo or bison is native of this country, and this has never been tamed. Columbus in 1493 brought the first tame cattle to America, a bull and several cows. As the various parts of North and South America were settled by Europeans, cattle were introduced, and from these have descended all the vast herds which now roam over the pampas of Texas and South America. In 1611 and 1624, cattle were imported into Virginia and Massachusetts.

In Great Britain and in this country they have been vastly improved, both in the weight of carcass, the quality of the beef, and the abundance of the milk, by the extraordinary attention that has been given to the selection and crossing of the best breeds, according to the objects in view. This sort of improvement began about the middle of last century, or rather later.

Among the various races of cattle existing among us, where strict regard is paid to breeding with a definite object in view, a preference is given to the Durhams or short-horns, the Herefords, the Ayrshires, and the Devons. The Durhams, from their rapid growth, early maturity, and capability of taking on fat, are adapted only for high keeping, or to the richest pastures of the Middle and Northern States, and those of Ohio, Kentucky, and other parts of the West. The males, when judiciously crossed with the other breeds, or with the common cows of the country, often beget the best of milkers, and for this purpose they have been especially recommended. The Herefords, on the contrary, from their peculiar organization, are better adapted for poor or indifferent pastures, and regions subject to continued drought; and for this reason they are well suited for California, New Mexico, Texas, and other parts of the South. The oxen of this breed are good in the yoke, and the cows, when properly fed, give an abundance of milk. The Ayrshires are best suited for a cool, mountainous region, or a cold, rigorous climate. They succeed well in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and are highly prized for their tameness, docile temper, and rich milk. The Devons, from their hardihood, comparatively small size, and peculiar structure, appear to be adapted to almost every climate, and to all kinds of pasturage. From their stoutness, good temper, honesty, and quickness of action, they make the best teams, and in this respect their chief excellency consists. The cows make fair milkers, and their flesh very good beef. They also possess great aptitude to take on fat. By the census of 1850, there were in the United States and Territories, owned, 18,280,899 head of neat cattle. In 1866 the number of cattle in the United States was 20,985,662.

The importation of horned cattle from Ireland and Scotland into England was prohibited by a law, 1663; but the export of cattle from Ireland became very extensive. In 1842 the importation of cattle into England from foreign countries was subjected to a moderate duty, and in 1846 they were made duty free.—In 1850, were imported of all sorts of cattle, \$17,247; in 1854, \$97,430; in 1859, \$47,841; in 1864, \$77,977. In 1849, 53,480 horned cattle were imported; in 1863, 160,896; in 1864, 496,243 from all countries. In April, 1857, great disease arose among cattle abroad, but by great care it was almost excluded from this country. The cattle-plague now raging in England (Sept., 1866) appeared in June. The nature and origin of the disease caused much dispute. It is generally considered to be a typhoid fever, and of foreign origin. Active preventive and remedial measures have been adopted, under the authority of the Privy Council. The importation of cattle from England into Ireland was prohibited Aug. 25, 1865.

A severe cattle-plague raged in England, 1745-56. The Privy Council ordered diseased beasts to be shot, and their skins destroyed; granting moderate compensation, March 15, 1746.

A royal commission to inquire into the causes of the cattle-plague and suggest remedies met first, Oct. 10; report of majority consider the disease to have been imported, and recommend slaughter of animals, and stringent prohibition of passage of cattle across public roads, etc. Oct. 31, 1865.

27,492 beasts had been attacked; 12,630 died; 8993 slaughtered, up to Oct. 31, 1865.

Orders in council for regulating the cattle trade (in conformity with the act of 1850), Nov. 23 and Dec. 16, 1865; and Jan. 20, 1866.

Disease still raging; official report: cattle attacked, 120,740; killed, 16,742; died, 73,740; recovered, 14,162; unaccounted for, 16,086, Feb. 1, 1866. Prevailed in 1867, proceeding from Texas over the whole country.

CAUCASUS, a lofty mountain, a continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian Seas. Prometheus was said to have been tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter and continually devoured by vultures (according to ancient authors, 1648 B.C.). The passes near the mountain were called *Caucasica Porta*, and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians or Huns invaded the provinces of Rome, A.D. 447. See *Circassia*.

CAUCUS. An American term, applied to a private meeting of the leading politicians of a party to agree upon the plans to be pursued during an election or session of Congress. This institution is now a very powerful antagonist to public opinion. The word is said to be derived from "ship"-caulkers' meetings. A "caucus club" is mentioned by John Adams in 1763.—*Barlett*.

CAUDINE FORKS, according to Livy, the *Furcula Caudina* (in Samnium, S. Italy), were two narrow defiles or gorges, united by a range of mountains on each side. The Romans went through the first pass, but found the second blocked up; on returning, they found the first similarly obstructed. Being thus hemmed in by the Samnites, under the command of G. Pontius, they surrendered at discretion, 321 B.C. (after a fruitless contest, according to Cicero). The Roman senate broke the treaty.

CAULIFLOWER, said to have been first planted in England about 1603; it came from Cyprus.

CAUSTIC IN PAINTING, a method of burning colors into wood or ivory, invented by Gausias of Sicily. He painted his mistress Glycys sitting on the ground making garlands with flowers; the picture was hence named *Stephanoplocom*. It was bought by Lucullus for two talents, 535 B.C.—*Pliny*.

CAUTIONARY TOWNS (Holland), (the Briel, Flushing, Rammekins, and Walcheren), were given to Queen Elizabeth in 1586 as security for their repaying her for assistance in their struggle with Spain. They were restored to the Dutch republic by James I. in 1616.

CAVALIER. The appellation given to the supporters of the king during the Civil War, from a number of gentlemen forming themselves into a body-guard for the king in 1641. They were opposed to the Roundheads, or friends of the Parliament.—*Hume*.

CAVALRY. The Romans were celebrated for the discipline and efficiency of their cavalry. Attached to each Roman legion was a body of 800 horse, in ten turmae; the commander always a veteran. The Persians had 10,000 horse at Marathon, 490 B.C.; and 10,000 Persian horse were slain at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C.—*Plutarch*. In the wars with Napoleon I. the British cavalry reached to 31,000 men. The English cavalry force, in 1840, was, in household troops, 1209; dragoons, hussars, and lancers, 9334; total, 10,543. In 1856 the total was stated to be 21,651; in 1861, 22,910. See *Horse Guards*, etc.

CAVENDISH EXPERIMENT. In 1798 the Hon. Henry Cavendish described his experiment for determining the mean density of the earth by comparing the force of terrestrial attraction with that of the attraction of leaden spheres of known magnitude and density, by means of the torsion balance.—*Brande*.

CAWNPORE, a town in India, on the Doab, a peninsula between the Ganges and Jumna. During the mutiny in 1857 it was garrisoned by native troops under Sir Hugh Wheeler. These broke out into revolt. An adopted son of the old Feishwa Bajee Rao, Nana Sahib, who had long lived on friendly terms with the British, came apparently to their assistance, but joined the rebels. He took the place after three weeks' siege, June 26; and, in spite of a treaty, massacred great numbers of the British, without respect to age or sex, in the most cruel manner. General Havelock defeated Nana Sahib, July 16, at Futteh-pore, and retook Cawnpore, July 17. A column was erected here in memory of the sufferers, by their relatives of the 92d regiment. In Dec., 1860, Nana was said to be living at Thibet; and in Dec., 1861, was incorrectly said to have been captured at Kurrachee. See *India*, 1867.

CAYENNE, French Guiana (S. America), settled by the French 1604-36. It afterward came successively into the hands of the English (1664), French, and

Dutch. The last were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne was taken by the British, Jan. 12, 1809, but was restored to the French in 1814. Here is produced the *Capsicum baccatum*, or Cayenne pepper. Many French political prisoners have been sent here since 1848.

CECILIAN SOCIETY. See under *Musie*.

CEDAR-TREE. The red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) came from North America before 1664; the Bermudas cedar from Bermudas before 1688; the cedar of Lebanon (*Pinus Cedrus*) from the Levant before 1688. In 1860 a grove of venerable cedars, about 40 feet high, remained on Lebanon. The cedar of Goa (*Cupressus Lusitanica*) was brought to Europe by the Portuguese about 1683. See *Cypress*.

CELERY is said to have been introduced into England by the French marshal, Talland, during his captivity in England, after his defeat at Blenheim by Marlborough in 1704.

CELIBACY (from *caelebs*, unmarried) was preached by St. Anthony in Egypt about 306. His early converts lived in caves, etc., till monasteries were founded. The doctrine was rejected in the Council of Nice, 325. Celibacy was enjoined to bishops only in 692. The Romish clergy generally were compelled to a vow of celibacy by Pope Gregory VII. in 1073-85. The decree was opposed in England, 958-978. Its observance was finally established by the Council of Placentia, held in 1006. The privilege of marriage was restored to the English clergy in 1547. The marriage of the clergy was proposed, but negatived at the Council of Trent (1563).

CELL THEORY (propounded by Schwann in 1839) supposes that the ultimate particles of all animal and vegetable tissues are small cells. Some of the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life are said to be composed of merely a single cell, as the germinal vesicle in the egg and the red-snow plant.

CELTIBERI. See *Numantine War*.

CELTS, a group of the Aryan family. See *Gauls*.

CEMETERIES. The burying-places of the Greeks and Romans were at a distance from their towns; and the Jews had their sepulchres in gardens and in fields (*John* xix., 41). In the United States the most remarkable cemeteries are Mt. Auburn, in Cambridge, Mass., consecrated in 1831; Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, Penn., 1835; and Greenwood, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1839.

CENIS, MOUNT. See under *Alps*.

CENSORS, Roman magistrates, whose duty it was to survey, rate, and correct the manners of the people. The two first censors were appointed 443 B.C. Plebeian censors were first appointed 181 B.C. The office, abolished by the emperors, was revived by Decius, 251 A.D. See *Press*.

CENSUS. The Israelites were numbered by Moses, 1490 B.C.; and by David, 1017 B.C.; and Demetrius Phalereus is said to have taken a census of Attica, 317 B.C. In the Roman polity a general estimate of every man's estate and personal effects, delivered to the government upon oath every five years; established by Servius Tullus, 560 B.C. By section 111 of article I. of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that a census of the whole Union shall be taken every ten years, and by the results of this census, the ratio of representation of the people in Congress shall be fixed. The first census was taken in 1790. In England the census, formerly not periodical, is now taken at decennial periods, of which the latest were in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, and 1861 (April 7). For the latest census taken in other countries, see Table, p. viii., after the preface.

CENTRAL AMERICA. See *America*.

CENTURION, the captain, head, or commander of a subdivision of a Roman legion which consisted of 100 men, and was called a *centuria*. By the Roman census each hundred of the people was called a *centuria*, 566 B.C.

CENTURY. The Greeks computed time by the Olympiads, beginning 776 B.C., and the Roman Church by Indictions, the first of which began Sept. 24, A.D. 312. The method of computing time by centuries commenced from the incarnation of Christ, and was adopted in chronological history first in France.—*Dupin*.

CEPHALONIA, one of the Ionian Islands, was taken from the Ætolians by the Romans 189 B.C., and given to the Athenians by Hadrian, A.D. 126. See *Ionian Isles*.

CERES, a planet, 160 miles in diameter, was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, Jan. 1, 1801: he named it after the goddess highly esteemed by the ancient Sicilians.

CERESUOLA (N. Italy). Here Francis de Bourbon, count d'Enghien, defeated the Imperialists under the Marquis de Guasto, April 14, 1844.

CERIGNOLA (S. Italy). Here the great captain Gonsalvo de Cordova and the Spaniards defeated the Duc de Nemours and the French, April 23, 1808.

CERIUM, a very rare metal, discovered by Klaproth and others in 1805.

CERRO GORDO, BATTLE OF. With about 8500 men, General Scott, after capturing Vera Cruz (which see), marched toward the Mexican capital. At Cerro Gordo, a difficult mountain pass at the foot of the eastern chain of the Cordilleras, he found Santa Anna strongly posted and fortified, with 12,000 men. Scott attacked him on the 18th of April, drove him from his position, and dispersed his army. Santa Anna narrowly escaped on the back of a mule. More than 1000 Mexicans were killed or wounded, and 3000 were made prisoners. The Americans lost in killed and wounded 431. Scott pushed on toward the Mexican capital. See *Contreras*, *Cherubusco*, *El Molino del Rey*, *Chapultepec*.

CEUTA (the ancient Septa), a town on the N. coast of Africa, stands on the site of the ancient Abyla, the southern pillar of Hercules. It was taken from the Vandals by Belisarius for Justinian, 534; by the Goths, 618; by the Moors (about 709), from whom it was taken by the Portuguese, 1416. With Portugal, it was annexed in 1680 to Spain, which power still retains it.

CEYLON (the ancient Taprobane), an island in the Indian Ocean, called by the natives the Seat of Paradise. It was discovered by the Portuguese Almeida, 1505; but it was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius, 41. The Dutch landed in Ceylon in 1602; they captured the capital, Colombo, in 1603. Frequent conflicts ensued between the Candians and the Europeans, and peaceful commercial relations were established only in 1664. Intercourse with the British began in 1713. A large portion of the country was taken by them in 1783, but was restored in 1788. The Dutch settlements were seized by the British; Trincomalee, Aug. 26, 1795, and Jeddnapatam in Sept. same year. Ceylon was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The British troops were treacherously massacred or imprisoned by the Adigar of Candy, at Colombo, June 26, 1808. The complete sovereignty of the island was assumed by England in 1815. The governor, Lord Torrington, was absolved from a charge of undue severity in suppressing a rebellion, May, 1861. The prosperity of Ceylon greatly increased under the administration of Sir H. Ward, 1855-60. Sir J. E. Tennent's work, "Ceylon," appeared in 1859.

CHÆRONEA (Boeotia). Here Greece lost its liberty to Philip; 82,000 Macedonians defeating 50,000 Thebans, Athenians, etc., Aug. 6 or 7, 338 B.C. Here Archelaus, the lieutenant of Mitridates, was defeated by Sylla, and 110,000 Cappadocians were slain, 86 B.C. See *Coronea*.

CHAIN BRIDGES. The largest and oldest chain bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to the top of another. Mr. Telford constructed the first chain bridge on a grand scale in England over the strait between Anglesey and the coast of Wales, 1818-25. See *Menai Straits*.

CHAIN CABLES, PUMPS, AND SHOT. Iron chain cables were in use by the Veneti, a people intimately connected with the Belgæ of Britain in the time of Cæsar, 55 B.C. These cables came into modern use, and generally in the royal navy of England, in 1812. An act for the proving and sale of chain cables and anchors was passed in 1864.—**CHAIN SHOT**, to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ship, were invented by the Dutch admiral, De Witt, in 1666.—**CHAIN PUMPS** were first used on board the *Flora*, British frigate, in 1787.

CHAINS, HANGING IN. By the 25th Geo. II., 1753, it was enacted that the judge should direct the bodies of pirates and murderers to be dissected and anatomized, or hung in chains. The custom of hanging in chains was abolished in 1834.

CHALCEDON, Asia Minor, opposite Byzantium, colonized by Megarians about 684 B.C. It was taken by Darius, B.C. 605; by the Romans, 74; plundered by the Goths, A.D. 259; taken by Chosroes, the Persian, 609; by Orchan, the Turk, 1358. Here was held the

"Synod of the Oak," 408; and the fourth general council, which annulled the act of the "Robber Synod," Oct. 8, 451.

CHALCIS. See *Eubœa*.

CHALDEA, the ancient name of Babylonia, but afterward restricted to the S.W. portion. The Chaldeans were devoted to astronomy and astrology. See *Dan. ii.*, etc.—The **CHALDEAN REGISTERS** of celestial observations were commenced 2334 B.C., and were brought down to the taking of Babylon by Alexander, 331 B.C. (a period of 1903 years). These registers were sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle.—**CHALDEAN CHARACTERS**: the Bible was transcribed from the original Hebrew into these characters, now called Hebrew, by Ezra, about 445 B.C.

CHALGROVE (Oxfordshire). At a skirmish here with Prince Rupert, June 18, 1644, John Hampden, of the Parliamentary party, was mortally wounded. A column was erected to his memory, June 18, 1843.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE (N.E. France). Here the Emperor Aurelian defeated Tetricus, the last of the pretenders to the throne, termed the Thirty Tyrants, 274; and here, in 461, Aetius defeated Attila the Hun, compelling him to retire into Pannonia.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL was first published in Feb., 1829.

CHAMBRE ARDENTE (fiery chamber), an extraordinary French tribunal, so named from the punishment frequently awarded by it. Francis I. in 1535, and Henry II. in 1549, employed it for the extirpation of heresy, which led to the civil war with the Huguenots in 1569; and in 1679, Louis XIV. appointed one to investigate the poisoning cases which arose after the execution of the Marchioness Brinvilliers.

CHAMP DE MARS, an open square in front of the Military School at Paris, with artificial embankments on each side, extending nearly to the River Seine. Here was held, July 14, 1790, the "fédération," or solemnity of swearing fidelity to the "patriot king" and new Constitution: great rejoicings followed, public balls were given by the municipality in the *Champs Elysées*, and Paris was illuminated. On July 14, 1791, a second great meeting was held here, directed by the Jacobin clubs, to sign petitions on the "altar of the country," praying for the abdication of Louis XVI. A commemorative meeting took place July 14, 1792. Another Constitution was sworn to here, under the eye of Napoleon I., May 1, 1815, at a ceremony called the *Champ de Mai*. The prince president (now Napoleon III.) had a grand review in the Champ de Mars, and distributed eagles to the army, May 10, 1852.

CHAMPAGNE, an ancient province, N.E. France, formed part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and was governed by counts from the 10th century till it was united to Navarre, Count Thibaut becoming king, in 1234. The Countess Joanna married Philip V. of France in 1294, and in 1361 Champagne was annexed by their descendant, King John.

CHAMPION OF THE KING OF ENGLAND, an ancient office, which since 1877 has been attached to the manor of Scirevelby, held by the Marmon family. Their descendant, Sir Henry Dymoke, the seventeenth of his family who has held the office, died April 28, 1865, and was succeeded by his brother John. At the coronation of the English kings, the champion used to challenge any one that should deny their title.

CHAMPLAIN. See *Lake Champlain*.

CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, LORD HENRY, ranks after the princes of the blood royal as the first lay subject. Anciently the office was conferred upon some dignified ecclesiastic termed *cancellarius*, or door-keeper, who admitted suitors to the sovereign's presence. Archaus or Herefast, chaplain to the king (William the Conqueror) and bishop of Elmham, was lord chancellor in 1067.—*Hardy*. Thomas à Becket was made chancellor in 1154. The first person qualified by education to decide causes upon his own judgment was Sir Thomas More, appointed in 1529, before which time the office was more that of a high state functionary than the president of a court of justice. Sir Christopher Hatton, appointed lord chancellor in 1587, was very ignorant, on which account the first reference was made to a master in 1588. In England, the great seal has been frequently put in commission; in 1813 the office of *Vice-Chancellor* was established.† See *Keeper and Vice-Chancellor*.

* The ancient assemblies of the Frankish people, the germ of Parliaments, held annually in March, received this name. In 1471, Peips changed the month to May.

† In 1865 was passed the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act. It

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

1487. John Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury.
 1504. William Warham, aft. archbishop of Canterbury.
 1515. Thomas Wolsey, cardinal and abp. of York.
 1529. Sir Thomas More.
 1532. Sir Thomas Audley, keeper.
 1533. Sir Thomas Audley, chancellor, aft. Ld. Audley.
 1544. Thomas, lord Wriothesley.
 1547. William, lord St. John, keeper.
 " Richard, lord Rich, lord chancellor.
 1551. Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, keeper.
 1552. The same; now lord chancellor.
 1553. Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.
 1554. Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York.
 1558. Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper.
 1579. Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor.
 1587. Sir Christopher Hatton.
 1591. The great seal in commission.
 1592. Sir John Puckering, lord keeper.
 1594. Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper.
 1603. Sir Thomas Egerton, now lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor.
 1617. Sir Francis Bacon, lord keeper.
 1618. Sir Francis Bacon, created Lord Verulam, lord chancellor.
 1631. The great seal in commission.
 1625. John, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper.
 " Sir Thomas Coventry, afterward Lord Coventry, lord keeper.
 1640. Sir John Finch, afterward Lord Finch.
 1641. Sir Edward Lyttelton, afterward Lord Lyttelton, lord keeper.
 1643. The great seal in the hands of commissioners.
 1645. Sir Richard Lane, royal keeper.
 1646. In the hands of commissioners.
 1649. In commission for the Commonwealth.
 1653. Sir Edward Herbert, king's lord keeper.
 1654. In commission during the remainder of the Commonwealth.
 1660. Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, afterward created Lord Hyde and Earl of Clarendon.
 1667. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper.
 1672. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, lord chancellor.
 1673. Sir Heneage Finch, lord keeper.
 1675. Heneage, now Lord Finch, lord chancellor, afterward Earl of Nottingham.
 1689. Sir Francis North, cr. Lord Guilford, lord keeper.
 1695. Francis, lord Guilford; succeeded by George, lord Jeffreys, lord chancellor.
 1699. In commission.
 1690. Sir John Trevor, Knt., Sir William Rawlinson, Knt., and Sir George Hutchins, Knt., commissioners or keepers.
 1699. Sir John Somers, lord keeper.
 1697. Sir John Somers, cr. Lord Somers, chancellor.
 1700. Lord Chief Justice Holt, Sir George Treby, chief justice C. P., and Chief Baron Sir Edward Ward, lord keepers.
 " Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper.
 1705. Right Hon. William Cowper, lord keeper, afterward Lord Cowper.
 1707. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
 1710. In commission.
 " Sir Simon Harcourt, cr. Lord Harcourt, keeper.
 1713. Simon, lord Harcourt, lord chancellor.
 1714. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor.
 1718. In commission.
 " Thomas, lord Parker, lord chancellor, afterward Earl of Macclesfield.
 1735. In commission.
 " Sir Peter King, created Lord King, chancellor.
 1733. Charles Talbot, created Lord Talbot, chancellor.
 1737. Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor.
 1756. In commission.
 1757. Sir Robert Henley, afterward Lord Henley, *last lord keeper*.
 1761. Lord Henley, lord chancellor, afterward Earl of Northampton.
 1766. Charles, lord Camden, lord chancellor.
 1770. Hon. Charles Yorke, lord chancellor.
 [Created Lord Mordan; died within three days, and before the seals were put to his patent of peerage.]
 " In commission.
 1771. Hon. Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley, succeeded as Earl Bathurst.
 1773. Edward Thurlow, created Lord Thurlow.
 1778. Alexander, lord Loughborough, and others, commissioners.
 " Edward, lord Thurlow, again.
 1792. In commission.

enabled him to sell the advowson of certain livings in his gift for the augmentation of poor benefices.

1798. Alexander Wedderburne, lord Loughborough, lord chancellor.
 1801. John Scott, lord Eldon.
 1804. Hon. Thomas Erskine, created Lord Erskine.
 1807. John, lord Eldon, again.
 1807. John Singleton Copley, created Lord Lyndhurst.
 1830. Henry Brougham, created Lord Brougham.
 1834. Lord Lyndhurst, again.
 1835. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, Master of the Rolls, Vice-chancellor Shadwell, and Mr. Justice Bosanquet, C. P., commissioners.
 1836. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, created Lord Cottenham, lord chancellor, Jan. 16.
 1841. Lord Lyndhurst, a third time, Sept. 2.
 1846. Lord Cottenham, again lord chancellor, July 6. [His lordship, on signifying his intention to retire, June 19, 1850, was created Earl of Cottenham.]
 1850. Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Vice-chancellor of England, and Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, B. E., Commissioners of the Great Seal, June 19.
 " Sir Thomas Wilde, lord Trow, July 15.
 1852. Sir Edward Sugden, lord St. Leonards, Feb. 27.
 " Robert Monsey Rolfe, lord Cranworth, Dec. 23.
 1853. Sir Frederick Thesiger, lord Chelmsford, Feb. 26.
 1859. John, lord Campbell, June 18; died June 25, 1861.
 1861. Richard Bethell, lord Westbury, June 26. Resigned July 4, 1865.
 1865. Thomas, lord Cranworth, again, July 6.

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND. Lord High. The earliest nomination was by Richard I., 1189, when Stephen Ridel was elevated to this rank. The office of vice-chancellor was known in Ireland in 1232, Geoffrey Turville, archdeacon of Dublin, being so named.

CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND. Lord. In the laws of Malcolm II., who reigned 1004, this officer is thus mentioned: "The chancellor sail at all tymes assist the king in giving him counsaill marit secretly nor the rest of the nobility. . . . The chancellor sail be judgite neir unto the kingis Grace, for keepinge of his bodie, and the seill, and that he may be readie, balth day and nicht, at the kingis command."—*Sir James Balfour*. Evan was lord chancellor to Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore, in 1067; and James, earl of Seafeld, afterward Findlater, was the last lord chancellor of Scotland, the office having been abolished in 1708, after the union. See *Keeper, Lord*.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. See *Exchequer*.

CHANCELLORSVILLE (Virginia), a large brick hotel, once kept by a Mr. Chancellor, was the site of severe sanguinary conflicts on May 3, 8, and 4, 1863, between the Army of the Potomac under General Hooker (who had relieved Burnside, Jan. 26), and the Confederates under General Lee. On April 29, the national army crossed the Rappahannock; on May 2, General "Stonewall" Jackson furiously attacked and routed the right wing, but was mortally wounded by his own party firing on him by mistake. General Stuart took his command, and, after a severe conflict on May 8 and 4, with great loss to both parties, Hooker was compelled to retreat across the Rappahannock. The struggle has been compared to that at Hongomont during the battle of Waterloo. Jackson died May 9. Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville will always be an enigma to the historian. His army numbered 120,000, Lee's only 62,000. After crossing the river, and having, by admirable strategy, succeeded in turning the Confederate position at Fredericksburg, Hooker delayed his advance, and failed to reap the fruits of his strategy. From the moment of crossing to that of recrossing, there was no time when he could not, by a determined attack, have won success. Sedgwick, who was assigned to attack the heights of Fredericksburg, and then advance upon Lee's rear, was dilatory, and had no influence upon the battle. The entire action on the national side was mismanaged. Hooker was disabled on the 8d, but there ought to have been some one to take his place. Probably no battle ever occurred in history where a better chance of victory was given to one side, or where the opportunity was more idly thrown away. The national loss was 17,000, of which 5000 were unwounded prisoners; the Confederate was about 13,000, of which 3000 were prisoners. Lee's victory throws no credit upon his generalship. His mistakes were sufficiently serious to have insured his ruin but for the faults of his antagonist.

CHANCERY. Court or. In England, according to some, instituted as early as 605; to others, by Alfred, in 887; settled upon a better footing by William I. in 1067 (*Stow*) or 1070. This court had its origin in the

desire to render justice complete, and to moderate the rigor of other courts that are bound to the strict letter of the law. It gives relief to or against infants, notwithstanding their minority; and to or against married women, notwithstanding their coverture; and all frauds, deceptions, breaches of trust and confidence, for which there is no redress at common law, are releivable here. — *Blackstone*. See *Chancellors of England*. The delays in Chancery proceedings having long given dissatisfaction, the subject was brought before Parliament in 1825, and frequently since, which led to the passing of important acts in 1852, 1853, and 1855, to amend the practice in the Court of Chancery.

CHANDOS CLAUSE. See *Counties*.

CHAPTER. Anciently the bishop and clergy lived in the cathedral, the latter to assist the former in performing holy offices and governing the church, until the reign of Henry VIII. The chapter is now an assembly of the clergy of a collegiate church or cathedral. — *Cowel*. The chapter-house of Westminster Abbey was built in 1250. By consent of the abbot, the commoners of England held their Parliaments there from 1377 until 1547, when Edward VI. granted them the chapel of St. Stephen.

CHAPULTEPEC, BATTLE OF. Chapultepec is a lofty hill, strongly fortified, and the seat of the Military School of Mexico. It was the last place to be defended outside the city of Mexico toward the middle of September, 1847, the invading Americans, under Scott, having taken every other strong-hold from Vera Cruz to Chapultepec. Scott brought four heavy batteries to bear upon it on the night of the 11th of September, and on the 12th commenced a heavy cannonade and bombardment upon it. On the 13th the Americans made a furious assault, routed the Mexicans, and unfurled the stars and stripes over the shattered castle of Chapultepec. On the following day Scott and his army entered the city of Mexico in triumph.

CHARCOAL AIR-FILTERS were devised by Dr. John Stenhouse, F.R.S., in 1853. About the end of the last century, Löwitz, a German chemist, discovered that charcoal (carbon) possessed the property of deodorizing putrid substances by absorbing effluvia and gases. Air-filters, based on this property, have been successfully applied to public buildings, etc. Dr. Stenhouse also invented charcoal respirators.

CHARING CROSS, so called from one of the crosses which Edward I. erected to the memory of his queen Eleanor, who died in 1291; Charing being the name of the village in which it was built. Some contend that it derived its name from being the resting-place of the *chère reine, dear queen*. It was yet a small village in 1383, and the cross remained till the Civil Wars in the reign of Charles I., when it was destroyed as a monument of popish superstition. A new cross was erected by the South-eastern Railway Company in 1865. — Charing Cross was built about 1673, nearly as it appeared before the new buildings were commenced in 1829.

CHARLEROI, in Belgium. Great battles have been fought near this town in several wars; the principal in 1690 and 1794. See *Fleurus*. Charleroi was besieged by the Prince of Orange in 1672, and was again invested by the same prince with 60,000 men in 1677; but he was soon obliged to retire. Near here, at Ligny, Napoleon attacked the Prussian line, making it fall back upon Wavre, June 16, 1815.

CHARLES ET GEORGES. Two French vessels of this name, professedly conveying free African emigrants (but really slaves), were seized by the Portuguese in Conducia Bay, Nov. 29, 1867, sent to Lisbon, and condemned as slavers. They were haughtily demanded by the French government, which, on the hesitation of the Portuguese, sent two ships of war to the Tagus. The captured vessels were then surrendered under protest. The conduct of the British government (that of Lord Derby), to whom the Portuguese had referred the dispute, was considered more prudent than dignified. The Emperor of France, however, gave up the free emigration scheme.

CHARLESTON (South Carolina). The English fleet here was repulsed with great loss, June 28, 1776. It was besieged by the British troops at the latter end of March, 1780, and surrendered May 18 following, with 6000 prisoners; it was evacuated April 14, 1783. Great commotion arose here in Nov., 1860, through the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, he being opposed to slavery. On April 12, 1861, the war began by the Confederates capturing Fort Sumter (*which see*). In Dec., 1861, the Federals sunk a number of vessels

laden with stone in order to choke up the entrance to Charleston Harbor. From the time of the capture of Fort Sumter to the occupation of Charleston by the national forces the city was subjected to a siege from the sea-side. The principal operations of a formidable nature against Charleston were those of General Gillmore and Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren, April 7—September 7, 1863. Morris Island, with Forts Wagner and Gregg, was wholly occupied by the national forces at the close of this period. During this time General Beauregard commanded the defenses of the city. In July two assaults were made upon Fort Wagner, and repulsed with great loss. General Strong and Colonel Shaw were killed. On the 23d of August fire was opened upon the city from the "Swamp Angel." This fire was continued, and a large portion of the city was destroyed. The Confederates evacuated Forts Wagner and Gregg, Sept. 7, 1863. On Feb. 17, 1865, the Confederates were compelled to retire from Charleston by Sherman's movements, and the national troops replaced their standard on Fort Sumter, April 14, the day on which President Lincoln was assassinated.

CHARLESTOWN (Massachusetts) was burnt by the British forces under General Gage, June 17, 1775.

"**CHARTER**," the French political Constitution acknowledged by Louis XVIII. in 1814. The infraction of this constitution led to the revolution of 1830. The "Charte" was sworn to by Louis Philippe, Aug. 29, 1830, but set aside by the revolution of 1848.

CHARTERS granted to corporate towns to protect their manufactures by Henry II. in 1132; called in and modified by Charles II. in 1689: the ancient charters restored in 1698. Alterations were made by the Municipal Reform Act in 1835. See *Magna Charta* and *Boroughs*.

CHARTISTS, the name assumed by large bodies of the working people of Great Britain shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, from their demanding the people's *Charter*, the six points of which were *Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Payment of the Members, the Abolition of the Property Qualification* (which was enacted, June, 1865), and *Equal Electoral Districts*. In 1838 the Chartists assembled in various parts of the country, armed with guns, pikes, and other weapons, and carrying torches and flags. They conducted themselves so tumultuously that a proclamation was issued against them, Dec. 12. Their petition (agreed to at Birmingham, Aug. 6, 1838) was presented by Mr. T. Attwood, June 14, 1839. They committed great outrages at Birmingham, July 15, 1839, and at Newport (*which see*), Nov. 4, 1839. They held for some time a sort of Parliament called the "National Convention," the leading men being Feargus O'Connor, Henry Vincent, Mr. Stephens, etc. On April 10, 1843, they proposed to hold a meeting of 200,000 men on Kennington Common, London, to march thence in procession to Westminster, and present a petition to Parliament; but only about 20,000 came. The bank and other establishments were fortified by military; and the preventive measures adopted by the government proved so completely successful, that the rioters dispersed after some slight encounters with the police. The monster petition, in detached rolls, was sent in cabs to the House of Commons, and not less than 150,000 persons of all ranks (including Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of France) were voluntarily sworn to act as special constables. From this time the proceedings of the Chartists became insignificant.

CHARTREUSE, LA GRANDE, famous as the chief of the monasteries of the Carthusian order, is situated among the rugged mountains near Grenoble, in France. It was founded by Bruno of Cologne about 1054. At the revolution in 1793, the monks were expelled and their valuable library destroyed. They returned to the monastery after the restoration in 1814.

CHARTS AND MAPS. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical and celestial charts, about 570 B.C. Modern sea-charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1499. The first tolerably accurate map of England was drawn by George Lilly, who died in 1659. Gerard Mercator published an atlas of maps in 1595. See *Mercator*.

CHASTITY. The Roman laws justified homicide in defense of one's self or relatives; and English laws justify a woman for killing a man in defense of her chastity; and a husband or a father in taking the life of him who attempts to violate his wife or daughter. In 1030 years from the time of Numa, 710 B.C., to the reign of Theodosius the Great, A.D. 394, only eighteen

Roman vestals had been condemned for incontinence. See *Vestals* and *Coldingham*.

CHATHAM (England), a principal station of the royal navy. Its dock-yard, commenced by Queen Elizabeth, contains immense naval magazines. The *Chatham Chest*, for the relief of wounded and decayed seamen, originally established here by the queen and Admirals Drake and Hawkins in 1588, was removed to Greenwich in 1806. In 1667, on the 10th of June, the Dutch fleet, under Admiral De Ruyter, sailed up to this town and burned several men-of-war; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications were made at Chatham. On Feb. 8, 1841, a violent outbreak of the convicts was suppressed by the military, and many of the rioters severely flogged. About £1000 worth of property was destroyed, and many persons were seriously hurt.

CHATHAM ADMINISTRATION. * Formed Aug., 1706; terminated Dec., 1707.

Earl of Chatham, *First Minister* and *Lord Privy Seal*.
Duke of Grafton, *First Lord of the Treasury*.
Lord Camden, *Lord Chancellor*.
Charles Townshend, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.
Earl of Northampton, *Lord President*.
Earl of Shelburne and General Conway, *Secretaries of State*.

Sir Charles Saunders (succeeded by Sir Edw'd Hawke), *Admiralty*.

Marquess of Granby, *Ordnance*.

Lord Hillsborough, *First Lord of Trade*.

Lord Barrington, *Secretary at War*.

Lord North and Sir George Cooke, *Joint Paymasters*.

Viscount Howe, *Treasurer of the Navy*.

Duke of Ancaster, Lord le Despenser, etc.

CHATILLON (on the Seine, France). Here a congress was held by the four great powers allied against France, at which Caulaincourt attended for Napoleon, Feb. 6, 1814; the negotiations for peace were broken off on March 19 following.

CHAT MOSS (Lancashire), a peat bog twelve miles square, in most places so soft as to be incapable of supporting a man or horse, over which George Stephenson, the railway engineer, carried the Liverpool and Manchester railway, after overcoming difficulties considered invincible. The road (literally a floating one) was completed by Jan. 1, 1830, when the first experimental train, drawn by the Rocket locomotive, passed over it.

CHATTANOOGA (Tennessee). Here Generals Sherman, Thomas, and Hooker (under Grant) defeated the Confederate General Bragg, capturing Lookout Mountain (Nov. 24), and storming Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. Grant had engaged about 65,000 men; Bragg from 40,000 to 45,000. The national loss was 6616; the Confederate about 10,000, of whom 6142 were prisoners. The result was very injurious to the Confederates.

CHAUMONT (on the Marne, France), **TREATY OF**, entered into between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and signed by these powers respectively, March 1, 1814. This treaty was succeeded by the celebrated treaty of Paris, April 11 following, by which Napoleon renounced his sovereignty over France. See *Paris*.

CHEESE. It is supposed by Camden and others that the English learned cheese-making from the Romans about the Christian era. Cheese in the United States, except for local consumption, is manufactured principally in New York and Ohio. The New York Orange County cheese, when new, is equal to any of the mild cheeses; but it does not acquire by age that richness of flavor that English cheese does. The Ohio cheese is produced at a very low price, and is taking a rank among the important products of that agricultural state. The prairies of the West, affording wild grasses of great nutriment and fine flavor, are exceedingly well adapted for the production of cheese of good quality, and at a price that excludes foreign cheese from the market except for epicurean tastes. In the year 1855, 1,526,942 lbs. of cheese were imported into the United States, valued at \$146,269. In the same year we exported to Great Britain 8,419,687 lbs., valued at \$354,154; to other countries, 1,496,637 lbs., valued

at \$159,880; making a total of 4,846,563 lbs., worth \$514,084. Wilts, Gloucester, and Cheshire (England) make vast quantities; the last alone, annually, about 81,000 tons.

CHELSEA. On the site of a college founded by James I. in 1609 for theological disputations against popery, but converted by Charles II. in 1683 to its present purpose, stands *Chelsea College*, an asylum for wounded and superannuated British soldiers.—The erection was carried on by James II., and completed by William III. in 1690. The real projector was Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather of the orator C. J. Fox. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren, and the cost £150,000. In 1850 there were 70,000 out- and 589 in-pensioners.—The body of the Duke of Wellington lay here in state, Nov. 10-17, 1859.—The physic garden of Sir Hans Sloane, at Chelsea, was given to the Apothecaries' Company in 1721. The Chelsea Waterworks were incorporated 1722. The first stone of the Military Asylum, Chelsea, was laid by Frederick, duke of York, June 19, 1801.—The bridge, constructed by Mr. T. Page to connect Chelsea with Battersea Park, was opened in the spring of 1853.

CHEMISTRY was introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors about 1150; they had learned it from the African Moors, and these from the Egyptians. In Egypt they had, in very early ages, extracted salts from their bases, separated oils, and prepared vinegar and wine; and embalming was a kind of chemical process. The Chinese also claim an early acquaintance with chemistry. The first chemical students in Europe were the Alchemists (see *Alchemy*); but chemistry could not be said to exist as a science till the 17th century, during which its study was promoted by the writings of Bacon, and the researches of Hooke, Mayow, and Boyle. In the early part of the 18th century, Dr. Stephen Hales laid the foundation of *Pneumatic Chemistry*, and his contemporary Boerhaave combined the study of chemistry with medicine. These were succeeded by Black, Bergman, Stahl, etc. In 1779, Priestley published his researches on air, having discovered the gases oxygen, ammonia, etc., and thus commenced a new era in the history of chemistry. He was ably seconded by Lavoisier, Cavendish, Scheele, Chaptal, etc. The 19th century opened with the brilliant discoveries of Duvy, continued by Dalton, Faraday, Thomson, etc. *Organic Chemistry* has been very greatly advanced by the labors of Berzelius, Liebig, Dumas, Laurent, Hofmann, Cahours, Frankland,* etc., since 1830. See *Pharmacology*, *Electricity*, *Galvanism*. For the analytical processes termed "*Spectrum Analysis*," invented by Kirchhoff and Bunsen (1861), and "*Dialysis*" (1861), and "*Amalgams*" (1863), invented by Mr. T. Graham, see those articles. The publication of Watt's great "*Dictionary of Chemistry*" began in April, 1863.

CHEMUNG, BATTLE OF. General Sullivan marched from the Wyoming Valley into the Indian country of Western New York with 8000 men in the summer of 1779. At Tioga Point he was joined by General James Clinton with 1600 more; and on the 20th of August they fell upon a body of Indian and Tory savages at Chemung (now Elmira), and after a severe engagement, dispersed them. In the course of three months Sullivan penetrated to the Genesee Valley, and devastated the fairest portion of the Seneca country. This was in chastisement for their cruelties at Wyoming the previous year.

CHEQUES. See *Drafts*.

CHERBOURG, the great naval fortress and arsenal of France, on the coast of Brittany, about 60 or 70 miles equidistant from Portsmouth and Plymouth. It was captured by Henry V. in 1418, and lost in 1450. Under the direction of Louis XIV., some works were erected here by the great Vauban, which, with some shipping, etc., were destroyed by the British, Aug. 6, 1758. The works were resumed on a stupendous scale by Louis XVI., but their progress was interrupted by the Revolution. The breakwater, commenced in 1783, resumed by Napoleon I. about 1803, and finally completed in 1818, is a magnificent work, forming a secure harbor, capable of affording anchorage for nearly the whole navy of France, and protected by strong fortifications, increased by the present emperor. On Aug. 4, 6, 1868, the railway and the Grand Napoleon docks were opened, the latter in the presence of the Queen of England and court. The British fleet visit-

* William Pitt, earl of Chatham (called the great commoner), was born Nov. 15, 1709, entered Parliament in 1726; became secretary of state (but virtually the premier) in the Devonshire administration, Nov., 1756, and secretary in the Newcastle administration, Jan., 1757. In 1764 he became premier, lord privy seal, and Earl of Chatham, which Lord Chesterfield called a *fall up stairs*. He opposed the taxation of the American colonies, and protested against the recognition of their independence, April 7, 1776, and died May 11 following.

* In 1839 Wöhler succeeded in producing artificially urea, a body hitherto known only as a product of the animal organism. Since then, acetic acid, alcohol, grape sugar, various essential oils, similar to those of the pineapple, pear, garlic, etc., have been formed by combinations of the gases oxygen, hydrogen, and carbonic acid. The barrier formed by chemists between organic and inorganic bodies is thus broken down, though the names are still retained.

ed Cherbourg Aug. 15-17, 1865, and the officers and men were treated with much hospitality.

CHERITON DOWN (Hants). Here Sir Wm. Waller defeated the Royalists under Lord Hopton, May 29, 1644.

CHERRY, the *Prunus Cerasus* (so called from Cerasus, a city of Pontus, whence the tree was brought by Lucullus to Rome, about 70 B.C.), was first planted in Britain, it is said, about 100. Fine kinds were brought from Flanders in 1640, and planted in Kent, with much success.

CHERSON. See *Kherson*.

CHERSONESUS. See *Crimea*.

CHERUBUSCO, BATTLE OF. Cherubusco was a strongly fortified place near the city of Mexico. Toward this the Americans advanced after the battle at Contreras. (See *Contreras*.) Santa Anna, who commanded 12,000 men near the walls of the city of Mexico, now advanced, and the whole region became a battle-field. This was on the 21st of August, 1847. Cherubusco was taken, and Santa Anna abandoned the field and fled toward the city. He immediately sent a flag asking for an armistice of three days, preparatory for negotiations for peace. It was granted, but the treacherous Mexican violated the agreement, and hostilities were reopened. See *El Molino del Rey* and *Chapultepec*.

CHESAPEAKE. At the mouth of this river a contest took place between the British Admiral Greaves and the French Admiral De Grasse, in the interest of the revolted states of America; the former was obliged to retire, 1781. The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by the British fleet in the American War of 1812, and the bay was, at that period, the scene of great hostilities of various results.—The *Chesapeake*, American frigate, commanded by Capt. Lawrence (50 guns, 876 men), struck to the *Shannon*, British frigate (49 guns, 880 men), commanded by Capt. Philip Vere Broke, after a severe action of eleven minutes, June 1, 1813. Captain Lawrence, who had invited the contest, died of his wounds.

CHESS, a game invented, according to some authorities, by Palamedes, 680 B.C.; and according to others, in the fifth century of our era. The learned Hyde and Sir William Jones concur in stating that the origin of chess is to be traced to India. The automaton chess-player (a piece of machinery) was exhibited in England in 1769.* A chess Congress was held at New York in 1867, and an international one in London in June and July, 1862.

CHEVALIER D'EON. See *D'Eon*.

CHEVY CHASE. See *Otterburne*.

CHICAGO, ACTION NEAR. Here, early in this century, Fort Dearborn was built. Capt. Heald commanded the garrison, when, on the 16th of Aug., 1812, it was attacked by 400 or 500 Indians. The Americans lost in killed 39 men, 3 women, and 19 children. Fifteen of the Indians were killed. The commander's wife was wounded.

CHICHESTER (Sussex), built by Cissa about 540. The cathedral was completed about 1068, burnt with the city in 1114, and rebuilt by Bishop Seffrid about 1157. The present cathedral was erected during the 13th century. The spire fell Feb. 20, 1861, and the foundation of a new one was laid May 2, 1866. The bishopric originated thus: Wilfrida, archbishop of York, compelled to flee by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, preached the Gospel in this country, and built a church in the Isle of Selsey, about 673. In 681 Selsey became a bishopric, and so continued until it was removed to Chichester, then called Cissan-Caster, from its builder, Cissa, by Stigand, 1070. This see has yielded to the Church two saints, and to the nation three lord chancellors. It is valued in the king's books at £677 1s. 6d. per annum. Present income, £4200.

CHICKAHOMINY BATTLES. See *Peninsular Campaign*.

CHICKAUGA CREEK (Tennessee), BATTLE OF, Sept. 19, 20, 1863. Rosecrans had moved from Murfreesborough on the 24th of June. Bragg, then posted in Middle Tennessee, on the Duck River, at Shelbyville and Tallahoma, with an army 46,000 strong, was by Rosecrans's brilliant movement forced to fight at disadvantage or retreat to Chattanooga. The latter he

succeeded in doing early in July. Rosecrans crossed the Tennessee below Chattanooga (Aug. 29-Sept. 4), seized the gaps of Lookout Mountain, and threatened Bragg's communications. Chattanooga was evacuated by Bragg (Sept. 7-8), and was then occupied by Crittenden's corps. Rosecrans supposed that Bragg was retreating upon Rome, when he was really concentrating at Lafayette. By this mistake of Rosecrans the national forces were divided into three separate armies, with 57 miles intervening between flank and flank (Sept. 12). An opportunity was afforded to Bragg to defeat his antagonist in detail, but he failed through the refractoriness of his subordinate generals. On the 14th (learning of the affair at Dug Gap, Sept. 11), Rosecrans became aware of his position, and by the 15th succeeded in concentrating his army between Lee & Gordon's Mill and Crawfish Spring, on Chickamunga Creek. For five days it had been possible for Bragg to cross the Chickamunga farther northward and cut in between Chattanooga and the main portion of Rosecrans's army. But he did not cross until late on the 18th, and the next morning found his right confronted near Reed's Bridge by Thomas's Corps. The battle of the 19th, in which the forces became, on both sides, engaged as they came up by detachments, was fought for the possession of the road from Lafayette to Chattanooga. At night this road was still held by the national army. On the 20th, Longstreet, with 7500 men, had come up on the left, and succeeded, with Hood's support, in breaking through the national right, causing utter confusion on that part of the field, in which Rosecrans, McCook, and Crittenden were swept off and retired to Chattanooga. Thomas still held his ground, and formed a new line a little after noon. Granger's corps came up from Rossville to Thomas's support, and the Confederate assaults against the new line were repulsed until dark, when the field was abandoned by the national forces, who retired to Rossville and (on the 21st) to Chattanooga. Bragg had 55,000 men engaged in the battle, Rosecrans about 45,000. The national loss was 16,851, the Confederate 18,000.

CHICORY, the wild endive, or *Cichorium Intybus* of Linnaeus, grows wild in calcareous soils. It has been raised to some extent in England as herbage, its excellence in this respect having been much insisted upon by Arthur Young.* It is now grown in some parts of the United States.

CHILDERMAS DAY, Dec. 28, observed by the Roman Church in memory of the slaughter of the Holy Innocents. (*Matt. ii*.)

CHILI (S. America), discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, 1535. When Almagro crossed the Cordilleras, the natives, regarding the Spaniards on their first visit as allied to the Divinity, collected for them gold and silver amounting to 200,000 ducats, a present which led to the subsequent cruelties and rapacity of the invaders. Chili was subdued, but not wholly, in 1546. Population in 1867, 1,563,919.

The Chilians declare their independence of Spain, Sept. 18, 1810

Fight with varying success; decisive victory gained by San Martin over the royal forces, Feb. 12; the province was declared independent.....1817
Present constitution established.....1833
Mannet Montt elected president.....Oct. 18, 1856
Insurrection headed by Pedro Gallo, Dec., 1858, suppressed.....April, 1859
José Perez, president.....Sept. 18, 1861
Conflagration of the Jesuits' church at Santiago (see *Santiago*), more than 2000 persons perished, Dec. 8, 1868

Rupture between Chili and Bolivia respecting the "Guanu" isles.....March 11, 1864
Dispute with Spain (see *Spain*).....1864-5
Alliance with Peru against Spain.....Jan., 1866
Admiral Nuñez bombards Valparaiso.....March 31, "

CHILLIANWALLAH, BATTLE OF, India, between the Sikh forces in considerable strength, and the British commanded by Lord (afterward Viscount) Gough, fought Jan. 18, 1849. The Sikhs were completely routed, but the loss of the British was very severe: 26 officers were killed and 66 wounded, and 751 rank and file killed, and 1446 wounded. The Sikh loss was 3000 killed and 4000 wounded.† On Feb. 21, Lord Gough at-

* A chess club was formed at Slaughter's Coffee-house, St. Martin's Lane, in 1747. M. F. A. Danican, known as Philidor, played three matches blindfold at the Salopian; he died in 1795. The London Chess Club was founded in 1867, and St. George's in 1832. In Dec., 1861, Herr Paulsen played ten games at once, of which he won five and lost one; three were drawn, and one not played out.

* Chicory had been for many years so largely mixed with coffee in England that it became a matter of serious complaint, the loss of revenue being estimated at £100,000 a year. An excise order was issued, Aug. 2, 1857, interdicting the mixture of chicory with coffee. The admixture, however, has since been permitted, provided the word "chicory" be plainly printed on each parcel sold. In 1860 a duty of 3s. per cwt. was put upon English-grown chicory until April, 1861; after that date to be 5s. 6d. per cwt.
† The Duke of Wellington (commander in chief) did not think the

tacked the Sikh army, under Shere Singh, in its position at Goojerat, with complete success, and the whole of the enemy's camp fell into the hands of the British.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (viz., Burnham, Deaborough, and Stoke, England), an estate of the crown on the chain of chalk hills that pass from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire, the stewardship whereof is a nominal office, with a salary of 20*s.*, conferred on members of Parliament when they wish to vacate their seats, as, by accepting an office under the crown, a member becomes disqualified, unless he be again returned by his constituents. The strict legality of the practice is questioned.

CHIMNEY-TAX. See *Hearth*.

CHIMNEYS. Chafing-dishes were in use previous to the invention of chimneys, which were first introduced into these countries in 1800, when they were confined to the kitchen and large hall. The family sat round a stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, in 1800. Chimneys were general in domestic architecture in 1810. Act to regulate chimney-sweeping, 28 Geo. III., 1789. The chimney-sweeping machine was invented by Smart in 1806. A statute regulating the trade, the apprenticeship of children, the construction of flues, preventing calling "sweep" in the streets, etc., passed 1884. By 6 Vict., 1840, it is not lawful for master sweeps to take apprentices under sixteen years of age; and since July 1, 1842, no individual under twenty-one may ascend a chimney. In 1864, the enforcement of this law was made more stringent, it having been neglected. At the chemical works, Glasgow, is a chimney (there termed a *stack*) 420 feet in height; the height of the Monument in London being 202 feet; of St. Paul's, 404 feet.

CHINA, the "Celestial Empire," in Eastern Asia, for which the Chinese annals claim an antiquity of from 80,000 to 100,000 years B.C., is allowed to have commenced about 2500 B.C., by others to have been founded by Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, 2940 B.C. We are told that the Chinese were acute astronomers in the reign of Yao, 2357 B.C. Toward the close of the 7th century B.C., the history of China becomes more distinct. Twenty-two dynasties have reigned, including the present. In the battle between Phraates and the Scythians, 129 B.C., the Chinese aided the latter, and afterward ravaged the coasts of the Caspian, which is their first appearance in history.—*Langlet*. The population of China was estimated at 100,348,293 in 1767, and at 414,607,000 in 1860. The Chinese state their first cycle to have commenced—

The first dates fixed to his history, by Se-ma-tseien, begin..... 651
Supposed age of Confucius (Kungfutze), the Chinese philosopher..... 550
Stupendous wall of China completed..... 298 or 211
The dynasty of Han..... 202 or 308
Literature and the art of printing encouraged (?) 902
Religion of Tao-ise commenced..... 15
Religion of Fo commenced..... about A.D. 60
Pretended embassy from Rome..... 108
Nankin becomes the capital..... 420
The atheistical philosopher, San-Shin, flourishes..... 449
The Nestorian Christians permitted to preach..... 635
They are proscribed and extirpated..... 845
China ravaged by Tartars, 9th to 11th centuries.
Seat of government transferred to Peking..... 1260
Marco Polo introduces missionaries..... 1275
Canal, called the Yu Ho, completed..... about 1400
Europeans first arrive at Canton..... 1517
Macao is granted to the Portuguese..... 1536
Jesuit missionaries are sent from Rome..... 1575
The country is conquered by the Eastern or Manchou Tartars, who establish the present reigning house..... 1616-47
Tea brought to England..... 1660
An earthquake throughout China buries 300,000 persons at Peking alone..... 1662
Commerce with East India Company begins..... 1680
Jesuit missionaries preach..... 1692
Commercial relations with Russia..... 1719-27
The Jesuits expelled..... 1724-32
Another general earthquake destroys 100,000 persons at Peking, and 80,000 in a suburb..... 1731
In a salute by one of our India ships in China, a loaded gun was inadvertently fired, which killed a native; the government demanded the gunner to be given up; he was soon strangled.—*Sir George Stenton*..... July 2, 1786

Earl Macartney's embassy* arrives at Peking; his reception by the emperor..... Sept. 14, 1793
He is ordered to depart..... Oct. 7, "
And arrives in England..... Sept. 6, 1794
The affair of the Company's ship *Nephthys*, when a Chinese was killed..... 1807
Edict against Christianity..... 1819
Lord Amherst's embassy;† he leaves England, Feb. 8, 1816

Exclusive rights of the E. I. Co. cease..... April 28, 1884
Opium dispute begins..... "
Free-trade ships sail for England..... April 26, "
Lord Napier arrives at Macao, to superintend British commerce..... July 16, "
Affair between the natives and two British ships of war; several Chinese killed..... Sept. 6, "
Lord Napier dies, and is succeeded by Mr. (afterward Sir John) Davis..... Oct. 11, "
Opium trade interdicted by the Chinese..... Nov. 7, "
Chinese seize the *Argyle* and crew..... Jan. 31, 1855
Opium burnt at Canton by the Chinese..... Feb. 28, "
Captain Elliot becomes chief British commissioner..... Dec. 14, 1856

Admiral Maitland arrives at Macao..... July 12, 1858
Commissioner Lin orders seizure of opium, March 18; British and other residents forbidden to leave Canton, March 19; the factories surrounded, and outrages committed, March 24; Captain Elliot requires of British subjects their surrender to him of all opium, promising them on the part of government the full value of it, March 27; half of it is given up as contraband to the Chinese, April 20; the remainder (20,388 chests) surrendered, May 21; Captain Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton, May 24; the opium destroyed by the Chinese..... June 8, 1859

Affair between the British and American seamen and the Chinese; a native killed..... July 7, "
Hong-Kong taken..... Aug. 28, "
The British boat *Black Joke* attacked, and the crew murdered, Aug. 24; the British merchants retire from Macao..... Aug. 26, "
Affair at Kow-lung between British boats and Chinese junks..... Sept. 4, "
Attack by 28 armed junks on the British frigates *Volage* and *Hyacinth*; several junks blown up..... Nov. 3, "

The British trade with China ceases, by an edict of the emperor, and the last servant of the company leaves this day..... Dec. 6, "
Edict of the emperor interdicting all trade and intercourse with England forever..... Jan. 5, 1840

The *Hellas* ship attacked by armed junks, May 29; blockade of Canton by a British fleet, by orders from Sir Gordon Bremer, June 28; the *Blonde*, with a flag of truce, fired on at Amoy, July 9; Ting-hai, in Chusan, surrenders, July 5; blockade established along the Chinese coast, July 10; Mr. Staunton carried off to Canton..... Aug. 6, "
Captain Elliot, on board a British steam-ship, enters the Peiho River, near Peking..... Aug. 11, "
The ship *Kite* lost on a sand-bank, and the captain's wife and a part of the crew are captured by the natives, and confined in cages..... Sept. 15, "
Lin finally degraded; Keshin appointed Imperial commissioner, Sept. 16; Captain Elliot's truce with him..... Nov. 6, "

British plenipotentiaries arrive off Macao..... " 20, "
Admiral Elliot's resignation announced..... " 29, "
Mr. Staunton released..... Dec. 12, "
Negotiations cease, owing to breaches of faith on the part of the Chinese emperor..... Jan. 6, 1841
Chuen-pe and Tae-coc-tow, and 173 guns (some sent to England) captured..... Jan. 7, "
Hong-Kong ceded by Keshin to Great Britain, and \$6,000,000 agreed to be paid within ten days to the British authorities..... Jan. 20, "
Hong-Kong taken possession of..... " 26, "
The emperor rejects Keshin's treaty, Feb. 11; hostilities resumed, Feb. 23; Chusan evacuated, Feb. 24; rewards proclaimed at Canton for the bodies of Englishmen, dead or alive; \$50,000 to be given for ringleaders and chiefs..... Feb. 26, "
Bogue forts taken by Sir G. Bremer; Admiral Kwan killed; 459 guns captured..... Feb. 26, "

* This embassy threw some light on the political circumstances of the empire; it appeared to be divided into 15 provinces, containing 4403 walled cities; the population of the whole was given at 223,000,000; its annual revenue at £66,000,000; and the army, including the Tartars, 1,000,000 of infantry, and 800,000 cavalry; the religion pagan, and the government absolute. Learning, and the arts and sciences, were encouraged, and studies studied.

† His lordship failed in the objects of his mission, having refused to make the prostration of the *kow-tow*, lest he should thereby compromise the majesty of England.

† victory complete. Gough was superseded, and Sir C. Napier sent out (March, 1849), who did not arrive in India till Gough had redeemed his reputation.

The British squadron proceeds to Canton, March 1; Sir H. Gough takes command of the army, March 3; hostilities again suspended, March 8; and again resumed, March 6; Keshin degraded by the emperor, March 12, 1841
 Flotilla of boats destroyed, Canton threatened, the foreign factories seized, and 461 guns taken by the British forces, March 18, "
 New commissioners from Peking arrive at Canton, April 14, "
Hong Kong Gazette first published, May 1, "
 Captain Elliot prepares to attack Canton, May 11, "
 Heights behind Canton taken, May 25, "
 The city ransomed for \$5,000,000; \$5,000,000 paid down; hostilities cease, May 31, "
 British forces withdrawn, June 1; and British trade reopened, July 16, "
 Arrival at Macao of Sir Henry Pottinger, who, as plenipotentiary, proclaims the objects of his mission; Captain Elliot dispersed, Aug. 10, "
 Amoy taken, and 296 guns destroyed, Sept. 27, "
 The Bogue forts destroyed, Sept. 14, "
 Ting-hae taken, 136 guns captured, and Chusan reoccupied by the British, Oct. 1; they take Chin-kee, Oct. 10; Ning-po, Oct. 13; Yu-yaon, Tszee-ke, and Foong-hua, Dec. 23, "
 Chinese attack Ning-po and Chin-hae, and are repulsed with great loss, March 10; 8000 Chinese are routed near Tszee-ke, March 15, 1842
 Cha-pou attacked; its defenses destroyed, May 13, "
 The British squadron enters the River Kiang, June 13; capture of Woosung, and of 230 guns and stores, June 16; Shang-hae taken, June 19; the British armament anchors near the "Golden Isle," July 20; Chin-Keang taken; the Tartar general and many of the garrison commit suicide, July 21; the advanced ships reach Nankin, Aug. 4; the whole fleet arrives, and the disembarkation commences, Aug. 9; Keying arrives at Nankin, with full powers to treat for peace, Aug. 12, "
 Treaty of peace signed before Nankin, on board the *Cornwallis*, by Sir Henry Pottinger for England, and Keying Elepoof and Neu-Kien on the part of the Chinese emperor. (Conditions: lasting peace and friendship between the two empires; China to pay \$21,000,000; Canton, Amoy, Foochoofoo, Ning-po, and Shang-hae to be thrown open to the British, and consuls to reside at these cities; Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to England, etc.; Chusan and Kiang-su to be held by the British until the provisions are fulfilled), Aug. 29, "
 The ratifications signed by Queen Victoria and the emperor formally exchanged, July 23; Canton opened to the British by imperial edict, July 27, 1843
 Appointment of Mr. Davis in the room of Sir Henry Pottinger, Feb. 16, 1844
 Bogue forts captured by the British, April 5, 1847
 Hong-Kong and the neighborhood visited by a violent typhoon; immense damage done to the shipping; upward of 100 boat-dwellers on the Canton River drowned, Oct. 1848
 H. M. steamship *Medea* destroys 13 pirate junks in the Chinese Seas, March 4, 1850
 Rebellion breaks out in Quansai, March 4, "
 Appearance of the Pretender Tien-tse, March, 1851
 Defeat of Leu, the Imperial commissioner, and destruction of half the army, June 19, 1852
 Successful progress of the rebels; the emperor ap-

plies to the Europeans for help, without success, March and April, 1853
 The rebels take Nankin, March 19, 20; Amoy, May 19; Shang-hae, Sept. 1, "
 And besiege Canton without success, Aug.-Nov., 1854
 The scanty accounts are unfavorable to the rebels, the Imperialists having retaken Shang-hae, Amoy, and many important places, 1855
 Outrage on the British lorcha *Arrow*, in Canton River, Oct. 8, 1856
 After vain negotiations with Commissioner Yeh, Canton forts attacked and taken, Oct. 23, "
 A Chinese fleet destroyed and Canton bombarded by Sir M. Seymour, Nov. 3, 4, "
 Imperialists defeated, quit Shang-hae, Nov. 6, "
 The Americans revenge an attack by capturing three forts, Nov. 21-22, "
 Rebels take Kuriking, Nov. 25, "
 Other forts taken by the British, Dec. 14, "
 The Chinese burn European factories, Dec. 14, "
 And murder the crew of the *Thetis*, Dec. 30, "
 A-lum, a Chinese baker, acquitted of charge of poisoning the bread, Feb. 2, 1857
 Troops arrive from Madras and England, and Lord Elgin appointed envoy, March, "
 No change on either side: Yeh said to be straitened for money; the Imperialists seem to be gaining ground upon the rebels, May, "
 Total destruction of the Chinese fleet by Commodore Elliot, May 25, 27, and Sir M. Seymour and Commodore Keppel, June 1, "
 Blockade of Canton, Aug. 1, "
 Stagnation in the war—Lord Elgin departs to Calcutta, with assistance to the English against the Sepoys, July 16; returns to Hong-Kong, Sept. 25, "
 General Ashburnham departs for India, and General Straubenzee assumes the command, Oct. 19, "
 Canton bombarded and taken by English and French, Dec. 23, 29, 1857; who enter it, Jan. 6, 1858
 Yeh sent a prisoner to Calcutta, Jan., "
 The allies proceed toward Peking, and take the Peh-ho-forts, May 20, "
 The expedition arrives at Tien-Sin, May 20, "
 Negotiations commence June 5: treaty of peace signed at Tien-sin by Lord Elgin, Baron Gros, and Keying (who signed the treaty of 1842)—[Ambassadors to be at both courts; freedom of trade; toleration of Christianity; expenses of war to be paid by China; a revised tariff; term of *(barbarian)* to be no longer applied to Europeans], June 26, 28, 29, "
 Lord Elgin visits Japan, and concludes an important treaty with the emperor, Aug. 28, "
 The British destroy about 150 piratical junks in the Chinese Seas, Aug. and Sept., "
 Lord Elgin proceeds up the Yang-tze-Kiang to Nankin, Jan.; returns to England, May, 1859
 Mr. Bruce, the British envoy on his way to Peking, is stopped in the River Peh-ho (or Tien-sin); Admiral Hope, attempting to force a passage, is repulsed with the loss of 81 killed and about 890 wounded, June 25, "
 The American envoy Ward arrives at Peking, and, refusing to submit to degrading ceremonies, does not see the emperor, July 29; the commercial treaty with America is concluded, Nov. 24, "
 The English and French prepare an expedition against China, Oct., "
 Lord Elgin and Baron Gros sail for China, April 26; wrecked near Point de Galle, Ceylon, May 29; arrive at Shang-hae, June 29, 1860
 The war begins: the British commanded by Sir Hope Grant, the French by General Montauban. The Chinese defeated in a skirmish near the Peh-ho, Aug. 12, "
 The allies repulse the Tae-ping rebels attacking Shang-hae, Aug. 18-20, and take the Takt forts, losing 500 killed and wounded; the Tartar General San-ko-lin-sin retreats, Aug. 21, "
 After vain negotiations, the allies advance toward Peking; they defeat the Chinese at Chang-kwan and Pa-li-chian, Sept. 13 and 21, "
 Consul Parkes, Captains Anderson and Brabazon, Mr. De Norman, Mr. Bowley (the *Times* correspondent), and 14 others (Europeans and Sikhs), advance to Tung-chow to arrange conditions for

* He took part (it was said without authority) in arranging the treaty of Tien-sin in June, 1858. He was, in consequence, condemned to death by suicide.

† The non-fulfillment of this treaty led gradually to the war of 1856-7.

‡ The Emperor Taou-Kwang, who died Feb. 25, 1860, during the latter part of his reign became liberal in his views, and favored the introduction of European arts; but his son, the late emperor, a rash and narrow-minded prince, quickly departed from his father's wise policy, and adopted reactionary measures, particularly against English influence. An insurrection broke out in consequence, Aug., 1860, and quickly became of alarming importance. The insurgents at first proposed only to expel the Tartars; but in March, 1851, a pretender was announced among them, first by the name of Tien-tse (Celestial Virtue), but afterward assuming other names. He is stated to have been a native of Quansai, of obscure origin, but to have obtained some literary knowledge at Canton about 1835, and also to have become acquainted at that time with the principles of Christianity from a Chinese Christian named Leung-ah, and also from the missionary Roberts in 1844. He announced himself as the restorer of the worship of the true God, Shang-ti, but has derived many of his dogmas from the Bible. He declared himself to be the monarch of all beneath the sky, the true lord of China (and thus of all the world), the brother of Jesus, and the second son of God, and demanded universal submission. He made overtures for alliance to Lord Elgin in November, 1860. His followers are termed *Taepings*, "princes of peace," a title utterly belied by their atrocious deeds. The rebellion was virtually terminated July 18, 1864, by the capture of Nankin, the suicide of the Tien-wang, and the execution of the military leaders.

* It was boarded by the Chinese officers, 12 men out of the crew of 14 being carried off, and the national ensign taken down. Sir J. B. Waring, governor of Hong-kong, being compelled to resort to hostilities, applied to India and Ceylon for troops. On March 3, 1857, the House of Commons, by a majority of 19, censured Sir John for the "violent measure" he had pursued. The ministry (who took his part) dissolved the Parliament, but obtained a large majority in the new one.

† He died peacefully at Calcutta, April 9, 1859. He is said to have beheaded above 100,000 rebels.

a meeting of the ministers, and are captured by San-ko-lin-sin; Captain Brabazon and Abbé de Luc beheaded, and said to be thrown into the canal; others carried into Peking.....Sept. 21, 1860

The allies march toward Peking; the French ravage the emperor's summer palace, Oct. 6; Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, and others, restored alive, Oct. 8; Capt. Anderson, Mr. De Norman, and others die of ill usage.....Oct. 8-11, "

Pekin invested; surrenders, Oct. 12; severe proclamation of Sir Hope Grant.....Oct. 15, "

The bodies of Mr. De Norman and Mr. Bowly buried with great solemnity in the Russian cemetery in Peking, Oct. 17; the summer palace (Yuen-ming-yuen) burnt by the British, in memory of the outraged prisoners.....Oct. 18, "

Convention signed in Peking by Lord Elgin and the Prince of Kung, by which the treaty of Tientsin is ratified; apology made for the attack at Pei-ho (June 26, 1860); a large indemnity to be paid immediately, and compensation in money given to the families of the murdered prisoners, etc.; Kow-loon ceded in exchange for Chusan, and the treaty and convention to be proclaimed throughout the empire.....Oct. 24, "

Allies quit Peking.....Nov. 5, "

Treaty between Russia and China—the former obtaining free trade, territories, etc.....Nov. 14, "

Mr. Loch arrives in England with the treaty, Dec. 27, "

First instalment of indemnity paid.....Nov. 30, "

Part of the allied troops comfortably settled at Tien-sin.....Jan. 5, 1861

Adm. Hope examines Yang-tse-Kiang, etc., Feb., English and French embassies established at Peking.....March, "

The Emperor Hienfung dies.....Aug. 24, "

Canton restored to the Chinese.....Oct. 31, "

Ministerial crisis; several ministers put to death; Kung appointed regent.....Dec. 18, "

Advance of the rebels; they seize and desolate Ning-po and Hang-chow.....Dec, "

They advance on Shang-hai, which is placed under protection of the English and French, and fortified.....Jan. 1863

Rebels defeated in two engagements.....April, "

English and French assist the government against the rebels—Ning-po retaken.....May 10, "

French Admiral Protet killed in an attack on rebels.....May 17, "

Captain Sherard Osborne permitted by the British government to organize a small fleet of gunboats to aid the Imperialists to establish order.....July, "

Imperialists gaining ground, take Kah-sing, etc., Oct., "

Commercial treaty with Prussia ratified.....Jan. 14, 1863

The Imperialists, under Gordon, defeat the Taepings under Burgevine, etc.....Oct., "

Gordon, commanding the Imperialists, captures Sow-chow (after a severe attack on Nov. 27, 28); the rebel chiefs treacherously butchered by the Chinese.....Dec. 4, 5, "

Captain Osborne came to China, but retired in consequence of the Chinese government departing from its engagements.....Dec. 31, "

Gordon's successes continue.....Jan. to April, 1864

After a severe repulse he takes Chang-chow-foo, March 28, "

He takes Nankin (a heap of ruins); the Tien-wang, the rebel emperor, commits suicide by eating gold leaf. Chang-wang and Kan-wang, the rebel generals, are "cut into a thousand pieces".....July 13, "

The Taepings hold Ming-chow; the Mohammedan rebellion progressing in Honan.....March, 1865

Taepings evacuate Ming-Chow.....May 23, "

A rebellion in the north, headed by Nien-fay; Peking in danger.....June-July, "

The Chinese General San-ko-lin-sin defeated and slain; his son more successful.....July, "

Sir Rutherford Alcock ambassador at Peking, Nov. 26, "

CHINESE EMPERORS.

1627. Chwang-lei. 1796. Kea-king.
1644. Shun-che (first of the Taung-Kwang.
Tsing dynasty). 1820. Hieng-fung, Feb. 23.
1660. Kang-he. 1861. K'i-tsang, Aug. 22;
1693. Yung-ching. born April 6, 1855.
1785. Keen-lung.

CHINA PORCELAIN introduced into England about 1581. See *Pottery*.

CHIOS (now Scio), an isle in the Greek Archipelago,

revolted against Athens 419 B.C. It partook of the fortunes of the Greeks, being conquered by the Venetians, A.D. 1124; by the Crusaders, 1204; by the Greek emperor and Romans, 1829; by the Genoese, 1329, and by the Turks in 1459. A dreadful massacre of the inhabitants by the Turks took place April 11, 1822, during the Greek insurrection.

CHIPPEWA (N. America). Here the British, under Riall, were defeated by the Americans under Browne, July 5, 1814. The Americans were defeated by the British, under General Drummond and Riall, July 25 following, but the latter was wounded and taken prisoner.

CHIVALRY arose out of the feudal system in the latter part of the 8th century (*chevalier*, or knight, being derived from the *caballarius*, the equipped feudal tenant on horseback). From the 12th to the 15th century it tended to refine manners. The knight swore to accomplish the duties of his profession, as the champion of God and the ladies; to speak the truth, to maintain the right, to protect the distressed, to practice courtesy, to fulfill obligations, and to vindicate in every perilous adventure his honor and character. Chivalry, which owed its origin to the feudal system, expired with it. See *Tournaments*. By letters-patent of James I., the earl-marshal of England had "the like jurisdiction in the courts of chivalry, when the office of lord high constable was vacant, as this latter and the marshal did jointly exercise," 1623. See *Knighthood*.

CHLORINE (Greek *chloros*, pale green), a gas first obtained by Scheele in 1774, by treating manganese with muriatic (hydrochloric) acid. Sir H. Davy, in 1810, proved this gas to be an element, and named it chlorine. Combined with sodium it forms common salt (chloride of sodium), and combined with lime, the bleaching powder and disinfectant—chloride of lime. The bleaching powers of chlorine were made known by Berthollet in 1785. In 1823 chlorine was condensed into a liquid by Faraday.

CHLOROFORM, an anesthetic discovered in 1831 by Mr. Samuel Guthrie, of Sackett's Harbor, New York. See *Ether*.

CHOCOLATE, made of the cocoa berry, introduced into Europe (from Mexico and the Brazils) about 1520, was sold in the London coffee-houses soon after their establishment, 1650.

CHOLERA MORBUS, known in its more malignant form as the Indian cholera, made great ravages in the north, east, and south of Europe, and in Asia, where alone it carried off more than 900,000 persons, in 1829-30. In England and Wales in 1843-9, 53,293 persons died of cholera, and in 1864, 90,097.

Cholera appears at Sunderland.....Oct. 26, 1851
And at Edinburgh.....Feb. 6, 1852

First death by cholera in N. America, June 8, 1832, in Quebec. In New York, June 22, 1832. Cincinnati to New Orleans, Oct., 1832. Again in the United States in 1834, and slightly in 1849, and again slightly in 1866-67.

First observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse, London, Feb. 13; and in Dublin.....March 5, "

The mortality very great, but more so on the Continent; 18,000 deaths at Paris between

March and August, "

Cholera rages in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, etc., in.....July and August, 1857

Another visitation of cholera in England; the number of deaths in London, for the week ending Sept. 15, 1849, was 8188; the ordinary average 1009; and the number of deaths by cholera from June 17 to Oct. 9, in London alone, 13,161. The mortality lessened and the distemper disappeared.....Oct. 18, 1849

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hexham, Tynemouth, and other northern towns, suffer much from cholera, Sept., 1853

It rages in Italy and Sicily; above 10,000 are said to have died at Naples; it was also very fatal to the allied troops at Varna.....autumn, 1854

Cholera very severe for a short time in the southern parts of London, and in Soho and St. James's, Westminster.....Aug. and Sept., "

Raging in Alexandria, June; abated.....July, 1865

* The slaughter lasted 10 days; 40,000 of both sexes falling victims to the sword, or to the fire, which raged until every house, save those of the foreign consuls, was burned to the ground. 7000 Greeks, who had fled to the mountains, were induced to surrender by a promise of amnesty, guaranteed by the consuls of England, France, and Austria; yet even they were all butchered! The only exception made during the massacre was in favor of the young and more beautiful women and boys, 80,000 of whom were reserved for the markets.

Prevailing in Ancona (343 deaths, Ang., subsiding	Sept., "
Very severe in Constantinople—nearly 50,000	50,000
deaths, Ang.; subsides after the great fire.	Sept. 6, "
Cases at Toulon and Southampton.	Sept. "
Cholera prevalent at Marseilles, Paris, Madrid, and	"
Naples.	July-Oct., "
An international meeting at Constantinople, to	"
consider preventive measures proposed.	Oct., "

CHOUANS, a name given to the Bretons during the war of La Vendée in 1792, from their chief, Jean Cottereau, using the cry of the *Chat-haunt*, or screech-owl, as a signal. He was killed in 1794. Georges Cadoudal, their last chief, was connected with Pichegru in a conspiracy against Napoleon when first consul, and was executed in 1804.

CHRISM, consecrated oil, was used early in the ceremonies of the Roman and Greek churches. Musk, saffron, cinnamon, roses, and frankincense are mentioned as used with the oil in 1541. It was ordained that chrism should consist of oil and balsam only; the one representing the human nature of Christ, and the other his divine nature. 1596.

CHRIST. See *Jesus Christ*.

CHRISTIAN ERA. See *Anno Domini*.

CHRISTIANIA, the capital of Norway, built in 1624 by Christian IV. of Denmark, to replace Oslo (the ancient capital founded by Harold Haardrade, 1068), which had been destroyed by fire. On April 13, 1868, Christiania suffered by fire, the loss being about \$250,000. The university was established in 1811. New Storting (Parliament House) built, 1861-2.

CHRISTIANITY. The name Christian was first given to the believers and followers of Christ's doctrines at Antioch, in Syria, 48 (Acts xI, 26; 1 Peter iv. 6). The first Christians were divided into *episcopoi* (bishops or overseers), *presbyteroi* (elders), *diaconoi* (ministers or deacons), and *pistoi* (believers); afterward were added *catechumens*, or learners, and *energumens*, who were to be exorcised. See *Persecutions*.

Christianity said to be taught in Britain about 64; and propagated with some success (<i>Bede</i>).	156
Christianity said to be introduced into Scotland in the reign of Donald I., about.	212
Constantine the Great; professes the Christian re- ligion.	812

Frumentius preaches in Abyssinia.....	about	846
Introduced among the Goths by Ulfilas.....		876
Into Ireland in the 2d century, but with more suc- cess after the arrival of St. Patrick in		
Christianity established in France by Clovis.....		496
Conversion of the Saxons by Augustin.....		567
Introduced into Helvetia by Irish missionaries.....		598

Into Flanders in the 7th century.	825
Into Saxony by Charlemagne	785
Into Denmark, under Harold	827
Into Bohemia, under Rastislav	894

Into Bohemia, under Borzivoj.....	894
Into Russia by Swiatoslaf.....	940
Into Poland, under Melcislaus I.....	992
Into Hungary, under Geisa.....	994

Into Norway and Iceland, under Olaf I. 998
 Into Sweden, between 10th and 11th centuries.
 Into Prussia by the Teutonic knights, when they

were returning from the holy wars.....1297
 Into Lithuania; paganism was abolished about.. 1386
 Into Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th cen-
 tury.

Into China, where it made some progress (but was afterward extirpated, and thousands of Chinese Christians were put to death).....1575

the Christians were exterminated in..... 1638
Christianity re-established in Greece..... 1638

CHRISTMAS DAY, Dec. 25 (from *Christ* and the Saxon *maesse*, signifying the *mass* and a *feast*), a festival in commemoration of the nativity of our Savior, said to have been first kept 98; and ordered to be held as a solemn feast by Pope Telephorus, about 137.

* It is traditionally said that Gregory the Great, shortly before his elevation to the papal chair, chanced one day to pass through the slave-market at Rome, and observing some of the great beauty who were set up for sale, he inquired about their country, and finding they were English pagans, he is said to have cried out in the Latin language, "*Non Angli et Angeli ferunt, sed omnes Christiani*"; "that is, 'They would not be English, but angels, if they were Christians.'" From that time he was struck with an ardent desire to convert that unenlightened nation, and ordered a monk named Ansith, or Augustin, and others of the same fraternity, to undertake the mission to Britain

† Diocletian, the Roman emperor, keeping his court at Nicomedia, being informed that the Christians were assembled on this day in great

In the Eastern Church, Christmas and the Epiphany (*which see*) are deemed but one and the same feast. The holly and mistletoe used at Christmas are said to be the remains of the religious observances of the Druids. See *Anno Domini*.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, who landed here on Christmas day, 1777. He had passed Christmas day at Christmas Sound, 1774. On the shore of Christmas Harbor, visited by him in 1776, one of his men found a piece of parchment with this inscription: "Ludovico X^{VI}. Galliarum rege, et d. Boynae regi a secretis, ad res maritimas, annis 1770 et 1778." On the other side of it Captain Cook wrote: "Names Resolution et Discovery de rege Magnae Britanniae, Dec., 1776, and placed it in a bottle safely.

CHRISTOPHER'S, Sr., (or St. Kitt's), a West India Island, discovered in 1498 by Columbus, who gave it his own name. Settled by the English and French 1633 or 1634. Ceded to England by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Taken by the French in 1783, but restored the next year. The town of Basseterre suffered from a fire, Sept. 3, 1776.

CHROMIUM (Greek *chrome* color), a rare metal, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is found combined with iron and lead, and forms the coloring matter of the emerald.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY. See *Printing in Colors*.

CHRONICLES. The earliest are those of the Jews, Chinese, and Hindoos. In 1858 there were two "Books of Chronicles." Collections of the British chronicles have been published by Camden, Gale, etc., since 1602; in the present century by the English Historical Society, etc. In 1856, the publication of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages" commenced under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Macracy's "Manual of British Historians" was published in 1845.

CHRONOLOGY (the science of time) has for its object the arrangement and exhibition of the various events of the history of the world in the order of their succession, and the ascertaining the intervals between them. See *Eras* and *Epochs*. Valuable works on the subject are *l'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, compiled by the Benedictines (1788-1820). Playfair's *Chronology*, 1784; Blair's *Chronology*, 1753 (new editions by Sir H. Ellis in 1844, and by Mr. Rosse in 1866). The *Oxford Chronological Tables*, 1868. Sir Harris Nicolas's *Chronology of History*, 1833; new edition, 1862. Hales's *Chronology*, 2d edition, 1830; Mr. H. Fynes-Clinton's *Fasts, Hellegick and Fasti Romani* (1824-50).

CHRONOMETER. See *Clocks* and *Harrison*.

CHRONOSCOPE, an apparatus invented by Professor Wheatstone in 1840 to measure small intervals of time. It has been applied to the velocity of projectiles and of the electric current. Chronoscopes were invented by Ponillet and others in 1844.

CHRYSLER'S FIELD, on the Canada side of the St. Lawrence, below Ogdensburg, was a place of conflict on the 11th of Nov., 1813, between 1600 Americans under General Boyd, and 1500 British troops under Colonel Morrison. The Americans lost 103 killed and 286 wounded.

CHUNAR, TREATY OF, concluded between the Nabob of Oude and Governor Hastings by which the nabob relinquished all of his debts to the East India Company on condition of his seizing the property of the begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English, Sept. 19, 1781. This treaty enabled the nabob to take the lands of Fyzoola Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had settled at Rampoor, under guarantee of the English. The nabob presented to Mr. Hastings £100,000.

CHURCH (probably derived from the Greek *kyriakos*, pertaining to the Lord, *Kyrios*) signifies a collective body of Christians, and also the place where they meet. In the New Testament it signifies "congregation," in the original *ekklesia*. Christian architecture commenced with Constantine, who, after he was settled in his government, erected, at Rome, churches (called basilicas, from the Greek *basileus*, a king); St. Peter's being erected about 380. His successors erected others, and adopted the heathen temples as places of worship. Several very ancient churches exist in Britain and Ireland. See *Architecture*; *Choir* and *Chanting*; *Rome, Modern*; and *Popea*.

multitudes to celebrate Christ's nativity, ordered the doors to be shut and the church to be set on fire, and 600 perished in the burning pile. This was the commencement of the tenth persecution, which lasted ten years, 303.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.* The following are important facts in her history: for details, refer to separate articles. See *Clergy*.

- Britain converted to Christianity ("Christo subdita," Tertullian).....3d century
 Invasion of the Saxons, 477; converted by Augustine and his companions.....596
 Dunstan establishes the supremacy of the monastic orders about.....960
 The aggrandizing policy of the Church, fostered by Edward the Confessor, was checked by William I. and his successors.....1066 *et seq.*
 Contest between Henry II. and Becket respecting the "Constitutions of Clarendon".....1164-1170
 John surrenders his crown to the papal legate.....1213
 Rise of the Lollards—Wickliffe publishes tracts against the errors of the Church of Rome, 1386; and a version of the Bible, about.....1383
 The clergy regulated by Parliament, 1389; they lose the first fruits.....1384
 The royal supremacy imposed on the clergy by Henry VIII., 1531; many suffer death for refusing to acknowledge it.....1536
 Coverdale's translation of the Bible, commanded to be read in churches....."
 "Six Articles of Religion" promulgated.....1539
 First Book of Common Prayer issued.....1548
 The clergy permitted to marry.....1549
 "Forty-two Articles of Religion" issued.....1552
 Restoration of the Roman forms, and fierce persecution of the Protestants by Mary.....1553-8
 The Protestant forms restored by Elizabeth; the Puritan dissensions begin.....1559-1603
 "Thirty-nine" Articles published.....1563
 Hampton Court Conference with the Puritans.....1604
 New translation of the Bible published.....1611
 Book of Common Prayer suppressed and Directory established by Parliament.....1644
 Presbyterians established by the Commonwealth, 1649
 Act of Uniformity (14 Chas. II., c. 4) passed—3000 nonconforming ministers resign their livings.....1663
 Attempts of James II. to revive Romanism; "Declaration of Indulgence" published.....1687
 Acquittal of the seven bishops on a charge of "seditious libel".....1688
 The non-juring bishops and others deprived (they formed a separate communion) Feb. 1.....1691
 "Queen Anne's Bounty" for the augmentation of poor livings.....1704
 Act for building 50 new churches passed.....1710
 Fierce disputes between the Low-Church and High-Church; trial of Sacheverell....."
 The Bangorian controversy begins.....1717
 John Wesley and George Whitefield commence preaching.....1738
 Rise of the Evangelical party in the Church, under Newton, Romane, and others, in the latter part of the 18th century.
 Church of England united with that of Ireland at the Union.....1800
 Clergy Incapacitation Act passed.....1801
 Acts for building and enlarging churches.....1823, 1838
 200 new churches erected in the diocese of London during the episcopate of C. J. Blomfield, 1828-56
 "Tracts for the Times" (No. 1-90) published (much controversy ensued).....1833-41
 Ecclesiastical Commission established.....1834
 New Church Discipline Act (3 & 4 Vict., c. 86).....1841
 "Essays and Reviews" published, 1860; numerous Replies issued (see *Essays and Reviews*).....1861-9
 [The Church of England is now said to be divided into High, Low (or Evangelical), and Broad Church: the last including persons who hold the opinions of the late Dr. Arnold, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, and others.]
 Dr. Colenso, bishop of Natal, publishes his work on "The Pentateuch" about Oct., 1862; great cry against it; the bishops, in convocation, declare that it contains "errors of the gravest and most dangerous character".....May 20, 1863
 A Church Congress at Manchester.....Oct. 13, 14, 15, "

* The Church of England consists of three orders of clergy—bishops, priests, and deacons: viz., two archbishops and twenty-five bishops, exclusive of the see of Sodor and Man. The other dignities are chancellor, deans (of cathedrals and collegiate churches), archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest-vicars: these, and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages, and chapelries, make the number of benefices of the Established Church according to official returns, 12,327. The number of benefices in England and Wales, according to Parliamentary returns, in 1844, was 11,127, and the number of glebe-houses 5327. The number of parishes is 11,077, and the number of churches and chapels about 14,100. The number of benefices in Ireland was 1485, to which there were not more than about 800 glebe-houses attached, the rest having no glebe-house. An act was passed in 1850 for the union of contiguous benefices. See *Church of England*.

Blash Colenso deposed by his metropolitan, Dr. Gray, bishop of Capetown.....April 16, 1864
 Bishop Colenso's appeal came before the Privy Council, which declared Bishop Gray's proceedings null and void (since a colonial bishop can have no authority except what is granted by Parliament or by the colonial Legislature), March 21, 1865
 Church Congress at Bristol.....Oct., 1864
 "Oxford Declaration" (authorship ascribed to Archdeacon Denison and Dr. Pusey) respecting belief in eternal punishment, drawn up and signed on Feb. 25, and sent by post to the clergy at large for signature: about 8000 are said to have signed; it was presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury.....May 12, "
 "Bishop of London's Fund" for remedying spiritual destitution in London established; the queen engages to give (in three years) £8000, and Prince of Wales £1000.....March 7, "
 £100,456 received; £75,008 promised.....Dec. 31, "
 The queen engages to give £15,000 in 10 years, April, 1865

New form of clerical subscription proposed by a commission in 1864; adopted by Parliament, July, "
 Meeting in London of three English bishops, Dr. Pusey, and nearly 80 of the clergy and laity, with Counts Orloff and Tolstoe, and the Russian chaplain, to consider on the practicability of uniting the English and Russian Churches.....Nov. 18, "
 Church Congress met at Norwich.....Oct. 8-7, "
 Congress at York in.....1860

CHURCH OF IRELAND is now in connection with that of England—the United Church of England and Ireland. Previously to the Church Temporalities Act of Will. IV. in 1833, there were four archbishops and eighteen bishoprics in Ireland, of which two archbishoprics and eight bishoprics have ceased; that act providing for the union or abolition of certain sees, according as the possessors of them died. A bill has recently (1863) been introduced into Parliament for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. See *Bishops*.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. See *Bishops in Scotland*. On the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland in 1688, Presbyterianism became the established religion. Its distinguishing tenets were first embodied in the formulary of faith, said to have been compiled by John Knox in 1560, which was approved by the Parliament and ratified in 1567, finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate in 1690, and secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The Church of Scotland is regulated by four courts—the General Assembly,* the Synod, the Presbytery, and Kirk Sessions. See *Presbyterians*. A large body seceded from this Church in 1843, and took the name of the "Free Church of Scotland," which see.

CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES. The Episcopal Church was established in Nov., 1784, when Bishop Seabury, chosen by the churches in Connecticut, was consecrated in Scotland. The first Convention was held at Philadelphia in 1785. On Feb. 4, 1787, two more American bishops were consecrated at Lambeth. In 1861 there were 31 bishops.

CHURCH SERVICES were ordered by Pope Vitalianus to be read in Latin, 663; by Queen Elizabeth, in 1553, to be read in English.

CHURCH-WARDENS, officers of the Church, appointed by the first canon of the Synod of London in 1137. Overseers in every parish were also appointed by the same body, and they continue now nearly as then constituted.—*Johnson's Canons*.

CHUSAN, a Chinese ale. See *China*, 1840, 1841, 1860.

CIDER (*Zider*, German), when first made in England, was called wine, about 1284. The Earl of Manchester, when ambassador in France, is said to have frequently passed off cider for a delicious wine. It was subjected to the excise in 1703, *et seq.* A powerful spirit it is drawn from cider by distillation.—A powerful orchards were planted in Herefordshire by Lord Scudamore, ambassador from Charles I. to France. John Phillips published his poem "Cider" in 1706. The "Newark Cider," manufactured at Newark, New Jersey, is considered superior to any other made in the United States. From it a great deal of wine called "Champagne" is manufactured and sold in the United States.

* The first General Assembly of the Church was held Dec. 20, 1850. The General Assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the sovereign, and delegates from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities, some being laymen. To this court all appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts lie, and its decision is final.

CILICIA, in Asia Minor, partook of the fortunes of that country. It became a Roman province 61 B.C., and was conquered by the Turks, A.D. 1387.

CIMBRI, a Teutonic race who came from Jutland, and invaded the Roman Empire about 120 B.C. They defeated the Romans under Cn. Papirius Carbo, 113 B.C.; under the Consul Marcus Silanus, 109 B.C.; and under Manlius, on the banks of the Rhine, where 80,000 Romans were slain, 106 B.C. Their allies, the Teutones, were defeated by Marius in two battles at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul; 200,000 were killed, and 70,000 made prisoners, 102 B.C. The Cimbri were defeated by Marius and Catulus as they were again endeavoring to enter Italy; 120,000 were killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners, 101 B.C. They were afterward absorbed into the Teutones or Saxons.

CIMENTO (Italian, *experiment*). The "Accademia del Cimento," at Florence, held its first meeting for making scientific experiments, June 18, 1657. It was patronized by Ferdinand, grand-duke of Tuscany. Its establishment was followed by the foundation of the Royal Society of London in 1660, and the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1666.

CINCINNATI. A society established in the American army soon after the peace of 1783, "to perpetuate friendship," and "to raise a fund for relieving the widows and orphans of those who had fallen during the war." On the badge was a figure of Cincinnati. The people dread military influence, the officers gave up the society.

CINNAMON, a species of laurel in Ceylon, is mentioned among the perfumes of the sanctuary, *Exodus* xxx., 23. It was found in the American forests by Don Ulloa in 1736, and was cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica in 1788.

CINTRA (Portugal). The convention of Cintra was concluded between the British army under Sir Hew Dalrymple, and the French under Marshal Junot. By this compact, on Aug. 30, 1808, shortly after the battle of Vimeira (Aug. 22), the defeated French army was allowed to evacuate Portugal in British ships, carrying with them all their spoil. The convention was publicly condemned, and, in consequence, a court of inquiry was held at Chelsea, which exonerated the British commanders, who, however, were never again employed. Wellington and Napoleon both justified Sir Hew Dalrymple.

CIRCASSIA (Asia, on the N. side of the Caucasus). The Circassians are said to be descended from the Albanians. They were unsubdued, even by Timour. In the 16th century the greater part of them acknowledged the authority of the czar, Ivan II. of Russia, and about 1745 the princes of Kabarda took oaths of fealty. Many Circassians became Mohammedans in the 18th century.

Circassia surrendered to Russia by Turkey by the treaty of Adrianople (but the Circassians, under Schamyl, long resisted).....1830
Victories of Orbelliani over them, June, Nov., Dec., 1857
He subdues much of the country, and expels the inhabitants.....April, 1858
Schamyl, their great leader, captured, and treated with much respect.....Sept. 7, 1859
About 90,000 Circassians emigrate to Constantinople, and suffer much distress, and are relieved.....1860
The last of the Circassian strong-holds captured, and the Grand-duke Michael declares the war at an end.....June 8, 1864
Above a million Circassians emigrate into Turkey, and suffer many privations, partially relieved by the sultan's government. June, *et seq.*

CIRCENSIAN GAMES were combats in the Roman circus (at first in honor of Ceres, the god of councils, but afterward of Jupiter, Neptune, Juno, and Minerva), instituted by Evander, and established at Rome 753 B.C. by Romulus, at the time of the rape of the Sabine. They were an imitation of the Olympian games among the Greeks, and, by way of eminence, were called the Great games, but Tarquin named them Circensian; their celebration continued from Sept. 4 to 12.

CIRCLE. The quadrature, or ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians of all ages. Archimedes, about 221 B.C., gave it to 7 to 22; Abraham Sharp (1717) as 1 to 8 and 79 decimals, and Lagry (1719) as 1 to 8 and 129 decimals.

CIRCLES OF GERMANY (formed about 1500, to distinguish the members of the Diet of the Empire) were, in 1513, Franconia, Bavaria, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Saxony; in 1789, Austria, Burgundy,

Westphalia, Palatinate, Upper Rhine, Suabia, Bavaria, Franconia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. In 1806 these divisions were annulled by the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine (*which see*).

CIRCUITS in ENGLAND were divided into three, and three justices were appointed to each, 1.76. They were afterward divided into four, with five justices to each division, 1180.—*Rapin*. They have been frequently altered. England and Wales are at present divided into eight—each traveled in spring and summer for the trial of civil and criminal cases; the larger towns are visited in winter for trials of criminals only: this is called "going the circuit." There are monthly sessions for the city of London and county of Middlesex.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Stationers lent books on hire in the Middle Ages. The public circulating library in England, opened by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister of Salisbury, about 1740, failed; but similar institutions at Bath and in London succeeded, and others were established throughout the kingdom. There was a circulating library at Crane Court, London, in 1743, of which a catalogue in two vols. was published. No books can be taken from the British Museum except for judicial purposes, but the libraries of the Royal Society and the principal scientific societies, except that of the Royal Institution, London, are circulating.—The London Library (circulating) was founded in 1841, under the highest auspices, and is of great value to literary men.—Of the subscription libraries belonging to individuals, that of Mr. C. K. Mudie, in New Oxford Street, is the most remarkable for the large quantity and good quality of the books; several hundreds, sometimes thousands, of copies of a new work being in circulation. It was founded in 1842, and grew into celebrity in Dec., 1848, when the first two volumes of Macaulay's History of England were published, for which there was an unprecedented demand, which this library supplied. The hall, having the walls covered with shelves filled with new books, was opened in Dec., 1860. The "Circulating Library Company" was founded in Jan., 1862. The cities and most of the considerable towns of the United States have circulating libraries, many of them free, and especially for the use of mechanics, clerks, apprentices, etc. The public library of Boston, Mass., which is absolutely free (persons taking home books to read being only required to show that they are residents of the city), has 110,563 volumes, not including pamphlets.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD. See *Blood*.

CIRCUMCISION (instituted 1897 B.C.) was the seal of the covenant made by God with Abraham. It was practiced by the ancient Egyptians, and is still by the Copts and some Oriental nations. The Festival of the Circumcision (of Christ), originally "the Octave of Christmas," is mentioned about 437. It was introduced into the Liturgy in 1650.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS. Among the most daring human enterprises at the period when it was first attempted was the circumnavigation of the earth in 1519.*

Magellan first entered the Pacific Ocean.....	1519
Groalva, Spaniard.....	1537
Avalradi, Spaniard.....	"
Mendana, Spaniard.....	1567
Sir Francis Drake, first English.....	1577
Cavendish, first voyage.....	1586
Le Maire, Dutch.....	1615
Quiros, Spaniard.....	1625
Tasman, Dutch.....	1643
Cowley, British.....	1668
Dampier, English.....	1699
Cooke, English.....	1708
Clipperton, British.....	1719
Roggewijn, Dutch.....	1731
Anson (<i>afterward</i> lord).....	1740
Byron, English.....	1764
Wallis, British.....	1766
Carteret, English.....	"
James Cook.....	1768
On his death the voyage was continued by King.....	1779
Bougainville, French.....	1776
Portlocke, British.....	1788
King and Fitzroy, British.....	1826-36
Belcher, British.....	1836-43
Wilkes, American.....	1838-42

(See *Northwest Passage*.)

* The first ship that sailed round the earth, and hence determined its being globular, was Magellan's, or Magellan's; he was a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, and by keeping a westerly course he returned to the same place he had set out from in 1519. The voyage was completed in 8 years and 99 days; but Magellan was killed on his homeward passage, at the Philippines, in 1521.

CIRCUS. There were eight (some say ten) buildings of this kind at Rome; the largest, the *Circus Maximus*, was built by the elder Tarquin, 605 B.C. It was an oval figure; length three stadia and a half, or more than three English furlongs; breadth 960 Roman feet. It was enlarged by Julius Cæsar so as to seat 150,000 persons, and was rebuilt by Augustus. Julius Cæsar introduced in it large canals of water, which could be quickly covered with vessels, and represent a sea-fight.—*Pliny*. See *Amphitheatres*. In the 6th and 6th centuries after Christ, Constantinople was greatly disturbed by the white, red, green, and blue factions of the circus. In 501, about 8000 persons were killed. In Jan., 532, a fierce conflict between the blue and green factions lasted five days, and was only suppressed by the efforts of Belisarius after a frightful slaughter. The watchword was "Nika!" (conquer).

CIRREA, a town of Phocis (N. Greece), razed to the ground in the Sacred War, 696 B.C., for sacrilege.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC (N. Italy) was formed by the French in May, 1797, out of the *Cispadane* and *Transpadane* republics, acknowledged by the Emperor of Germany to be independent by the treaty of Campo Formio (which see), Oct. 17 following. It received a new Constitution in Sept., 1798, but merged into the kingdom of Italy in March, 1805. See *Italy*.

CITATE. The Russian General Gortschakoff, intending to storm Kalafat, threw up redoubts at Citate, close to the Danube, which were stormed by the Turks under Omer Pacha, Jan. 6, 1864. The fighting continued on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, when the Russians were compelled to retire to their former position at Krajowa, having lost 1500 killed and 3000 wounded. The loss of the Turks was estimated at 398 killed and 700 wounded.

CITY. (French *city*, Italian *città*, Latin *civitas*). The word has been used in England only since the Conquest, when London was called *Londonburgh*. Cities were first incorporated 1079. A town corporate is called a city when made the seat of a bishop and having a cathedral church.—*Camden*.

CITIZEN. It is not lawful to scourge a citizen of Rome.—*Idem*. In the United States a citizen was one who is either by birth or naturalization entitled to the privileges and powers which the Constitution of the United States confers on all free white males over the age of 21; now (1867) color and race make no difference: all males over 21 are citizens. In England a citizen is a person who is free of a city, or who doth carry on a trade therein.—*Camden*. Various privileges have been conferred on citizens as freemen in several reigns.—The wives of citizens of London (not being aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) were obliged to wear miniver caps, being white woollen knit three-cornered, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads; aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Eliz., 1568.—*Stow*. On Oct. 10, 1792, the Convention decreed that "citoyen" and "citoyenne" should be the only titles in France.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a strong fortress of Spain, invested by the French, June 11, 1810, and surrendered to them July 10. It remained in their possession until it was stormed by the British, under Wellington, Jan. 19, 1812.

CIVIL LAW. A body of Roman laws, founded upon the laws of nature and of nations, was first collected by Alfreus Varus, the civilian, who flourished about 66 B.C.; and a digest of them was made by Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, 53 B.C. The Gregorian Code was issued A.D. 529; the Theodosian in 438. Many of the former laws having grown out of use, the Emperor Justinian ordered a revision of them (in 529-564), which was called the Justinian Code, and constitutes a large part of the present civil law. Civil law was restored in Italy, Germany, etc., 1137.—*Blair*. It was introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1138. It is now used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs. See *Doctors Commons* and *Laws*.

CIVIL LIST. In England this now comprehends the revenue awarded to the kings of England in lieu of their ancient hereditary income. The entire revenue of Elizabeth was not more than £800,000, and that of Charles I. was about £800,000. After the Revolution a civil list revenue was settled on the new king and queen of £700,000, the Parliament taking into its own hands the support of the forces both maritime and military. The civil list of George II. was increased to £800,000; and that of George III., in the 55th year of his reign, was £1,084,000.

In 1831, the civil list of the sovereign was fixed at £614,000, and in Dec., 1837, the civil list of the queen was fixed at £885,000.

Prince Albert obtained an exclusive sum from Parliament of £20,000 per an. on.....Feb. 7, 1840
Sir H. Parnell's motion for inquiry into the civil list led to the resignation of the Wellington administration.....Nov. 15, 1830
A select committee was appointed by the House of Commons for the purpose.....Feb. 2, 1860

CIVIL SERVICE. In England, nearly 17,000 persons are employed in this service, under the direction of the treasury, and the home, foreign, colonial, post, and revenue offices, etc. In 1855 a commission reported most unfavorably on the existing system of appointments, and on May 21 commissioners were appointed to examine into the qualifications of the candidates, who report annually. The civil service superannuation act passed in April, 1859. Civil service for the year (ending March 31) 1855 cost £7,735,515; 1856, £10,205,413.

CIVIL WARS. See *England*, *France*, *U. States*, etc.

CLANSHIPS were tribes of the same race, and commonly of the same name, and originated in feudal times. See *Feudal Laws*. They are said to have arisen in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1068. The legal power of the chiefs of clans and other remains of heritable jurisdiction were abolished in Scotland, and the liberty of the English was granted to clansmen in 1747, in consequence of the rebellion of 1745. The following is a list of all the known clans of Scotland, with the badge of distinction anciently worn by each. The chief of each respective clan was, and is, entitled to wear two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan.—*Chambers*. A history of the clans by Wm. Buchanan was published in 1775.

Name.	Badge.
Buchanan.....	Birch.
Cameron.....	Oak.
Campbell.....	Myrtle.
Chisholm.....	Alder.
Colquhoun.....	Hazel.
Cumming.....	Common sailow.
Drummond.....	Holly.
Farquharson.....	Purple foxglove.
Ferguson.....	Poplar.
Forbes.....	Broom.
Frazer.....	Yew.
Gordon.....	Ivy.
Graham.....	Laurel.
Grant.....	Cranberry heath.
Gun.....	Rosewort.
Lamont.....	Crab-apple-tree.
M'Allister.....	Five-leaved heath.
M'Donald.....	Bell-heath.
M'Donnell.....	Mountain heath.
M'Dougall.....	Cypress.
M'Farlane.....	Cloud-berry bush.
M'Gregor.....	Pine.
M'Intosh.....	Box-wood.
M'Kay.....	Bulrush.
M'Kenzie.....	Deer-grass.
M'Kinnon.....	St. John's wort.
M'Lachlan.....	Mountain ash.
M'Lean.....	Blackberry heath.
M'Leod.....	Red whortleberries.
M'Nab.....	Rose blackberries.
M'Nell.....	Sea-ware.
M'Pherson.....	Variegated box-wood.
M'Quarrie.....	Blackthorn.
M'Rae.....	Fir-club moss.
Menzies.....	Ash.
Munro.....	Eagle's feathers.
Murray.....	Juniper.
Ogilvie.....	Hawthorn.
Oliphant.....	Great maple.
Robertson.....	Fern, or brechans.
Roe.....	Brier rose.
Ross.....	Bear-berries.
Sinclair.....	Clover.
Stewart.....	Thistle.
Sutherland.....	Cat's tail grass.

CLARE and **CLARENCE** (Suffolk). Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, is said to have seated here a monastery of the order of Friars Eremites, the first of this kind of mendicants who came to England, 1243.—*Turner*. Lionel, third son of Edward III., becoming possessed of the honor of Clare by marriage, was created Duke of Clarence. The title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family.—*CLARE was the first*

* Dukes of CLARENCE: 1362, Lionel, born 1338, died 1369. See

place in Ireland for 140 years that elected a Roman Catholic member of Parliament. See *Roman Catholics*. At the election held at Ennis, the county town, Mr. Daniel O'Connell was returned July 8, 1828. He did not sit till after the Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829, being re-elected July 30, 1829.

CLARE, Nuns of St., a sisterhood called Minoresses, founded in Italy about 1212. This order settled in England, in the Minorites without Aldgate, London, about 1293, by Blanche, queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. At the suppression, the site was granted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, 1539.—*Tanner*.

CLAREMONT (Surrey), the residence of the Princess Charlotte (daughter of the prince regent, afterward George IV.), and the scene of her death, Nov. 6, 1817. The house was originally built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and was the seat successively of the Earl of Clare, afterward Duke of Newcastle, of Lord Clive, Lord Galloway, and the Earl of Tyrconnel. It was purchased of Mr. Ellis by government for £65,000 for the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg; and the former, now King of Belgium, assigned it to Prince Albert in 1840. The exiled royal family of France took up their residence at Claremont, March 4, 1848; and the king, Louis Philippe, died there, Aug. 26, 1850.

CLARENDON, CONSTITUTIONS of, were enacted at a council held Jan. 25, 1164, at Clarendon, in Wiltshire, the object of which was to retrench the then enormous power of the clergy. They were the ground of Becket's quarrel with Henry II., and were at first condemned by the Pope, but afterward agreed to in 1173.

I. All suits concerning advowsons to be determined in civil courts.

II. The clergy accused of any crime to be tried by civil judges.

III. No person of any rank whatever to be permitted to leave the realm without the royal license.

IV. Laics not to be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses.

V. No chief tenant of the crown to be excommunicated, or his lands put under interdict.

VI. Revenues of vacant sees to belong to the king.

VII. Goods forfeited to the crown not to be protected in churches.

VIII. Sons of villains not to be ordained clerks without the consent of their lord.

IX. Bishops to be regarded as barons, and be subjected to the burdens belonging to that rank.

X. Churches belonging to the king's see not to be granted in perpetuity against his will.

XI. Excommunicated persons not to be bound to give security for continuing in their abode.

XII. No inhabitant in demesne to be excommunicated for non-appearance in a spiritual court.

XIII. If any tenant *in capite* should refuse submission to spiritual courts, the case to be referred to the king.

XIV. The clergy no longer to pretend to the right of enforcing debts contracted by oath or promise.

XV. Causes between laymen and ecclesiastics to be determined by a jury.

XVI. Appeals to be ultimately carried to the king, and no farther without his consent.

CLARION, it is said by Spanish writers, invented by the Moors in Spain, about 800, was at first a trumpet, serving as a treble to trumpets sounding tenor and bass.—*Acha*. Its tube is narrower and its tone shriller than the common trumpet.—*Fardon*.

CLARIONET, a wind instrument of the reed kind, invented by Joseph Denner, in Nuremberg, about 1690.

CLASSIS. The name was first used by Tullius Servius (the sixth king of ancient Rome) in making divisions of the Roman people, 673 B.C. The first of the six classes were called *classici*, by way of eminence, and hence authors of the first rank (especially Greek and Latin) came to be called *classici*.

CLEMENTINES, apocryphal pieces, attributed to Clemens Romanus, a contemporary of St. Paul, and said to have succeeded St. Peter as Bishop of Rome. He died 102.—*Nicéron*. Also the decretals of Pope Clement V., who died 1314, published by his successor.—*Bowyer*. Also Augustine monks, each of whom having been a superior nine years, then merged into a common monk.—*CLEMENTINES* were the adherents of Robert, son of the Count of Geneva, who took the title of Clement VII. on the death of Gregory XI., 1378, and

URBANISTS, those of Pope Urban VI. All Christendom was divided by the claims of these two pontiffs: France, Castile, Scotland, etc., adhering to Clement; Rome, Italy, and England declaring for Urban. The schism ended in 1409, when Alexander V. was elected pope, and his rivals resigned. See *Anti-Popes*.

CLEPSYDRA, a water-clock. See *Clocks*.

CLERGY (from the Greek *kleros*, a lot or inheritance) in the 1st century were termed presbyters, elders, or bishops, and deacons. The bishops (*episcopoi* or *overseers*), elected from the presbyters, in the 2d century assumed higher functions (about 380), and, under Constantine, obtained the recognition and protection of the secular power. Under the Lombard and Norman kings in the 7th and 8th centuries, the clergy began to possess temporal power as owners of lands; and after the establishment of monachism, a distinction was made between the regular clergy, who lived apart from the world, in accordance with a *regula* or rule, and the *secular* (worldly) or beneficed clergy. See *Church of England*.

CLERKENWELL, a parish near London, so called from a well (*Jons clericorum*) in Ray Street, where the parish clerks occasionally acted mystery plays; once before Richard II. in 1390. Hunt's political meetings in 1817 were held in Spa-fields in this parish. In St. John's parish are the remains of the priory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Clerkenwell Prison was built in 1616, in lieu of the noted prison called the Cage, which was taken down in 1614, then the Bride-well having been found insufficient; the prison called the House of Detention, erected in 1775, was rebuilt in 1818; again 1844. At Clerkenwell Close formerly stood the house of Oliver Cromwell, where some suppose the death-warrant of Charles I. was signed, Jan., 1649.

CLERMONT (France). Here was held the council under Pope Urban II. in 1095, in which the first crusade against the infidels was determined upon, and Godfrey of Bouillon appointed to command it. In this council the name of pope was first given to the head of the Roman Catholic Church, exclusively of the bishops who used previously to assume the title. Phillip I. of France was (a second time) excommunicated by this assembly.—*Hénault*.

CLEVES (N. E. Germany). Rutger, count of Cleves, lived at the beginning of the 11th century. Adolphus, count of Mark, was made Duke of Cleves by the Emperor Sigismund, 1417. John William, duke of Cleves, Berg, Juliers, etc., died without issue, March 25, 1609, which led to a war of succession. Eventually Cleves was assigned to the Elector of Brandenburg in 1666; seized by the French in 1757; restored at the peace in 1763, and now forms part of the Prussian dominions.

CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE, over the Avon, connecting Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, constructed of the removed Hungerford bridge, was completed in Oct., 1864; opened Dec. 8, 1864. It is said to have the largest span (702 feet) of any chain bridge in the world.

CLIMATERIC, the term applied to certain periods of time in a man's life (multiples of 7 or 9), in which it is affirmed notable alterations in the health and constitution of a person happen, and expose him to imminent dangers. Cotgrave says, "Every 7th, or 9th, or 63d year of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last most." The *grand climateric* is 63. Hippocrates

"The clergy were first styled clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom from the sacred order, and the officers being clergy; this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day.—*Blackstone's Comm.*" "As the Druids' says Pasquier, kept the keys of their religion and of letters, so did the priests keep both these to themselves; they alone made profession of letters, and a man of letters was called a clerk, and hence learning went by the name of clerkship." The English clergy add "clerk" to their name in legal documents.—In 923 the distinction began in France.—*Hénault*. The BENEFIT OF CLERGY, *Privilegium Clericale*, arose in the regard paid by Christian princes to the Church, and consisted of, 1st, an exemption of places consecrated to religious duties from criminal arrests, which was the foundation of sanctuaries; 2d, exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge, in particular cases, which was the original meaning of the *privilegium clericale*. In the course of time, however, the benefit of clergy extended to every one who could read, which was thought a great proof of learning; and it was enacted that there should be a prerogative allowed to the clergy, that if any man who could read were to be condemned to death, the bishop of the diocese might, if he would, claim him as a clerk, and dispose of him in some places of the clergy as he might deem meet. The ordinary gave the prisoner at the bar a Latin book, in a black Gothic character, from which to read a verse or two; and if the ordinary said, "*Lepus est Clericus*" ("He reads like a clerk"), the offender was only burnt in the hand; otherwise he suffered death, 8 Edw. I. (1274). This privilege was restricted by Henry VII. in 1489, and abolished, with respect to murderers and other great criminals, by Henry VIII., 1519.—*How*. The reading was discontinued by 8 Anne, c. 8 (1706). Benefit of clergy was wholly repealed by statute 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 28 (1827). The Niagara suspension bridge has a span of 81 feet.

York, duke of.—1411, Thomas (second son of Henry IV.), born 1369, killed at Battle 1411.—1461, George (brother of Edward IV.), murdered 1478.—1789, William (third son of George III.), afterward William IV.

is said to have referred to these periods in 888 B.C. Much misemployed erudition has been expended on this subject.

CLINTON and MONTGOMERY FORTS, CAPTURED. These forts were on the Hudson Highlands, situated on opposite sides of a small stream, and on the west bank of the river. They were under the command of Generals George and James Clinton. Sir Henry Clinton, commander of the British in New York, in order to make a diversion in favor of Burgoyne, attacked them with a competent force on the 6th of October, 1777, and captured them. The loss of the Americans in killed, wounded, and prisoners was about 300; that of the British about 140.

CLOACA MAXIMA, the chief of the celebrated sewers at Rome, the construction of which is attributed to King Tarquinius Priscus (588 B.C.) and his successors.

CLOCK. The clepsydra, or water-clock, was introduced at Rome about 188 B.C. by Sulpio Nasica. Toothed wheels were applied to them by Ctesibius, about 140 B.C. Said to have been found by Cæsar on invading Britain, 55 B.C. The only clock supposed to be then in the world was sent by Pope Paul I. to Pepin, king of France, A.D. 760. Pappus, archdeacon of Genoa, invented one in the 9th century. Originally the wheels were three feet in diameter. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record was made by a Saracen mechanic in the 13th century. Alfred is said to have measured time by wax tapers, and to have invented lanterns to defend them from the wind about 887. The brass and wooden clocks of the United States have become famous for their cheapness and good quality all over the world, and are exported not only to civilized nations, but even to the half-civilized people of the Indian Islands and other countries. Clocks imported into the United States pay a duty of 30 per cent.; watches, 10 per cent. Of clocks, the value imported in the fiscal year 1854-55 was \$69,298; watches, \$3,681,187.

The escapement ascribed to Gerbert.....1000
A great clock put up at Canterbury Cathedral, cost £30.....1292
A clock constructed by Richard, abbot of St. Alban's, about.....1296
John Visconti sets up a clock at Genoa.....1268
A striking clock in Westminster.....1368
A perfect one made at Paris by Vick.....1870
The first portable one made.....1530
In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton Court (maker's initials N.O.), 1540
Richard Harris (who erected a clock at St. Paul's, Covent Garden) and the younger Galileo constructed the pendulum.....1641
Christian Huyghens contested this discovery, and made his pendulum clock some time previously to.....1658
Fromantil, a Dutchman, improved the pendulum about.....1659
Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow about.....1676
The dead beat and horizontal escapements, by Graham, about.....1700
The spiral balance spring suggested, and the duplex escapement invented by Dr. Hooke; pivot holes jeweled by Facio; the detached escapement invented by Mudge, and improved by Berthoud, Arnold, Earnshaw, and others in the 18th century.
Harrison's time-piece (*which see*) constructed.....1735
Clocks and watches taxed, 1797; tax repealed.....1798
The Horological Institute established.....1868
The great Westminster clock set up.....May 30, 1859
264,750 clocks and 88,621 watches imported into Great Britain in 1857; the duty came off in 1861.
(*See Electric Clock, under Electricity.*)

CLONTARF (near Dublin), the site of a battle fought on Good Friday, April 23, 1014, between the Irish and Danes, the former headed by Brian Borohme, monarch of Ireland, who signally defeated the invaders after a long and bloody engagement, but was wounded, and soon afterward died. His son Marchard also fell, with many of the nobility; 11,000 of the Danes are said to have perished in the battle.

CLOSTERSEVEN (Hanover), CONVENTION OF, was entered into Sept. 8, 1757, between the Duke of Cumberland, third son of George II., and the Duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies. By its humiliating stipulations, 88,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed. The duke immediately afterward resigned all his military commands. The convention was soon broken by both parties.

CLOTH. *See Woolen Cloth and Calico.*

CLOUD, Sr., a palace near Paris, named from Prince Clodoald or Clond, who became a monk there in 683, after the murder of his brothers, and died in 660. The palace was built in the 16th century, and in it Henry II. was assassinated by Clement in 1589.

CLOUDS consist of minute particles of water, often in a frozen state, floating in the air. In 1808 Mr. Luke Howard published his classification of clouds, now generally adopted, consisting of three primary forms—*cirrus*, *cumulus*, and *stratus*; three compounds of these forms; and the *nimbus* or black rain-clouds (*cumulo-cirro-stratus*). A new edition of Howard's Essay on the Clouds appeared in 1865.

CLOVESHOOT (now Cliff), Kent. Here was held an important council of nobility and clergy concerning the government and discipline of the Church, Sept., 747; and others were held here 800, 808, 822, 824.

CLUBMEN, associations formed in the southern and western counties of England, to restrain the excesses of the armies during the Civil Wars, 1642-49. They professed neutrality, but inclined toward the king, and were considered enemies by his opponents.

CLUBS originally consisted of a small number of persons of kindred tastes and pursuits, who met together at stated times for social intercourse. The club at the Mermaid Tavern, established about the end of the 16th century, consisted of Raleigh, Shakspeare, and others. Ben Jonson set up a club at the Devil Tavern. Addison, Steele, and others frequently met at Button's Coffee-house, as described in the *Spectator*. The present London clubs, some comprising 800, others about 1500 members, possess luxuriously furnished edifices, several of great architectural pretensions, in or near Pall Mall. The members obtain the choicest viands and wines at very moderate charges. Many of the clubs possess excellent libraries, particularly the Athenæum (*which see*). The annual payment varies from £6 to £11 11s.; the entrance from £9 9s. to £21 11s. The following are the principal clubs:

Kit-cat (<i>which see</i>).....	1708
Beef-steak.....	1735
White's (<i>Tory</i>), established.....	1786
Boodle's (<i>which see</i>).....	1762
Literary Club (<i>which see</i>), termed also "The Club," and Johnson's Club.....	1763
Brooke's (<i>Whig</i>).....	1764
Alfred.....	1808
Guards'.....	May 1, 1810
Arthur's.....	1811
Roxburgh, London.....	1812
United Service.....	1815
Travelers'.....	1819
Union.....	1821
United University.....	1822
Bannatyne, <i>Edinburgh</i>	1823
Athenæum (<i>which see</i>).....	1824
Oriental.....	"
United Service (Junior).....	1827
Wyndham.....	1828
Maitland, <i>Glasgow</i>	"
Oxford and Cambridge.....	1829
Carlton (<i>Conservative</i>).....	1832
Abbotsford, <i>Edinburgh</i>	1835
Reform (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1836
Parthenon.....	"
Army and Navy.....	1837
Etching, London.....	1838
Spalding, <i>Aberdeen</i>	1839
Conservative.....	1840
Whittington (founded by Douglas Jerrold and others).....	1846

(*See Working-men's Clubs.*)

The oldest club in the United States is the Wistar Club in Philadelphia. The chief clubs of New York are the Union, Century, New York, Travelers, Athenæum, and Manhattan. In almost all the Northern cities of any size there have been since the war Union clubs or branches of the Union clubs in the nearest great cities.

CLUBS, FRENCH. The first of these arose about 1782. They were essentially political, and were greatly concerned in the Revolution. The *Club Breton* became the celebrated *Club des Jacobins*, and the *Club des Cordeliers* comprised among its members Danton and Camille Desmoulins. From these two clubs came the *Mountain* party, which overthrew the Girondets in 1793, and fell in its turn in 1794. The clubs disappeared with the Directory in 1799. They were revived in 1848 in considerable numbers, but did not attain to

their former eminence, and were suppressed by decrees in June 22, 1849, and June 6, 1850.—*Bouillet*.

CLUB-FOOT, a deformity produced by the shortening of one or more of the muscles, although attempted to be cured by Lorenz in 1784 by cutting the tendo Achillis, was not effectually cured till 1831, when Stromeyer of Erlangen cured Dr. Little by dividing the tendons of the contracted muscles with a very thin knife. Judicious after-treatment is required.

CLUGNY, or **CLUNY**, ABBEY OF, in France, formerly most magnificent, founded by Benedictines, under the Abbot Bern, about 910, and sustained afterward by William, duke of Berry and Aquitaine. English foundations for Cluniac monks were instituted soon after.

CLYDE and **FORTH WALL** was built by Agricola, 84. The Forth and Clyde CANAL was commenced by Mr. Smeaton, July 10, 1768, and was opened July 25, 1790. It forms a communication between the seas on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland.

CNIDUS, in Caria, Asia Minor; near here Conon the Athenian defeated the Lacedemonian fleet, under Felsander, 394 B.C.

COACH (from *coucher*, to lie). Beckmann states that Charles of Anjou's queen entered Naples in a *caretta* (about 1282). Under Francis I. there were but two in Paris, one belonging to the queen, the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II. There were but three in Paris in 1550; and Henry IV. had one without straps or springs. John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin set up a coach on account of his enormous bulk. The first coach seen in England was about 1553. Coaches were introduced by Fitz-Allen, earl of Arundel, in 1580.—*Stow*. A bill was brought into Parliament to prevent the effeminacy of men riding in coaches, 48 Eliz., 1601.—*Carte*. Repealed 1625. The coach-tax commenced in 1747. Horace Walpole says that the present royal state coach (first used Nov. 16, 1762) cost £728. See *Car, Carriages, Chariots, Hackney-coaches, Mail-coaches*, etc.

COAL. It is contended, with much seeming truth, that coal, although not mentioned by the Romans in their notices of Britain, was yet in use by the ancient Britons.—*Brandt*. Henry III. is said to have granted a license to dig coals near Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1234; some say earlier, and others in 1239. Sea-coal was prohibited from being used in and near London, as being "prejudicial to human health;" and even smiths were obliged to burn wood, 1773.—*Stow*. In 1306 the gentry petitioned against its use. Coal was first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Richard II., 1381.—*Rymer's Fœdera*. Notwithstanding the many previous complaints against coal as a public nuisance, it was at length generally burned in London in 1400; but it was not in common use in England until the reign of Charles I., 1623.

AREAS OF COAL-BEDS IN THE WORLD, AND A COMPARISON OF THEIR EXTENT.

Countries.	Entire Area of each Country.	Area of Coal Lands.	Proportion of Coal to their whole Areas.	Proportion, Relative Paris of 1000, of Coal Areas.
	Square Miles.	Square Miles.		
Great Britain.....	130,290	11,550	1-10	84
Spain (Austrian region).....	177,751	8,408	1-52	18
France (area of fixed concessions) in 1845.....	203,736	1,719	1-118	9
Belgium conceded lands.....	11,373	518	2-9	3
Pennsylvania, U. S.....	43,960	15,437	1-3	54
British Provinces, N. A.....	81,112	10,000	1-8	98
Peruvian dominions.....	107,337	.....	.....	.....
Austrian provinces containing coal or lignite.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	2,980,000	.....	1-17	.....
Twelve principal coal-producing states.....	565,353	123,129	1-4	794
Total.....	.....	104,072	.....	1000

The whole coal region of Europe is by Mr. Taylor shown to be only 50,941 square miles, being somewhat less than that of the *Western States of Illinois and Indiana*; while England has only 8189 miles, and Ireland

* In the beginning of the year 1819, the Earl of Northumberland, who had been imprisoned ever since the Gunpowder Plot, obtained his liberation. Hearing that Buckingham was drawn about with six horses in his coach (being the first that was so), the earl put on sight to him, and in that manner passed from the Tower through the city.—*Repton*.

† There are five kinds of fossil fuel: anthracite, coal, lignite, bituminous shale, and bitumen. No satisfactory definition of coal has yet been given. The composition of wood is 49-1 carbon, 6-3 hydrogen, 44-6 oxygen; of coal, 83-6 carbon, 8-6 hydrogen, 11-8 oxygen.

8720 miles, the aggregate being somewhat less than that of the State of Ohio. But Great Britain produces annually upward of 84,000,000 tons of coal, while that of Pennsylvania is about 10,000,000 tons.

COMPARISON OF THE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

The consumption of coal in Europe and the United States was estimated as follows in 1845, showing also the square miles of coal formation, the relative proportions, and the value in dollars:

Countries.	Square Miles.	Production, 1845.	Proportion.	Value.
		Tons.		
Great Britain.....	11,359	31,800,000	549	\$45,735,000
Belgium.....	518	4,900,000	101	7,839,000
United States.....	123,122	4,400,000	908	8,550,000
France.....	1,719	4,141,000	904	7,563,000
Prussian States.....	undefined	3,500,000	970	6,122,000
Austrian States.....	undefined	559,000	104	800,000
Total.....	.....	49,160,000	1000	\$72,562,000

COAL, ANTHRACITE. It is reported that anthracite coal was used by a few blacksmiths as early as 1770. Dr. C. T. James used it to warm a private house, 1804, and Judge Fell, of Wilkesbarre, 1808. In 1814, White and Hazard, iron-masters of Carbon County, introduced it into their rolling-mill, and that year 30 tons were carried to Philadelphia. Its use increased slowly. The first coal railroad in the United States was built in 1827, 9½ miles long, and by 1837, 706 miles of canal, and over 1000 miles of railroad had been built to carry coal. Anthracite was introduced into locomotives in 1836. The quantity of coal mined in 1856 was 6,751,543 tons, and in 1860, 2,983,352.

COAL CONSUMED IN LONDON IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.
 1700.....317,000 chald. 1830.....1,593,360 chald.
 1750.....510,000 ditto. 1835.....2,299,816 tons.
 1800.....814,000 ditto. 1840.....2,038,256 ditto.
 1810.....980,373 ditto. 1850.....8,638,893 ditto.
 1820.....1,171,178 ditto.

1840.—Coal brought to London, 3,573,377 tons coast-ways; 1,499,399 tons by railways and canals.

1861.—Coal brought to London, 5,232,063 tons; in 1862, 4,973,823 tons.

The coal-fields of Great Britain are estimated at 5400 square miles; of Durham and Northumberland, 738 square miles.—*Saksell*. In 1857 about 65½ millions of tons were extracted (value about £16,848,676) from 3095 collieries; about 25 millions are consumed annually in Great Britain.

Coal obtained in Great Britain and Ireland: In 1861, 86,417,941 tons; in 1862, 81,083,338 tons; in 1863, 86,899,515 tons (value at £31,000,000); in 1864 (from 3263 collieries), 82,737,978 tons.

Mr. Sopwith, in 1855, computed the annual product of the coal-mines of Durham and Northumberland at 14 million tons; 6 millions for London, 2½ millions exported, 2½ millions for coke, 1 million for colliery engines, etc., and 2 millions for coal consumption.

By stipulation in the commercial treaty of 1860, in consequence of the French government greatly reducing the duty on imported coal, the British government (it is thought by many imprudently) engaged to lay no duty on exported coal for ten years. In 1859 about 7,000,000 tons of British coals were exported, of which 1,891,009 tons went to France.

The first ship laden with Irish coal arrived in Dublin from Newry.....1749

Sale of Coal Regulation Act.....1831

The duties on the exportation of British coal, which had existed since the 16th century, were practically repealed.....1834

Sir R. Peel imposed a duty of 4s. a ton in 1843; caused much dissatisfaction; repealed.....1845

Women were prohibited from working in English collieries in.....1843

The consumption of coal in France in 1780 only 400,000 tons, rises to 6,000,000 tons in 1845.

The United States produced between 8 and 9 millions of tons; Belgium, 5,000,000; and France, 4,500,000, in.....1855

An act for the regulation and inspection of mines was passed in.....1860

Coal-pitmen's strikes frequently occur; a long and severe one arose in Staffordshire in.....1864

ACCIDENTS.—About 1000 lives are lost annually by accidents in coal-mines.

In 1863, by explosions in coal-mines, 52 persons perished at Bardley; 20 at Duffryn, near Newport; 53 at Tidesley, near Leeds; and about 80 in different parts of the country.

On April 5, 1809, 26 lives were lost at the chain colliery, near Neath, through the irruption of water.

In 1860, 76 lives were lost on March 2, at Burradon, near Killingworth; 145 at the Risca mine, near Newport, Dec. 1; and 22 at the Hetton mine, Northumberland, Dec. 20.

On June 11, 1861, 21 lives were lost through an inundation in the Claycross mines, Derbyshire.

In 1863, 47 lives were lost at Gethin mine, Merthyr Tydvil, S. Wales, Feb. 19; at Walker, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, 15 lives lost, Nov. 23; Edmund's Main, near Barnsley, 60 lives lost, Dec. 8.

In 1863, 18 lives lost at Coxbridge, near Newcastle, March 6; 69 lives lost at Margam, S. Wales, Oct. 17; 14 lives lost at Moestig, S. Wales, Dec. 26.

In 1865, 6 lives lost at Claycross, May 8; 24 at New Bedwell pit, near Tredegar, June 16.

(For still more fatal accidents, see *Lundhill and Hartley*.)

86 lives were lost at Lalle coal-mine, in France, in Oct., 1861.

Explosion at Gethin mine, Merthyr Tydvil; 80 lives lost, Dec. 30, 1868.

Explosion at Highbrook colliery, near Wigan, Lancashire; about 90 lives lost, Jan. 26, 1868.

COAL EXCHANGER, London, established by 47 Geo. III, c. 68 (1807). The present building (a most interesting structure) was erected by Mr. J. B. Bunning, and opened by Prince Albert, Oct. 30, 1849. COAL-WHIPPERS' BOARD, to protect the men employed in unloading coal-vessels from publicans, formed by an act of Parliament in 1843, lasted till 1864, when the coal-owners themselves established a whippers-office.

COALITIONS AGAINST FRANCE generally arose through England subsidizing the great powers of the Continent. They were entered into as follows:

Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain.....	1793
Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed.....	June 22, 1799
Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Naples, Aug. 5, 1806	
Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony, Oct. 6, 1806	
England and Austria.....	April 6, 1809
Russia and Prussia; the treaty ratified at Kalisch, March 17, 1818	

(See *Treaties*.)

COALITION MINISTRY. See *Portland*.

COAST GUARD OF ENGLAND. In 1866, the raising and governing this body was transferred to the Admiralty. A coast brigade of artillery was established in Nov., 1869.

COAST SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES. The project of a complete survey, conducted upon a uniform system and extending over the whole coast, was first proposed by the late Professor Patterson in 1806. It combined three objects: the astronomical determination of prominent points; a triangulation to connect those points; and a hydrographic survey based upon this triangulation.

Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, encouraged the project, and obtained in writing the opinions of learned men as to the best mode of executing it. He selected the plan of operations recommended by Mr. Hassler, the first superintendent of the Coast Survey. It is only, however, since the year 1839 that the survey of the coast has been in steady and active operation.

During this long interval of neglect on the part of the government, the coasting trade and foreign commerce of the country have been chiefly indebted to the indefatigable labors of those distinguished hydrographers, the Messrs. Blunt, of New York (both father and son), for the means of safe navigation.

In 1844, the first year of Dr. Bache's superintendence, nine states on the Atlantic sea-board shared in the benefits conferred by the coast survey; in 1845, thirteen states; in 1846, fifteen; and in 1847, eighteen states.

The estimates for the present year include all the states on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and it may be inferred at once from this statement that, if sufficient appropriations are supplied by Congress, a definite and not distant period can be assigned for the completion of the whole work.

It is now understood that the aim of the coast survey is to furnish with the utmost attainable accuracy, and in a connected and uniform manner, all the geographical, topographical, and hydrographical data that can be made in any way useful to the navigation and defense of the coast.

And it is also supposed that, in collecting these data, information will be accumulated that may become serviceable in suggesting and directing local and general improvements, such as the placing and constructing of light-houses, beacons, buoys, etc., the means of improving

channels, the effect of contemplated constructions upon harbors and tidal deposits, the suitability of a submerged soil for building, etc. And, lastly, it is presumed that those states through which the survey passes will sooner or later avail themselves of the base it is able to supply to form a correct geographical map of their own territory under circumstances very favorable to economy and accuracy. These are the practical benefits, either direct or incidental, conferred by the coast survey.

COAST VOLUNTEERS. See under *Navy of England*.

COBALT, a rare mineral found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone, at an early date, in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it *mundic*.—*Hill*. It was distinguished as a metal by Brandt in 1788.

COBURG. See *Saxe-Coburg*.

COCHIN (India), held by the Portuguese, 1503; by the Dutch, 1663; taken by the British, 1735; ceded to them, 1814.

COCHIN CHINA or ANAM, *which see*.

COCHINEAL INSECT (*Coccus cacti*), an insect found in Mexico, Georgia, South Carolina, and some of the West India Islands. Formerly it was in Mexico only that it was reared with care, and formed a valuable article of commerce; but its culture is now more or less attended to in various parts of the West Indies and of the United States. It is a small insect, seldom exceeding the size of a grain of barley, and was generally believed, for a considerable time after it began to be imported into Europe, to be a sort of vegetable grain or seed. It derives its color from feeding on the *cactus*, and became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico in 1518. Cochineal was brought to Europe about 1593, but was not known in Italy in 1648, although the art of dyeing then flourished there. In 1858 it was cultivated successfully in Teneriffe, the vines having failed through disease. 260,000 lbs. of cochineal were imported into England in 1830; 1,061,776 lbs. in 1845; 2,360,000 lbs. in 1850; and 3,084,976 lbs. in 1859. The United States imported in 1857, 547,707 lbs., valued at \$440,707.

COCK-FIGHTING, practiced by the Greeks. It was introduced at Rome after a victory over the Persians, 476 B.C.; and was brought by the Romans into England. William Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of Henry II., describes cock-fighting as the sport of school-boys on Shrove-Tuesday. It was prohibited by Edward III., 1366; by Henry VIII.; and by Cromwell, 1658. Part of the site of Drury Lane Theatre was a cock-pit in the reign of James I.; and the Cock-pit at Whitehall was erected by Charles II. Till within these few years there was a *Cock-pit Royal* in St. James's Park; but the governors of Christ's Hospital would not renew the lease for a building devoted to cruelty.* Cock-fighting is now forbidden by law.

COCK-LANE GHOST, an imposition practiced by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, by means of a female ventriloquist, during 1760 and 1761, carried on at No. 83 Cock Lane, London, was at length detected, and the parents were condemned to the pillory and imprisonment, July 10, 1762.

COCOA, or CACAO, the kernel or seed of the tree *Theobroma cacao* (Linn.), was introduced into Great Britain shortly after the discovery of Mexico, where it forms an important article of diet. From cocoa is produced chocolate. The cocoa imported into the United Kingdom, chiefly from the British West Indies and Guiana, was, in 1849, 1,989,477 lbs.; in 1851, 4,849,051 lbs.; in 1853, 7,348,468 lbs.; in 1859, 6,006,769 lbs.; in 1861, 9,080,238 lbs.; in 1864, 7,930,919 lbs., about half for home consumption.

COCOA-NUT-TREE (*Cocos nucifera*, Linn.), supplies the Indians with almost all they need, as bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, masts for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, etc.—*Rajay*. In Sept., 1829, Mr. Soames patented his mode of procuring stearine and elaine from coco-nut oil. It is said that 39 tons of candles have been made in a month from these materials at the Belmont works, Lambeth.

* Mr. Ardesolf, a gentleman of large fortune and great hospitality, who was almost unrivaled in the splendor of his equipages, had a favorite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last wager he laid upon this cock he lost, which so enraged him that, in a fit of passion, he thrust the bird into the fire. A delirious fever, the result of his rage and inebriety, in three days put an end to his life. He died at Tottenham, near London, April 6, 1789.—On April 27, 1866, 24 persons were fined at Marlborough Street Police-office for being present at a cock-fight.

CODES, see Laws. Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, first collected the Roman laws about 66 B.C.; and Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, embodied them about 68 B.C. The Gregorian and Hermogenian Codes were published A.D. 390; the Theodosian Code in 438; the celebrated code of the Emperor Justinian in 529—a digest from this last was made in 553. Alfred's code of laws is the foundation of the common law of England, 867. The Code Napoleon, the Civil Code of France, was promulgated from 1806 to 1810. The emperor considered it his most enduring monument. It was prepared under his supervision by the most eminent jurists, from the 400 systems previously existing. It has been adopted by other countries.

CODFISH. See *Holland, 1847.*

COD-LIVER OIL was recommended as a remedy for chronic rheumatism by Dr. Percival in 1782, and for diseases of the lungs about 1838. De Jongh's treatise on cod-liver oil was published in Latin in 1844; in English in 1849.

CŒUR DE LION, OR THE LION-HEARTED, a surname given to Richard I. of England, on account of his courage, about 1192; and also to Louis VIII. of France, who signalled himself in the crusades, and in his wars against England, about 1223.

COFFEE. The tree was conveyed from Mocha in Arabia to Holland about 1616, and carried to the West Indies in 1736. First cultivated in Surinam by the Dutch, 1718. The culture was encouraged in the plantations about 1733, and the British and French colonies now grow the coffee abundantly. Its use as a beverage is traced to the Persians. It came into great repute in Arabia Felix about 1454, and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and thence (in 1511) to Constantinople, where a coffee-house was opened in 1551. M. Thevenot, the traveler, was the first who brought it into France, to which country he returned after an absence of seven years, in 1662.—*Chambers.*

Coffee was brought into England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1641.—*Anderson.*

The quantity of coffee imported into Great Britain and entered for home consumption in 1848 was 29,979,404 lbs.; in 1850, 81,164,858 lbs.; in 1857, 84,867,484 lbs.; in 1859, 84,492,947 lbs.; in 1860, 85,674,851 lbs. (duty 8d. per lb. raw coffee; 4d. roasted). Total imported in 1861, 83,582,535 lbs.; in 1863, 117,354,217 lbs.; in 1864, 109,870,918 lbs. The first coffee-house in England was kept by a Jew named Jacobs, in Oxford 1650 Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant, named Pasquet, who opened the first coffee-house in London, in George Yard, Lombard Street 1653 Pasquet afterward went to Holland, and opened the first house in that country.—*Anderson.* The Rainbow Coffee-house, near Temple Bar, was represented as a nuisance to the neighborhood, 1657 Coffee-houses were suppressed by proclamation in 1675; but the order was revoked in 1676, on the petition of the traders in tea and coffee. In the year 1856 the importation of coffee into the United States was 240,676,377 lbs., valued at \$22,500,000.

COFFINS. Athenian heroes were buried in coffins of cedar, owing to its aromatic and incorruptible qualities.—*Thucydides.* Coffins of marble and stone were used by the Romans. Alexander is said to have been buried in one of gold; and glass coffins have been found in England.—*Gough.* The earliest record of wooden coffins in Great Britain is that of the burial of King Arthur in an entire trunk of oak hollowed, A.D. 543.—*Asser.* Patent coffins were invented in 1796. Air-tight metallic coffins were advertised at Birmingham in 1861.

COHORT. A division of the Roman army consisting of about 600 men. It was the sixth part of a legion, and its number, consequently, was under the same fluctuation as that of the legions, being sometimes more and sometimes less. The cohort was divided into centuries. In the time of the Empire the cohort often amounted to a thousand men.

COIF. The sergeant's coif was originally an iron skull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets. The coif was introduced about 1280, and was used to hide the tonsure of such renegade clergymen as chose to remain advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon.—*Blackstone.* The coif was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a skull or helmet, the material being after-

ward changed into white silk, and the form eventually into the black patch at the top of the forensic wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree of sergeant-at-law in British courts.—*Foss's Lives of the Judges.*

COIMBRA was made the capital of Portugal by Alfonso, the first king, 1189. The only Portuguese university was transferred from Lisbon to Coimbra in 1808; but only and finally settled in 1837. In a convent here, Alfonso IV. caused Inez de Castro, at first mistress and afterward wife of his son Pedro, to be cruelly murdered in 1355.

COIN. Homer speaks of brass money as existing 1184 B.C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, who cherished commerce, and whose money was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, 622 B.C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius, about 578 B.C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian of the 5th century B.C.; but others are believed to be more ancient. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 260 B.C. (when Fabius Pictor coined silver), a proof that little correspondence was then held with the East, where gold and silver was in use long before. Gold was coined 906 B.C. Iron money was used in Sparta, and iron and tin in Britain.—*DuRoi.* Julius Caesar was the first who obtained the express permission of the senate to place his portrait on the coins, and the example was soon followed. In the earlier days of Rome the heads were those of deities, or of those who had received divine honors. The gold and silver coinage in the world is about £350,000,000 silver, and £150,000,000 gold.—*Times*, June 25, 1862. See *Gold, Silver, and Copper.*

COIN OF ENGLAND.

The first coinage in England was under the Romans at Camalodunum, or Colchester. English coin was of different shapes, as square, oblong, and round, until the Middle Ages, when round coin only was used.

Coin was made sterling in 1216, before which time rents were mostly paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons.—*Stow.* Queen Elizabeth caused the base coin to be recalled and genuine issued in 1560. During the reigns of the Stuarts the coinage was greatly debased by clipping, etc.

A commission (Lord Somers, Sir Isaac Newton, and John Locke) was appointed by William III. to reform the coinage, an act was passed withdrawing the debased coin from circulation, and £1,300,000 was raised by a house duty to defray the expense 1696

English and Irish money were assimilated, Jan. 1, 1801 The coin of the realm valued at about £15,000,000 in 1711.—*Deane.* At £16,000,000 in 1762.—*Anderson.* It was £20,000,000 in 1786.—*Chalmers.* £27,000,000 in 1800.—*Phillips.* The gold is £28,000,000, and the rest of the metallic currency is £18,000,000, while paper largely supplies the place of coin.—*Duke of Wellington*, 1830. The metallic currency calculated as reaching £45,000,000, 1840; and was estimated as approaching in gold and silver £60,000,000 1863

Napier's coin-weighing machine at the Bank of England was constructed in 1844

The law respecting coinage offenses was consolidated in 1901

The first gold coins on certain record struck 42

Henry III. 1287

Gold florin first struck, Edward III. (*Comd.*) 1387

He introduced gold 6s. pieces, and nobles of 6s. 8d. (hence the lawyer's fee), afterward half and quarter nobles.

Old sovereigns first minted 1494

Shillings first coined (*Dr. Kelly*) 1503

Edward IV. coined angels with a figure of Michael and the dragon, the original of George and the dragon.

Henry VIII. coined sovereigns and half sovereigns of the modern value.

Crowns and half crowns coined 1553

Irish shilling struck 1560

Milled shilling of Elizabeth 1569

First large copper coinage, putting an end to the circulation of private leaden pieces, etc. 1590

Modern milled introduced 1621

Halfpence and farthings coined 1665

By the government, 25 Car. II. 1679

Guinea first coined, 25 Car. II. 1673

Double guinea " " " " " "

Five guineas " " " " " "

Half guineas " " " " " "

Quarter guineas coined, 3 George I.	1716
Seven-shilling pieces coined.	1797
Two-penny copper pieces.	"
Gold 78-pieces authorized.	Nov. 30, "
Sovereigns, new coinage.	1817
Half farthings.	1848
Silver florin.	1849
Bronze coinage issued.	Dec. 1, 1880

AMOUNT OF MONEY COINED IN THE FOLLOWING REIGNS:			
Elizabeth.	£3,832,000	William III.	£10,511,900
James I.	2,600,000	Anne.	2,891,696
Charles I.	10,600,000	George I.	8,736,920
Cromwell.	1,000,000	George II.	11,966,676
Charles II.	7,694,100	George III.	74,601,688
James II.	8,740,000	George IV.	41,783,816
William IV.			10,827,608

Victoria, from 1887 to 1843, gold, £29,986,457; silver, £2,440,614; copper, £48,748; 1848-1862, gold, silver, and copper, £19,888,877.

Coined in 1859, 1,547,608 sovereigns, and 2,308,818 half sovereigns.

Value of ten years' (1849-59) gold coinage. £54,490,266.

Coined from July 1, 1854, to December 31, 1860, gold, £27,632,089; silver, £3,453,116.

Coined in 1861, gold, £3,068,089; silver, £209,484; bronze, £273,678 13s. 4d. (No crowns, half crowns, or fourpenny pieces coined.)

Coined in 1862, gold pieces, 7,886,418; silver pieces, 4,035,412; bronze pieces, 4,125,977,600.

COINAGE IN THE UNITED STATES. The earliest coinage for America was made in 1613 for the Virginia Company. Massachusetts made the first colonial coinage in 1662. In 1785 Vermont and Connecticut coined copper coins. In 1786 New Jersey and Massachusetts followed. In 1788 Congress adopted a plan for a national decimal coinage, drawn up by Jefferson. In 1786 the following coins were decided on: Eagle (\$10), half eagle, dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, half dime, and cent. The first United States Mint was established in Philadelphia in 1792. Gold dollars and double eagles were first coined in 1849. In 1858 a gold three dollar piece was made. In California fifty dollar gold pieces are quite common, and have been in use since 1858. In 1851 the silver three-cent piece was introduced. In 1867 the copper cent was superseded by a new composition cent. In 1865 a new composition five-cent piece was issued to take the place of the fractional currency. It is partly silver, and really worth about three cents. During the year ending June 30, 1868, the mint and its branches coined 2,068,755 gold pieces, worth \$62,889,800; 81,006,900 silver pieces, worth \$3,283,287; and 23,400 cents. The entire coinage of the United States Mint and its branches from 1793 to 1868, was 680,182,154 pieces, estimated at \$660,969,907 84. Of this amount \$584,311,878 99 was in gold; \$115,861,205 80 in silver; and \$1,896,823 85 in copper. The machinery now used in the mints of France, England, and the United States is of a very costly nature, and very perfect in its operations. It was mostly invented in France.

SUMMARY OF THE COINAGE OF VARIOUS MINTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IN THE YEAR 1868.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Great Britain.	£11,962,281	£701,544	£9,012	£12,663,837
France.	13,218,536	803,588	18,994	14,101,120
Spain.		850,794		850,794
Prussia.	35,292	96,014		131,306
Austria.	1,026,700	1,651,488		2,678,188
United States.	11,045,781	1,816,514	18,415	12,871,707
India.	123,000	4,340,000	63,600	4,426,600
Totals.	£37,400,700	£9,594,569	£164,001	£47,159,260

COINING. Originally performed by the metal being placed between two steel dies, struck by a hammer. In 1568, a mill, invented by Antoine Brucher, was introduced into England, 1562. An engine was invented by Balancier, 1617. Great improvements were effected by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, 1788. The erection of the Mint machinery, London, began 1811.

COLCHESTER (Essex), *Camalodunum*, a Roman station, supposed to be the birthplace of Constantine the Great; obtained its first charter from Richard I. in 1199. Its sixteen churches and all its buildings sustained great damage at the ten weeks' siege, 1046.

COLD. The extremes of heat and cold are found to produce the same perceptions on the skin, and when mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation is the same as touching red-hot iron. During the hard frost in 1740, a palace of ice was built at St. Petersburg.—*Greig*. Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow, Jan. 13, 1810. Perhaps the coldest day

ever known in London was Dec. 25, 1794, when the thermometer was 16° below zero. On Jan. 3, 1854, the thermometer marked 4° below zero; and on Dec. 25, 1860, it fell in some places to 18°, and in others to 15° below zero; at Torquay, Devon, 20° below zero. From Dec. 23 to 30 the cold was excessive. See *Frosts, Ice, Congelation, and Regelation*.

COLDINGHAM, near Berwick, is celebrated for the heroism of its nuns, who, on the attack of the Danes, in order to preserve their chastity, cut off their noses and lips. The Danes burnt the whole sisterhood, with the Abbess Ebba, in their monastery, 876.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. General Monk, before marching from Scotland into England to restore Charles II., raised this regiment in the town of Coldstream, 1660. The town is situated at the confluence of the Leet with the Tweed.

COLENZO CONTROVERSY. See *Church of England*, 1862.

COLISEUM, or *Colosseum*, at Rome, an elliptical amphitheatre, of which the external diameter is 1641 Italian feet, is supposed to have been able to contain 80,000 spectators of the fights with wild beasts, and other sports in the arena. It was erected between 75 (some say 77) and 80, by the Emperors Vespasian and Titus, at an expense sufficient to have built a metropolis. Its remains are still very imposing.

COLLAR, generally a gold enameled chain with claspers and other devices, having the badge of some order suspended at the bottom. The collar of the Order of the Garter consists of 88, with roses enameled red, within a garter enameled blue, 1849-50. The fashion of wearing the collar of 88, in honor of St. Simplicius, began about 1407. One was given to the mayor of Dublin, Robert Deey, by Charles II., 1660. A second was presented as a royal donation to the chief magistrate of Dublin, the former one having been lost.

COLLECTS are short prayers introduced into the Roman mass by Pope Gelasius about 492, and into the Episcopal Liturgy in 1548. The King of England coming into Normandy, appointed a collect for the relief of the Holy Land, 1166.—*Rapin*.

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES. The first established was at Cambridge, Mass., in 1638, endowed by John Howard, and bearing his name. It is now the most liberally endowed institution of learning in the United States. The second was *William and Mary*, at Williamsburg, in Virginia, in 1693. The third was *Yale*, at New Haven, in 1700. Fourth, *College of New Jersey*, at Princeton, N. J., in 1746. Fifth, *King's* (now *Columbia*), New York, 1754. Sixth, *University of Pennsylvania*, Phila., 1785. Seventh, *Brown University*, Providence, 1764. Eighth, *Dartmouth*, at Hanover, N. H., 1769. Ninth, *Rutger's*, New Brunswick, N. J., 1770. The first medical school was established at Philadelphia in 1764. These institutions were all founded previous to the Revolution in 1775. There are now (1868) in the United States 124 colleges and professional schools. There are 61 theological schools, 19 law schools, and 40 medical schools.

COLLEGES. University education preceded the erection of colleges, which were munificent foundations to relieve the students from the expense of living at lodging-houses and at inns. Collegiate or academic degrees are said to have been first conferred at the University of Paris, 1140; but some authorities say not before 1215. In England, it is contended that the date is much higher, and some hold that Bede obtained a decree formerly at Cambridge, and John de Beverley at Oxford; that they were the first doctors of these universities. See *Cambridge, Oxford, Aberdeen, Queen's Colleges, Working-men's Colleges*, etc.

Addiscombe Military College, founded.	A.D. 1809
Birmingham, Queen's College.	1853
Chestnut College.	1792
Doctors' Commons, civil law.	1670
Dulwich College.	1619
Durham University.	1827
Edinburg University.	1670
Eton College.	1441
Glasgow University.	1471
Gresham College.	1681
Harrow.	1685
Halebury, or East India College.	1806; closed, 1866
Highbury College.	1820
Highgate.	1864
King's College, London.	1829
Maynooth College.	1798
Military College, Sandhurst.	1799

Naval College, Portsmouth.....	1732
New College, St. John's Wood.....	1850
Physicians, London.....	1623
Physicians, Dublin.....	1667
Physicians, Edinburgh.....	1681
St. Andrew's, Scotland.....	1410
Sion College, incorporated.....	1630
Surgeons, London.....	1745
Surgeons, reincorporated.....	1800
Surgeons, Dublin.....	1784
Surgeons, Edinburgh (new).....	1803
Trinity College, Dublin.....	1591
University, London.....	1826
Winchester College.....	1387

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS. See under Coal.

COLLODION, a film obtained from the solution of gun-cotton in ether. The *iodized* collodion extensively employed in photography was discovered by Mr. F. Scott Archer, and announced in the "Chemist" in March, 1851.

COLOGNE (*Colonia Agrippina*), on the Rhine, the site of a colony founded by the Empress Agrippina, about 50; became a member of the Hanseatic League, 1200. The Jews were expelled from it in 1485, and the Protestants in 1618, and it then fell into decay. Cologne was taken by the French, under Jourdan, Oct. 6, 1794. In the cathedral are shown the heads of the three Magi; and in the church of St. Ursula is the tomb of that saint, and bones said to be those of 11,000 virgins put to death with her. The archbishopric was secularized in 1801, and Cologne was made over to Prussia in 1814. The building of the cathedral, begun in 1248, and suspended in consequence of the Reformation, was vigorously continued by King Frederick William IV. since 1842. An international industrial exhibition was opened at Cologne by the crown prince, June 3, 1865.

COLOMBIA, a republic of S. America, formed of states which declared their independence of the crown of Spain, Dec., 1819, but its several chiefs afterward contending against each other, the states became a prey to civil war, and the union was dissolved.

Union of New Granada and Venezuela..... Dec. 17, 1819
The Royalists defeated at Carabobo..... June 24, 1821
Bolívar named dictator..... Feb. 10, 1824
Alliance between Colombia and Mexico, June 30, "
Alliance with Guatemala..... March, 1825
Congress at Lima names Bolívar president of the republic..... Aug., 1826
Bolívar's return to Bogotá..... Nov., "
He assumes the dictatorship..... Nov. 23, "
Padilla's insurrection..... April 9, 1828
Conspiracy of Santander against the life of Bolívar..... Sept. 25, "
Venezuela separates from Granada..... Nov., 1830
Bolívar resigns the office of president, April 4, and dies..... Dec. 17, 1830
Santander dies..... May 26, 1840
(See *New Granada* and *Venezuela*.)

COLOMBO (Ceylon) was built in 1638 by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1666; the latter surrendered it to the British, Feb. 15, 1798. The British troops were murdered here in cold blood by the Adigar of Candy, June 6, 1803. See *Ceylon*.

COLON (:), a point known to the ancients, but not expressed. The colon and period were adopted and explained by Thraasmachus about 373 B.C.—*Suidas*. It was known to Aristotle. The colon and semicolon (:) were both first used in British literature in the 16th century.

COLONEL (from Italian, *colonna*, a column), the highest regimental military officer. The term had become common in England in the 16th century.

COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENSE. Act to enable the British colonies to take effectual measures for their defense against attacks by sea was passed in 1865.

COLONIES. The Phœnician and Greek colonies, being frequently founded by political exiles, soon became independent of the mother country. The Roman colonies, on the contrary, continued in close connection with Rome itself, being governed almost entirely by military law.—The **COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN** partake of both these characters. The North American colonies revolted in consequence of the attempt at taxation without their consent in 1764. The loyal condition of the present colonies now is due to the gradual relaxation of the pressure of the home government. The population of the British colonies in all parts of the world was estimated, in 1961, at

142,961,243 (of which 185,442,911 belong to the East Indies). The revenue of the colonies was estimated in 1965 to be £51,492,000; the expenditure, £59,363,000. The act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and for compensation to the owners of slaves (£20,000,000 sterling), was passed in 1833. All the slaves throughout the British colonies were emancipated on Aug. 1, 1834. See *Separate Articles*.

Colony, or Possession.	Date of Settlement, etc.
African Ports	about 1618
Anguilla.....	Settlement..... 1664
Antigua.....	Settlement..... 1632
Australia, South.....	Settlement..... 1834
Australia, West.....	Settlement..... 1829
Bahama Island.....	Settlement 1629, <i>et seq.</i>
Barbadoes.....	Settlement..... 1606
Bengal.....	See <i>India</i> .
Berlice.....	Capitulation..... Sept., 1803
Bermudas.....	Settlements 1609, <i>et seq.</i>
Bombay.....	See <i>India</i> .
British Burmah.....	See <i>Pegu</i> .
Canada, Lower.....	Capitulation..... Sept., 1759
Canada, Upper.....	Capitulation..... Sept., 1760
Cape Breton.....	Settlement, in..... 1584
Cape Coast Castle.....	By cession..... 1672
Cape of Good Hope.....	Capitulation..... Jan., 1806
Ceylon.....	Capitulation..... Sept., 1795
Demerara and Essequibo.....	Capitulation..... Sept., 1803
Dominica.....	Ceded by France..... 1763
Falkland Islands.....	See <i>Falkland Islands</i> .
Gambia.....	Settlement, in..... 1631
Gibraltar.....	Capitulation..... Aug., 1704
Gold Coast.....	Settlement.....
Goza.....	Capitulation..... Sept., 1800
Granada.....	Ceded by France..... 1763
Guiana, British.....	Capitulation..... 1803
Heligoland.....	Capitulation..... 1807
Honduras.....	By treaty, in..... 1870
Hong-Kong (Victoria).....	Purchased..... 1841
Ionian Islands (under British Protection).....	..... 1815
Jamaica.....	Capitulation..... 1665
Lagos.....	Ceded..... 1861
Labuan.....	See <i>Borneo</i> .
Madras.....	See <i>India</i> .
Malacca (under Bengal).....	Capitulation..... Sept., 1800
Malta.....	Capitulation..... Dec., 1810
Mauritius.....	Settlement, in..... 1632
Montserrat.....	Settlement..... 1822
Natal.....	Settlement, in..... 1623
Nevis.....	Settlement, in..... 1623
New Brunswick.....	Settlement, in..... 1623
British Columbia.....	Settlement..... 1858
Newfoundland.....	Settlement, about..... 1500
New South Wales.....	Settlement, in..... 1757
Nova Scotia.....	Settlement, in..... 1622
New Zealand.....	Settlement..... 1840
Pegu.....	Conquered..... 1853
Port Phillip.....	See <i>Victoria</i> .
Prince Edward's Island.....	Capitulated, in..... 1745
Prince of Wales's Island.....	Settlement, in..... 1756
Queensland, N. S. Wales.....	Settlement, in..... 1860
Sierra Leone.....	Settlement, in..... 1787
Singapore.....	Purchased, in..... 1819
St. Christopher's.....	Settlement, in..... 1623
St. Helena.....	Capitulated, in..... 1600
St. Lucia.....	Capitulation..... June, 1803
St. Vincent.....	Ceded by France..... 1763
Swan River.....	See <i>West Australia</i> .
Tobago.....	Ceded by France..... 1763
Tortola.....	Settlement, in..... 1666
Trinidad.....	Capitulation..... Feb., 1797
Van Diemen's Land.....	Settlement, in..... 1808
Vancouver's Island.....	Settlement, in..... 1848
Victoria (Port Phillip).....	Settlement, in..... 1850
Victoria.....	See <i>Hong-Kong</i> .
Virgin Isles.....	..... 1666

COLOR is light what pitch is to sound, according to the undulatory theory of Huyghens (about 1679), established by Dr. T. Young and others. The shade varies according to the number of vibrations. The number of millions of millions of vibrations in a second attributed to the red end of the spectrum is 455; to the violet, 737. See *Spectrum*.

COLORADO, a territory of the United States of North America, was organized March 2, 1861. Capital, Golden City.

COLOSSEUM, see *Coliseum*. This building, in Regent's Park, London, was planned by Mr. Hornor, a

* Some persons (about 85 out of 1154) can not distinguish between colors, and are termed *Color Blind*. In 1859, Professor J. Clerk Maxwell invented a practice to remedy this defect, which is also called "Daltonism," after John Dalton, the chemist, to whom scarlet appeared drab-colored.

land surveyor, and commenced in 1824 by Peto and Grissell, from designs by Declmus Burton. The chief portion is a polygon of 16 faces, 156 feet in diameter externally; the walls are three feet thick at the ground; the height to the glazed dome 113 feet. On the canvas walls of the dome is painted the panoramic view of London, completed in 1859 from sketches by Mr. Hornor taken from the summit of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1821-3. The picture covers above 46,000 square feet, more than an acre of canvas. The different parts were combined by Mr. E. T. Parria, who in 1845 repainted the whole. In 1848 a panorama of Paris was exhibited; succeeded, in 1850, by the Lake of Thon in Switzerland; in 1851 the panorama of London was reproduced. In 1848 the theatre with the panorama of Lisbon was added. In 1831, when Mr. Hornor failed, the establishment was sold for £40,000 to Messrs. Bramham and Yates. In 1843 it was bought by Mr. D. Montague for 23,000 guineas. *Times*. After having been closed for some time, the building was opened to the public at Christmas, 1854, all the several charges being reduced to one shilling. Under the superintendence of Dr. Bachhoffner it continued open till the spring of 1864, when it was again closed.

COLOSSUS or **RHODOS**, a brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, was erected at the port of Rhodes in honor of the sun, by Chares of Lindus, disciple of Lysippus, 290 or 283 B.C. It was thrown down by an earthquake about 224 B.C. The figure is said to have stood upon two moles, a leg being extended on each side of the harbor, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between. A winding staircase led to the top, from which could be discerned the shores of Syria, and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt. The statue was in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been repaired; when the Saracens, taking Rhodes, pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 730,900 lbs., to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria about 638.—*Dufresnoy*.

COLUMBIA, a federal district round the city of Washington, in Maryland and Virginia: established 1800. In 1863 slavery was abolished therein.

COMBAT, **SINGLE**. Trial by this commenced by the Lombards, 659.—*Baronius*. It was introduced into England for accusations of treason, if neither the accuser nor the accused could produce good evidence, 9 Will. II., 1096. The first battle by single combat was that fought before the king and the peers between Geoffrey Bernard and William, earl of Eu, who was accused by Baynard of high treason; and Baynard having conquered, Eu was deemed convicted. The last combat proposed was between Lord Reay and David Ramsay in 1631, but the king prevented it. See *High Constable* and *Appeal of Battle*. The same method of trial had also existed in *Ireland*. A trial was appointed between the Prior of Kilmainham and the Earl of Ormond, the former having impeached the latter of high treason; but the quarrel having been taken up by the king, was decided without fighting, 1446. Remarkable combat in Dublin Castle, before the lords Justices and council, between Connor MacCormack O'Connor and Teig Mac-Gilpatrick O'Connor, in which the former had his head cut off, and presented to the lords Justices, 1653.

COMBINATION. Laws were enacted from the time of Edward I. downward, regulating the price of labor and the relations between masters and workmen, and prohibiting the latter from *combining* for their own protection. All these laws were repealed in 1825, due protection being given to both parties. The act was amended in 1860, when the subject was much discussed, in consequence of the strike in the building trades.

COMEDY. Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry. Susarion and Dolon, the inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 563 B.C., performed the first comedy at Athens, on a wagon or movable stage, on four wheels, for which they were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine.—*Aristundine Marbles*. Aristophanes was called the prince of ancient comedy, 484 B.C., and Menander that of the new, 330 B.C. Of Plautus, 90 comedies are extant; he flourished 230 B.C. Statius Cæcilius wrote upward of 30 comedies; he flourished at Rome 180 B.C. The comedies of Lælius and Terence were first acted 154 B.C. The first regular comedy was performed in England about A.D. 1551. It was said of Sheridan that he wrote the best comedy (the *School for Scandal*), the best opera (the *Duenna*), and the best afterpiece (the *Critic*) in the English language (1775-1779). See *Drama*.

COMETS (Greek *comê*, a hair). It is recorded that

more than 600 have been seen. Mr. Hind, in his little work on comets, gives a chronological list of comets. The first discovered and described accurately was by Nicephorus. At the birth of the great Mithridates two large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, whose splendor eclipsed that of the midday sun, and occupied the fourth part of the heavens, about 135 B.C.—*Justin*. A grand comet was seen in 1264. Its tail is said to have extended 100°. It is considered to have reappeared in 1554, with diminished splendor, and was expected to appear again about Aug., 1858, or Aug., 1860.—*Hind*. A remarkable one was seen in England, June, 1857.—*Stow*. Comets were first rationally explained by Tycho Brahe, who, about 1577, demonstrated that comets are extraneous to our atmosphere. A comet, which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth, was visible from Nov. 3, 1679, to March 9, 1680. The orbits of comets were proved to be ellipses by Newton, 1704. A most brilliant comet appeared in 1769, which passed within two millions of miles of the earth. One still more brilliant appeared in Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1811, visible all the autumn to the naked eye. Another in 1823.

HALLEY'S COMET, 1682. Named after one of the greatest astronomers of England. He first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical returns of the same bodies, and he demonstrated that the comet of 1682 was the same with the comet of 1456, 1631, and 1697, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first-mentioned comet, and being struck by its wonderful resemblance to the comet described as having appeared in those years: Halley, therefore, first fixed the identity of comets, and predicted their periodical returns.—*Finck's Astronomy*. The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about 75 years; it appeared in 1759, and came to its perihelion on March 13; its last appearance was 1835.

ENCKE'S COMET. First discovered by M. Pons, Nov. 26, 1818, but justly named by astronomers after Professor Encke, for his success in detecting its orbit, motions, and perturbations; it is, like the preceding, one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction, and its revolutions are made in 8 years and 15 weeks.

BIELA'S COMET has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path; it was first discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, Feb. 28, 1826. It is one of the three comets whose reappearance was predicted, its revolutions being performed in 6 years and 53 weeks. Its second appearance was in 1832, when the time of its perihelion passage was Nov. 27; its third was in 1859; its fourth in 1845; and its fifth in 1863.

DONATI'S COMET, so called from its having been first observed by Dr. Donati, of Florence, June 2, 1858, being then calculated to be 328,000,000 miles from our earth. It was very brilliant in England in the end of September and October following, when the tail was said to be 40,000,000 miles long. On the 10th of October it was nearest to the earth; on the 18th it was near coming into collision with Venus. Opinions varied as to this comet's brilliancy compared with that of 1811.

The **GREAT COMET** of 1861 was first seen by Mr. Tebbutt, at Sydney, in Australia, May 18; by M. Goldschmidt and others in France and England on June 29, 30. The nucleus was about 400 miles in diameter, with a long bush-like tail, travelling at the rate of 10,000,000 miles in 24 hours. On June 30 it was suggested that we were in the tail—there being "a phosphorescent auroral glare."

A tailless comet was discovered in the constellation Cassiopeia, by M. Seeling, at Athens, on July 2, and by M. Tempel, at Marseilles, July 2 and 3, 1862.

M. Rosa (at Rome) discovered a comet on July 25, 1862. It was visible by the naked eye in August and September.

Six telescopic comets were observed in 1863, and several in 1864.

A fine comet appeared in the southern hemisphere, and was visible in South America and Australia, in January, February, 1866.

* This beautiful comet, moving with immense swiftness, was seen in London; its tail stretched across the heavens, like a prodigious luminous arch, 36,000,000 miles in length. The computed length of that was, on October 15, according to the late Dr. Herschel, upward of 100,000,000 miles, and its apparent greatest breadth, at the same time, 15,000,000 miles.—*Philos. Trans. Royal Soc.* for 1815.

† M. Babinet, on May 4, 1857, considered that comets had so little density that the earth might pass through the tail of one without our being aware of it.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. In the United States the President is by a clause in the Constitution "commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into the service of the United States." It is not held, however, that he must actually and in person command; he may delegate his authority. The office of general is now the highest rank in the United States army. It was created for General Grant in 1865. Previously the grade of lieutenant general had been the highest. This grade was created for Washington, 1798. Winfield Scott was made lieutenant general by brevet in 1848. The full grade was revived for General Grant in 1864. This office in the British army has been very frequently vacant, and sometimes for several years consecutively. When the Duke of Wellington resigned the office on becoming minister in 1828, his grace's successor, Lord Hill, assumed the rank of commander of the forces, or general commanding in chief.

CAPTAINS GENERAL.

Duke of Albemarle.....	1660
Duke of Monmouth.....	1678
Duke of Marlborough.....	1709
Duke of Ormond.....	1711
Duke of Marlborough again.....	1714
Duke of Cumberland.....	1744
Duke of York.....	1799

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Duke of Monmouth.....	1674
Duke of Marlborough.....	1690
Duke of Schomberg.....	1691
Duke of Ormond.....	1711
Earl of Stair.....	1744
Field-marshal Wade.....	1745
Lord Ligourie.....	1757
Marquess of Granby.....	1766
Lord Amherst, general on the staff.....	1778
Gen. Seymour Conway.....	1782
Lord Amherst again.....	1793
Frederick, duke of York.....	1795
Sir David Dundas.....	March 25, 1809
Frederick, duke of York, again.....	May 29, 1811
Duke of Wellington.....	Jan. 22, 1837
Lord Hill, general commanding in chief.....	Feb. 25, 1828
Duke of Wellington again.....	Dec. 28, 1842
Viscount Hardinge (died Sept. 24, 1856), general commanding in chief.....	Sept. 23, 1856
Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief (the present, 1865).....	July 15, 1865

COMMERCE flourished in Arabia, Egypt, and among the Phenicians in the earliest ages. In later times it was spread over Europe by a confederacy of maritime cities, 1241. See *Hanse Towns*. The discoveries of Columbus, and the enterprises of the Dutch and Portuguese, enlarged the sphere of commerce, and led other nations, particularly England, to engage extensively in its pursuit.* See the various articles connected with this subject through the volumes.

COMMISSION. See *High Court of Commission*.

COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON. Its organization began about 1203. The charter of Henry I. mentions the *solk-mote*, this being a Saxon appellation, and which may fairly be rendered the court or assembly of the people. The general place of meeting of the *solk-mote* was in the open air at St. Paul's Cross, St. Paul's Church-yard. It was not discontinued till after Henry III.'s reign, when certain representatives were chosen out of each ward, who, being added to the lord mayor and aldermen, constituted the court of Common Council. At first only two were returned for each ward; but the number was enlarged in 1347, and since. This council became the parent of similar institutions throughout the realm. It is elected annually on Dec. 31, St. Thomas's day. A *Common Hall* is held occasionally. The Common Council supported the Prince of Orange in 1688, and Queen Caroline in 1820.

COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND, an ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs (*Leges non scripte*), of British, Saxon, and Danish origin, which has subsisted immemorially in Great Britain, and, although somewhat impaired by the rude shock of the Norman

Conquest, has weathered the violence of the times. This endeared it to the people in general, as well because its decisions were universally known, as because it was found to be excellently adapted to the genius of the English nation; and accordingly, at the famous Parliament of Merton, 1236, "all the earls and barons," says the Parliament roll, "with one voice answered that they would not change the laws of England, which have hitherto been used and approved;" eminently the law of the land. See *Bastard*. The process, practice, and mode of pleading in the superior courts of common law were amended in 1833 and 1854.

COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF, IN ENGLAND. This court in ancient times followed the king's person, and is distinct from that of the King's Bench; but on the confirmation of *Magna Charta* by King John in 1215, it was fixed at Westminster, where it still continues. In 1833 the mode of procedure in all the superior courts was made uniform. In England, no barrister under the degree of a sergeant could plead in the court of Common Pleas; but in 1846 the privilege was extended to barristers practicing in the superior courts at Westminster.

COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF, was ordered by Parliament to be printed in the English language in April 1, 1543. It was voted out of doors by Parliament, and the Directory (*which see*) set up in its room in 1644, and a proclamation was issued against it in 1647. With a few changes, the English Common Prayer-book is used by the Episcopal churches in Scotland and North America.

The king's primer published.....	1545
First book of Edward VI. printed.....	1549
Second book of Edward VI.....	1553
First book of Elizabeth.....	1559
King James's book.....	1604
Scotch book of Charles I.....	1637
Charles II.'s book (<i>Savoy Conference</i>).....	1663

(The one, with alterations, now in use.)

The *State services* (which had never formed part of the Prayer-book, but were annexed to it at the beginning of every reign) for November 5 (Gunpowder treason), January 30 (Charles I.'s execution), and May 29 (Charles II.'s restoration), were ordered to be discontinued on January 17, 1859.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF, the great representative assembly of the people of Great Britain, originated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who, by the Provisions of Oxford, ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputies from certain boroughs, to meet such of the barons and clergy as were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign, Henry III., 1268.—*Stow*. See *Parliament*. The following is the constitution of the House of Commons since the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832:

ENGLISH.—County members.....	144
Universities.....	4
Cities and boroughs.....	325—473
WELSH.—County members.....	15
Cities and boroughs.....	14—29
English and Welsh.....	509
SCOTCH.—County members.....	30
Cities and boroughs.....	25—58
IRISH.—County members.....	64
University.....	2
Cities and boroughs.....	89—105
Total (see <i>Parliament</i>).....	665*

CONSTITUENCY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1851.

[Population, 27,462,262.]

ENGLAND.—County.....	Elector.	461,463
Borough.....	378,884	839,347
WALES.—County.....	36,964	
Borough.....	11,035	48,019
England and Wales.....		887,866
SCOTLAND.—County.....	48,456	
Borough.....	41,849	90,305
IRELAND.—County.....	81,833	
Borough.....	40,234	72,066
Constituency.....		1,050,237

In 1869, Mr. Newmarch estimated the constituency of England and Wales at 834,000.

* Chambers of Commerce originated at Marseilles in the 14th century, and similar chambers were instituted in all the chief cities in France about 1700. These chambers were suppressed in 1791, but afterward restored, and their great utility was recognized by a decree of Sept. 3, 1801. The Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow was established 1783; at Edinburgh, 1785; Manchester, 1800; Hull, 1821; and at other important places. On Feb. 21, 1845, 17 of these Chambers of Commerce (not including Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow) met at Westminster for interchange of opinions on various questions.

* In 1848, Sudbury, and in 1852, St. Alban's, were disfranchised for bribery and corruption, each having previously returned two members; the aggregate number of the houses then became 456. In 1861, the forfeited seats were thus distributed by act of Parliament—two additional to the West Riding of York, one additional to South Lancashire, and one to a newly-created borough, Birkenhead.

COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. The term is applied to the interregnum between the death of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II. The form of the government was changed to a republic on the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649—a new oath, called the "Engagement," was framed, which the people were obliged to take.—*Salmon.* Oliver Cromwell was made Protector Dec. 16, 1653. Richard Cromwell was made Protector Sept. 8, 1658. Monarchy was restored in the person of Charles II., who entered London May 29, 1660. See *Rome*.

COMMUNION. One of the names given to the ordinance of the Lord's Supper in the primitive Church. Communicating under the form of bread alone is said to have had its rise in the West, under Pope Urban II., 1096. The fourth Lateran Council, 1215, decreed that every believer should receive the communion at least at Easter. The cup was first denied to the laity by the Council of Constance, 1414-18. The communion service, as now performed in the Church of England, was instituted in 1548.

COMMUNISTS. See *Socialists*.

COMPANIES.† Among the earliest commercial companies in England may be named the Steel-yard Society, established 1252. The second company was the merchants of St. Thomas à Becket, in 1248.—*Stow.* The third was the Merchant Adventurers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1564.

COMPASS, MARINER'S, is said to have been known to the Chinese 1115 B.C., and is ascribed to Marco Polo, a Venetian, A.D. 1260, and to Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, a navigator of Naples.† Until this time the needle was laid upon a couple of pieces of straw, or small split sticks, in a vessel of water; Gioja introduced the suspension of the needle, 1302. It is also said to have been known to the Swedes in the time of King Jarl Birger, 1250. Its variation was discovered first by Columbus, 1492; afterward by Sebastian Cabot, 1540. The compass-box and hanging compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher, in 1608. See *Magnetism*. The measuring compass was invented by Jost Jung, of Hesse, in 1608.

COMPIEGNE, a French city north of Paris, the residence of the Carolingian kings. During the siege, Joan of Arc was captured by the English, May 24, 1430. The Emperor Napoleon III. and the King of Prussia met there on Oct. 6, 1861.

COMPLUTENSIAN BIBLE. See *Polyglot*.

COMTE PHILOSOPHY. See *Positive Philosophy*.

CONCEPTION, IMMACULATE. A festival (on Dec. 8) appointed in 1389 is observed with great devotion in the Roman Catholic Church in honor of the Virgin Mary's having been conceived and born immaculate, or without original sin.—Pope Paul V. in 1617 forbade any one to stand up against the opinion of the immaculate conception; this order was confirmed by Gregory XV. and by Alexander VII.—*Hénault*. On December 8, 1854, the pope, Pius IX., promulgated a bull with great solemnity, declaring this dogma to be an article of faith, and charging with heresy those who should doubt it or speak against it.—The **CONCEPTIONISTS** were an order of nuns in Italy, established in 1483. See *Santiago*.

CONCERTINA, a musical instrument invented by Prof. Wheatstone about 1825, and improved by Mr. G. Case. The sounds are produced by free vibrating metal springs.

CONCERTS. The Filarmonia gave concerts at Vienna in the 16th century. The first public subscription concert was performed at Oxford (England) in 1666. The first concert in London is said to have been in 1672. The Academy of Ancient Music began in 1710; the Concerts of Ancient Music in 1776; and the present Philharmonic Society in 1813. See *Music* and *Handel*.

* By this oath they swore to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, without king or House of Lords. The statues of Charles were next day demolished, particularly that at the Royal Exchange, and one at the west end of St. Paul's, and in their room the following inscription was conspicuously set up: "Eid Tyrannus Regum ultimus. Anno Libertatis Anglie Restitute Primo, Anno Dom. 1649, Jan. 30."

† Bubble companies have been formed, commonly by designing persons. Law's bubble, in 1720-1, was perhaps the most extraordinary of its kind, and the *South Sea Bubble*, in the same year, was scarcely less memorable for its ruin of thousands of families. Many companies were established in these countries in 1824 and 1825, and turned out to be bubbles. Immense losses were incurred by individuals, and the families of thousands of speculators were totally ruined. Many railway enterprises (1844-5) may be termed bubbles. See *Law's Bubble*; *South Sea*; *Railways*; *Joint-stock Companies*.

‡ The statement that the fleur-de-lis was made the ornament of the northern point of the compass in compliment to Charles, the king of Naples, at the time of the discovery, has been contradicted.

CONCHOLOGY, the science of shells, is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny. It was first reduced to a system by John Daniel Major, of Kiel, who published his classification of the *Testacea* in 1676. Lister's system was published in 1685, and that of Largius in 1732. Johnston's Introduction (1850) and Sowerby's Manual of Conchology (1842) are useful. Forbes and Hanley's "British Mollusca and their Shells" (1848-53) is a magnificent work.

CONCLAVE. This term is derived from the conclave, a range of small cells in the hall of the Vatican, or palace of the Pope of Rome, where the cardinals usually meet to elect a pope, and is also used for the assembly of the cardinals shut up for the purpose. The conclave had its rise in 1271. Clement IV., having died at Viterbo in 1268, the cardinals were nearly three years unable to agree in the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates, by the advice of St. Bonaventure, then at Viterbo, shut the gates of their city, and locked up the cardinals in the pontifical palace till they agreed. Hence the custom of shutting up the cardinals while they elect a pope.

CONCORDANCE. An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words and also a chronological account of all the transactions in the Bible. The first concordance was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Charo, who employed as many as 500 monks upon it, 1247.—*Abbe Lenglet*. Cruden's well-known Concordance was published in London in 1737. The Index to the Bible, published by the queen's printers, was prepared by B. Vincent, editor of this volume, and completed in May, 1848.*

CONCORDAT. The name is given to an instrument of agreement between a prince and the pope, usually concerning benefices. The concordat between the Emperor Henry V. of Germany and Pope Calixtus II., in 1122, has been regarded as the fundamental law of the Church in Germany. The concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII., signed at Paris, July 16, 1801, re-established the Catholic Church and the papal authority in France. Napoleon was made, in effect, the head of the Gallican Church, as bishops were to have their appointments from him and their investiture from the pope. Another concordat between the same persons was signed at Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813. These were almost nullified in 1817 and 1819. A concordat, signed Aug. 18, 1855, between Austria and Rome, by which a great deal of the liberty of the Austrian Church was given up to the Papacy, caused much dissatisfaction.

CONCUBINES were tolerated among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, but strictly forbidden by Christ (*Mark x.*; *1 Cor. vii.*, 2). They are mentioned as having been allowed to the priests, 1132. See *Morganatic Marriages*.

CONDOTTIERI, conductors or leaders of mercenaries and their bands, became so troublesome in Italy in the Middle Ages that the various cities formed a league to suppress them in 1342.

CONDUITS. Two remarkable conduits, among a number of others in London, existed early in Cheapside. The Great Conduit was the first cistern of lead erected in the city, and was built in 1295. At the procession of Anna Boleyn on the occasion of her marriage, it ran with white and claret wine all the afternoon, June 1, 1533.—*Stow*.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. The efforts of the Southern States for the extension of slavery, and the zeal of the Northern States for its abolition, with the consequent political dissensions, led to the great secession of 1860-1. On Nov. 4, 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican or Abolitionist candidate, was elected President of the United States. Hitherto a president in the interest of the South had been elected. On Dec. 20, South Carolina seceded from the Union; and Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia (except West Virginia), Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina also seceded early in 1861. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy at Montgomery, in Alabama, Feb. 18, 1861. For the events of the war which ensued, and the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, see *United States*, 1861-5.

CONFEDERATION, ARTICLES or, adopted by the Congress of the United States on the 15th of Nov., 1771.

* Verbal indexes accompany good editions of the ancient classics. An Index to *Shakespeare*, by Ayscough, appeared in 1780; another, by Twiss, in 1805; and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's (late Mary Novis's) Complete Concordance to *Shakespeare* (on which she spent 16 years' labor) in 1847. Todd's Verbal Index to *Milton* was published in 1809.

There were 13 in number, and formed the organic laws of the United States (then struggling for independence), and afterward, until the adoption of the federal Constitution in 1789. These were chiefly the work of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

CONFEDERATION AT PARIS, July 14, 1790. See *Champs de Mars and Bastille*.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE. The League of the Germanic States, formed by Napoleon Bonaparte, July 12, 1806, when he abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and the Emperor of Germany became Emperor of Austria. It consisted of the kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia, seven grand duchies, six duchies, and twenty principalities. The German princes collectively engaged to raise 258,000 troops to serve in case of war, and established a diet at Frankfurt, July 12, 1806. This league terminated with the career of Bonaparte in 1814, and was replaced by the *Germanic Confederation* (which see).

CONFERENCES. One was held at Hampton Court Palace, between the prelates of the Church of England and the dissenting ministers, in order to effect a general union, at the instance of the king, James I., Jan. 14-16, 1604. It led to a new translation of the Bible, that now in general use in England; executed in 1607-11. Some alterations in the Church Liturgy were agreed upon; but these not satisfying the Dissenters, nothing more was done.—Another conference of the bishops and Presbyterian ministers, with the same view, was held in the Savoy, April 25 to July 25, 1661. The Dissenters' objections were generally disallowed, but some alterations were recommended in the Prayer-book. See *Wesleyana*.

CONFESSIONAL. See *Auricular Confession*.

CONFESSIONS OF FAITH, OR CREEDS. See *Apostles', Nicene (325), and Athanasian* (about 434) *Creeds*.

The Confession of Faith of the Greek Church was presented to Mohammed II. in 1463. This gave way in 1643 to one composed by Mogila, metropolitan of Kiev, which is the present standard of the Russo-Greek Church.

The creed of Pius VI., composed of the Nicene Creed, with additional articles which embody all the peculiar dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, published by the Council of Trent, . . . 1564

The Church of England retains the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, with Articles—48 in 1553; reduced to 39. . . . 1563

The Confession of Augsburg (that of the Lutherans) was drawn up principally by Melancthon in 1530, and has since undergone modifications, the last of which is called the "Form of Concord". . . 1579

The Westminster Confession was agreed to in 1643, and adopted by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland (see *Westminster*). . . . 1647

The Congregational Dissenters published a declaration of faith. . . . 1833

CONFIRMATION, OR LAYING ON OF HANDS, was practiced by the apostles in 84 and 86 (*Acts* viii., 17; xix., 6), and was general, according to some Church authorities, in 190. In the Church of England it is the public profession of the Christian religion by an adult person, who has been baptized in infancy. It is made a sacrament by the Church of Rome.

CONFLEANS (near Paris), **TREATY OF**, between Louis XI. of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, 1465. By its provisions Normandy was ceded to the Duke of Berry, and an end was put to the "War of the Public Good." It was confirmed by that of Peronne in 1483.

CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE (permission to elect), the license of the sovereign, as head of the Church, to chapters and other bodies, to elect dignitaries, particularly bishops, asserted by Henry VIII., 1535. After the interdict of the Pope upon England had been removed in 1514, King John made an arrangement with the clergy for the election of bishops.

CONGELATION, the act of freezing. Ice was produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, by Mr. Walker, in 1788. The congelation of quicksilver was effected without snow or ice in 1787. In 1810 Leslie froze water in an air-pump by placing a vessel of sulphuric acid under it. Numerous freezing mixtures have been discovered since. Intense cold is produced by the sification of liquefied carbonic acid gas. In 1867 Mr. Harrison patented a machine for manufacturing ice for commercial purposes by means of ether and salt water, and made large blocks. In 1860, M. Carré devised a method of freezing to 60° below zero by making water in a close vessel absorb and give off

the gas ammonia. Siebe's ice-making machine, exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, excited much admiration.

CONGREGATION OF THE LORD. A name taken by the Scotch Reformers, headed by John Knox, about 1546. Their leaders (the Duke of Argyle, etc.) were called Lords of the Congregation about 1557.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. See *Independents*.

CONGRESS. An assembly of princes or ministers for the settlement of the affairs of nations or of a people.* The following are the most remarkable congresses of Europe:

Munster.....	1648
Nimeguen.....	1678
Ryswick.....	1697
Utrecht.....	1713
Soissons.....	1728
Antwerp.....	April 8, 1793
Rastadt.....	Dec. 9, 1797
Chatillon.....	Feb. 5, 1814
Vienna.....	Nov. 8, "
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Oct. 9, 1818
Carlsbad.....	Aug. 1, 1819
Troppan.....	Oct. 20, 1820
Laybach.....	May 6, 1821
Verona.....	Aug. 25, 1822
Paris.....	Jan. 16-April 22, 1826
Frankfort (see <i>Germany</i>).....	Aug. 16-31, 1863
(See <i>Alliances, Conventions, etc.</i>)	

There was a Colonial Congress at Albany, N. Y., in the summer of 1754, when an attempt was made to confederate the British American colonies. Another was held at New York in 1765, to consider the adoption of measures in opposition to the Stamp Act. The Congress of the United States held their sessions at the following places:

In Philadelphia, from Sept. 5, 1774, until Dec., 1774.
In Baltimore, from Dec. 30, 1774, until March, 1777.
In Philadelphia, from March 4, 1777, until Sept., 1777.
In Lancaster, Pa., from the 27th till 30th of Sept., 1777.
In York, Pa., from Sept. 30, 1777, until July, 1778.
In Philadelphia, from July 2, 1778, until June 30, 1783.

In Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1783.
In Annapolis, Md., Nov. 20, 1783.
In Trenton, N. J., Nov. 30, 1784.

In New York, Jan. 11, 1785. The Congress met there until 1790, when Philadelphia was made the Federal capital for 10 years. Washington City, D. C., has been the capital since the session of 1800.

The first general Congress of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, preparatory to their declaration of independence, when strong resolutions were passed, also a petition to the king, and an address to the people of England, was held Sept. 5, 1774. The second was held May 10, 1775; the third, when the independence was declared, July 4, 1776.

The first federal American Congress under the Constitution was held at New York; George Washington, President, March, 1789

The first Congress of the seceding Southern States was held at Montgomery, Alabama, Feb. 4; it elected Jefferson Davis President of the Confederate States on Feb. 9. For political reasons, it adjourned on May 24, to meet at Richmond, in Virginia, on July 20, 1861

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. It must assemble at least once every year. The Senate is composed of two members from each state, chosen by the Legislatures of the states for a term of six years, one third being elected triennially. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate. The members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people of the states, and hold their place for two years. They are apportioned among the different states according to the population, a new apportionment being made after each census. In 1865, if all the states were represented, there ought to have been 241 representatives.

CONGREVE ROCKETS. Invented by General Sir William Congreve in 1803. They were used with great effect in the attack upon Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806, when they set a part of the town on fire, which burned for two days; they were employed in various operations in the French war with much success by a corps called rocket-men.

CONIC SECTIONS. Their more remarkable prop-

* In 1863 the Emperor Napoleon invited the sovereigns of Europe to a congress, which was declined by England Nov. 25, and only continually acceded to by other powers.

erties were probably known to the Greeks four or five centuries before the Christian era. The study of them was cultivated in the time of Plato, 380 B.C. The earliest treatise on them was written by Aristæus, about 330 B.C. Apollonius's eight books were written about 240 B.C. The parabola was applied to projectiles by Galileo, who died 1609; the ellipse to the orbit of planets by Kepler, about 1609.

CONNECTICUT. One of the New England states, U. S. It was first settled in 1633 at Windsor, near Hartford, by a colony from Massachusetts. Connecticut was thoroughly Republican when the Revolution broke out. The coast suffered much from British marauders during the War for Independence and the War of 1812. She was one of the original 13 states, and the fifth to adopt the federal Constitution of 1788.

CONQUEST. The memorable era in British history, when William, duke of Normandy, overcame Harold II. at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, and obtained the crown which had been most unfairly bequeathed to him by Edward the Confessor (for Edgar was the rightful heir). William has been erroneously styled the *Conqueror*, for he succeeded to the crown of England by *compact*. He defeated Harold, who was himself a usurper, but a large portion of the kingdom afterward held out against him; and he, unlike a conqueror, took an oath to observe the laws and customs of the realm, in order to induce the submission of the people. Formerly our judges were accustomed to reprehend any gentleman at the bar who said casually William the Conqueror instead of William I.—*Selden*. Macleise exhibited 49 drawings on the events of the Norman Conquest in May, 1867.

CONSCIENCE, COURTS OF, OR REQUESTS, first constituted by a statute of Henry VII., 1495, and reorganized by statute 9 Hen. VIII., 1517. These courts were improved and amended by various acts; their jurisdiction in London reached to 43, and (until superseded by County Courts) to 44 in other towns. The practice was by summons, and if the party did not appear, the commissioners had power to apprehend and commit. See *County Courts*.—James II. proclaimed liberty of conscience in 1687. *Conscience Clause*, see *Education*.

CONSCRIPT FATHERS (*pateres conscripti*) was the honorable designation given to the Roman senators, because their names were written in the registers of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION, a mode (derived from the Roman) adopted for recruiting the French and other armies. On Sept. 5, 1793, a military conscription was ordained in France, comprehending all the young men from 20 to 25 years of age; from these selections were made. The present law of 1813 (modified in 1824 and 1839) requires a certain annual contingent from each department—for all the country, 80,000 men—which may be increased. The duration of service is seven years. Substitutes and exemptions are permitted. A conscription for 350,000 men took place in Jan., 1813, after the disastrous Russian campaign, and in December year, another for 300,000 after the battle of Leipzig. In the American Civil War (1861–5) conscription was resorted to by both the national and Confederate governments. The national armies, however, were only indirectly affected by the measure, as a sufficient number of volunteers were induced by large bounties to enlist for long terms of service. The first conscription law of the confederacy was passed April 16, 1862. It annulled all contracts made with volunteers for short terms, holding them for two additional years, and made every white male in the South between 18 and 35 liable to be brought into service at a moment's notice. On the 27th of September the law was extended to include those between 35 and 45 years of age. In July, 1863, all between 19 and 45 were called into active service. In February, 1864, the law was extended to include all between 17 and 60. See *Riots in New York City*.

CONSECRATION. Aaron and his sons were consecrated priests, 1490 B.C. (*Levit. viii.*). The Jewish Tabernacle was dedicated 1490 B.C., and Solomon's Temple, 1004 B.C. (1 *Kings, viii.*). The consecration of churches was instituted in the 2d century, the temple of worship being dedicated with pious solemnity to God and a patron saint. Anciently the consecration of popes was deferred until the emperor had given his assent to their election. Gregory IV. desired to have his election confirmed by the Emperor Louis in 828.—*Hénault*. The consecration of churches, places of burial, etc., is admitted in the reformed religion. The consecration of bishops was ordained in the Church of England in 1549.—*Stow*.

CONSERVATOIRES, a name given to schools for the cultivation of music on the Continent. The celebrated Conservatoire de Musique at Paris began in 1793.

CONSISTORIES for regulating ecclesiastical discipline and divine worship in the Lutheran Church in Germany were established at the Reformation—the first at Wittenberg in 1542; other consistories were established after the peace of Augsburg in 1555.

CONSISTORY COURT, anciently joined with the Hundred Court; and its original, as divided therefrom, is found in a law of William I., 1073, quoted by Lord Coke. The chief and most ancient Consistory Court of the kingdom belongs to the see of Canterbury, and is called the Court of Arches (*which see*).

CONSOLS. See *Stocks*.

CONSPIRACIES AND INSURRECTIONS. Among the recorded conspiracies, real or supposed, the following are the most remarkable:

Of the Norman barons and Waltheof against William I. the Conqueror	1074
Bishop Odo, etc., against William II.	1088
Against Henry II. by his queen and children	1173
The barons against Henry III. (<i>see Baron's War</i>)	1258
Of barons against Henry IV.	1268
Of the Earl of Cambridge and others against Henry V.	1415
Of Lambert Simnel (1487) and Perkin Warbeck against Henry VII.	1492
Insurrection of the London apprentices (<i>see Evil May-day</i>)	1517
Of Anthony Babington and others against Elizabeth (<i>see Babington</i>)	1586
Of Lopez, a Jew, and others	1594
Of Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master, hired by the Spaniards to kill the queen	"
Of Walpole, a Jesuit and squire	1598
Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland	"
The Gunpowder Plot (<i>which see</i>)	1605
Tyrone's conspiracy to surprise the castle of Dublin	1607
Of Sindercomb and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell	1650
Insurrection of the Puritans	1657
Insurrection of the Fifth-Monarchy men against Charles II.	1661
Of Blood and his associates, who seized the Duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him; and who afterward attempted to steal the regalia	1671
The pretended conspiracy of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits to assassinate Charles II., revealed by the infamous Titus Oates, Dr. Tongue, and others	1678
The Meal-tub Plot (<i>which see</i>)	1679
The Rye-house Plot to assassinate the king on his way to Newmarket (<i>see Rye-house Plot</i>)	1683
Of Lord Preston, the Bishop of Ely, and others, to restore James II.	1661
Of Granville, a French chevalier, to murder King William in Flanders	1682
The Assassination Plot (<i>which see</i>)	1686
Of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, against Queen Anne (<i>see Rebellions</i>)	1703
Of the Marquess Giscard	1710
Of James Sheppard, an enthusiast, to assassinate George I.	1718
Of Counselor Layer and others to bring in the Pretender	1729
Of the Corresponding Society, etc. (<i>which see</i>)	1794-8
Of Colonel Despard	1803
Of Robert Emmet, in Dublin, when Lord Kilwarden was killed	July 23, 1803
Of Thistlewood and others, to assassinate the king's ministers (<i>see Cato Street</i>)	1820
Of the Sepoys in India (<i>see India</i>)	May 10, 1857
Of Booth, the Surratts, etc., resulting in the assassination of President Lincoln	April 14, 1865
(<i>See Rebellions, Chartistas, etc.</i>)	

CONSTABULARY FORCE. See *Police*. The Constabulary of Ireland Act passed in 1823, when this species of force was embodied throughout the country. Several subsequent acts were consolidated in 1836.

CONSTANCE, a city in Baden (S. Germany). Here was held the seventeenth general council, 1414, which condemned John Huss; and here he was burnt, July 6, 1415. See *Hussites*.

CONSTANTINA, the ancient capital of Numidia, was taken by the French Oct. 13, 1837. During the assault on Oct. 1^o, the French General Damremont was

killed. Achmet Bey retired with 12,000 men as the victors entered Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, formerly Byzantium (*which see*), derives its name from Constantine the Great, who removed the seat of the Eastern Empire here in 330. It was continually convulsed by factions and religious dissensions. General ecclesiastical councils were held here in 381, 553, 680, and 689. See *Eastern Empire and Turkey*.—The Era of Constantinople has the creation placed 5508 years B.C. It was used by the Russians until the time of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek Church. The civil year begins Sept. 1, and the ecclesiastical year toward the end of March; the day is not exactly determined. To reduce it to our era, subtract 5508 years from January to August, and 5509 from Sept. to the end.—*Nicolas*.

CONSTELLATIONS. *Arcturus, Orion, the Pleiades, and Mazzaroth*, are mentioned in the book of *Job*, ix., 9, and xxxviii., 31, about 1590 B.C. Homer and Hesiod notice constellations; but, though some mode of grouping the visible stars had obtained in very early ages, our first direct knowledge was derived from Claudius Ptolemaeus, about A.D. 140. Hipparchus (about 147 B.C.) made a catalogue of forty-eight constellations. Others were added by Tycho Brahe, Hevelius, Halley, and others. The number at present acknowledged is 29 northern, 45 southern, and 13 zodiacal.

CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND. It comprehends the whole body of laws by which the British people are governed, and to which it is presumptively held that every individual has assented.—*Lord Somers*. This assemblage of laws is distinguished from the term government in this respect, that the Constitution is the rule by which the sovereign ought to govern at all times, and government is that by which he does govern at any particular time.—*Lord Brougham*. The King of England is not seated on a solitary eminence of power; on the contrary, he sees his equals in the coexisting branches of the Legislature, and he recognizes his superior in the law.—*Sheridan*. Hallam's "Constitutional History of England" was first published in 1837.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES was formed by representatives of the people of the different states, who met in Convention at Philadelphia, in May, 1787, and chose Washington to preside over their deliberations. They closed their labors in September following, and, by a resolution of the general Congress, the instrument they had framed was submitted to the consideration of the people of the several states for rejection or ratification. The several states ratified the Constitution in the following order:

Delaware.....Dec. 7, 1787	S. Carolina.....May 23, 1788
Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787	N. Hampshire, June 21, 1788
New Jersey.....Dec. 18, 1787	Virginia.....June 26, 1788
Georgia.....Jan. 2, 1788	New York.....July 26, 1788
Connecticut.....Jan. 9, 1788	N. Carolina.....Nov. 21, 1788
Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788	Rhode Island, May 29, 1790
Maryland.....April 23, 1788	

CONSULS. These officers were appointed at Rome, 509 B.C., when the Tarquins were expelled. They possessed regal authority for the space of a year; Lucius Junius Brutus, and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, the latter the injured husband of Lucretia, were the first consuls. A consular government was established in France in 1799, when the Directory was abolished: on Nov. 10, Bonaparte, Sieyès, and Roger Ducos were made provisional consular commissioners; and on Dec. 13, Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun were made consuls. Bonaparte was made first consul for life, May 6, 1802. Commercial agents were first distinguished by the name of *consuls* in Italy in 1485, being appointed by Richard III. A British consul was first appointed in Portugal in 1633. See *Ambassadors*.

CONTINENTAL MONEY. This was the title given to the bills of credit issued by the Congress of the United Colonies of America during the war for independence. When that war broke out Spanish coin was the principal metallic currency in the colonies. Its quantity was entirely inadequate for the emergency; and when the war was fairly commenced, after the battle of Bunker's Hill, the Congress imitated some of the colonial governments, and issued bills of credit. During 1775, bills to the amount of \$3,000,000 were issued. Other issues were made until, at the beginning of 1780, their bills of credit had been put forth to the amount of \$900,000,000, with promises to be redeemed "in Spanish milled dollars." After the second year of their emission (1777), these bills began to depreciate rapidly, for the prospect of their redemption

appeared very remote and problematical. Various measures were adopted to sustain their credit, but in vain. They depreciated more and more rapidly. In 1780, forty paper dollars were worth only one in specie, and in 1781 they were utterly valueless. They had afforded temporary relief, but were finally productive of much public evil and individual suffering. These bills are now rare objects in the collections of the curious. See *Money*.

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM, the name given to Napoleon's plan to exclude the British merchandise from the entire continent. It began with his *Berlin decree* in 1806, and was occasioned by the *Orders in Council* (*which see*).

CONTRABAND OF WAR, a term said to have been first employed in the treaty of Southampton between England and Spain in 1625. During the struggle between Spain and Holland both powers acted with much rigor toward ships of neutrals conveying goods to the belligerents. This provoked the resistance of England. A milder policy was adopted by the treaty of Pyrenees, 1659, and by the declaration of Paris, April 26, 1856. The subject has been much discussed during the American Civil War, 1861-5.

CONTRERAS, BATTLE OF. From Cerro Gordo Gen. Scott moved forward. He entered Jalapa victorious on the 19th of April, and on the 22d the United States flag was unfurled from the castle of Perote, the strongest fortress in Mexico except that of Vera Cruz. The United States troops first encountered Gen. Valencia, with 6000 men, in a fortified camp at Contreras. They attacked the camp on the night of Aug. 20, 1847, and were completely victorious. 80 officers and 3000 soldiers, with 35 pieces of artillery, were taken.

CONTRIBUTIONS, VOLUNTARY, to a vast amount have been several times made by the British people in aid of the government. The most remarkable of these, in 1798, to support the war against France, amounted to two millions and a half sterling. Several men of wealth, among others Sir Robert Peel, of Bury, Lancashire, subscribed each £10,000; and £200,000 were transmitted from India in 1799. See *Patriotic Fund*.

CONTROL BOARD OF. Mr. Pitt's bill, establishing this board for the purpose of aiding and controlling the executive government of India, and of superintending the territorial concerns of the company, was passed May 18, 1784. Act amended and the board re-modeled, 1798. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown, and necessarily one of the members of the cabinet. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred from the company to the crown. See *India*.

CONVENTICLES, private assemblies for religious worship, held by dissenters from the Established Church, but first applied to the schools of Wickliffe. They were strictly forbidden by Elizabeth in 1583, and by Charles II., 1664; and persons attending them were liable to severe punishment. The statutes were repealed by William III. in 1689.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENTS. Two memorable Parliaments (especially distinguished by this term), assembled without the king's writ upon extraordinary occasions. The first, held on April 25, 1680, voted the restoration of Charles II.; the second, held Jan., 1689, by a majority of two voices, declared for a new sovereign, William III. (and Mary), in preference to a regent, which had been proposed. See *National Convention*.

CONVENTIONS. The following are the principal conventions between Great Britain and foreign powers, and by foreign powers with each other. They are more fully described in their respective places through the volume:

Of Closterveven.....	Sept. 8, 1757
Of Armed Neutrality.....	July 9, 1780
Of Pilnitz.....	July 20, 1791
Of Paris (French National) instituted.....	Sept. 17, 1793
Of Cintra.....	Aug. 30, 1808
Of Berlin.....	Nov. 5, "
Of Peterswalden.....	July 8, 1818
Of Paris.....	April 23, 1814
Of the Dutch with England.....	Aug. 13, "
Of Vienna; Saxony placed under the control of Prussia.....	Sept. 23, "
Of Zurich, signed.....	May 20, 1815
Of Capua, with Murat.....	May 20, "
Of St. Cloud, between Davoust, and Wellington, and Blücher.....	July 5, "
Of Paris with the Allies.....	April 23, 1818
Of Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Oct. 9, "

Of Austria with England: the latter agrees to accept £2,500,000 as a composition for claims on Austria amounting to £30,000,000 sterling. . . . 1824
 Of England with Russia. . . . Feb. 28, 1826
 Of England and United States. . . . Nov. 26, 1826
 Of Spain, for satisfying the claims of British merchants. . . . June 26, 1828
 Of the Viceroy of Egypt and Sir E. Codrington, for restoring Greek captives, etc. . . . Aug. 6, "
 Of France with Brazil. . . . Aug. 14, "
 Convention between Holland and Belgium, signed in London. . . . April 19, 1839
 Of England with Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey, for the settlement of the Eastern question. . . . July 15, 1810
 Of France and England respecting the slave-trade. . . . May 29, 1845
 Of England with the Argentine Republic. . . . Oct. 24, 1849
 Of France and Italy respecting the occupation of Rome. . . . Sept. 15, 1846
 Of Austria and Prussia respecting Holstein, Schleswig, and Lauenburg (see *Gastein*). . . . Aug. 14, 1865
 (See *Treaties*.)

CONVENTS were first founded, according to some authorities, 370. The first in England was erected at Folkestone, by Eadbold, in 630.—*Camden*. The first in Scotland was at Coldingham, where Ethelreda took the veil in 670. They were founded earlier than this last date in Ireland. They were suppressed in England in various reigns, particularly in that of Henry VIII., and few existed in Great Britain till lately.* A very great number have been suppressed in Europe in the present century. The Emperor of Russia abolished 187 convents of monks by a ukase dated July 31, 1825. The King of Prussia followed his example, and secularized all the convents in the duchy of Posen. Don Pedro put down 300 convents in Portugal in 1824; and Spain has abolished 1800 convents. Many were abolished in Italy and Sicily in 1860 and 1861, and in Russia in Nov., 1864.

CONVICTS. See *Transportation*.

CONVOCATION. A general assembly of the clergy in the nation, convened by the sovereign's writ, to consult on the affairs of the Church, and directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all the bishops, deacons, archdeacons, etc. The Convocation is divided into two houses, called the Upper, consisting of the bishops, and Lower, consisting of the deans, prebendaries, archdeacons, and members elected from the lower clergy. The clergy were summoned to meet the king by writ, 23 Edw. I., 1295. The power of the Convocation was limited by a statute of Henry VIII., in whose reign the Convocation was reorganized. The two houses of Convocation were deprived of various privileges in 1716. Formal meetings of the clergy have been held annually since 1864, and attempts have been made to obtain the power of dealing summarily with ecclesiastical affairs, but without effect.

CONVOLVULUS. The Canary Convolvulus (*Convolvulus Canariensis*) came to England from the Canary Isles, 1690. The many-flowered convolvulus in 1779.

COOKERY, an art connected with civilized life. Animals were granted as food to Noah, 2348 B.C., the eating blood being expressly forbidden (*Gen. ix.*, 3, 4). In 1698 B.C. a calf was cooked by Abraham to entertain his guests (*Gen. xviii.*, 7, 8). "The Forme of Cury" (*i. e.*, cookery) is dated 1390. An English cookery-book was printed 1498.† See note under *Cottage*.

COOK'S VOYAGES. James Cook, accompanied by Sir Joseph Banks, sailed from England in the *Endeavour* on his first voyage, July 30, 1768,† and returned

* In 1597, Lady Mary Percy founded a convent at Brussels, which flourished there till 1794, when the nuns were compelled to remove to England. They were received by Bishop Milner, and placed at Winchester, at which place they remained till their removal to East Bergholt, in Suffolk, June, 1867. This was the first English conventual establishment founded on the Continent after the Reformation.—It is stated that there were 16 convents in England in 1541, 53 in 1561, and 159 in 1665.

† *Military Cookery*.—Capt. Grant devised a system of cooking for the camp at Aldershot, England, which has continued in successful operation for the service of between 12,000 and 14,000 men. From April to August, in 1867, the plan was subjected to the severe test of cooking for 92,000 men, who marched in and out of the encampment during that period. The consumption of fuel requisite for this system of cooking is one half pound of coal per man per day, and the official report states the cost to be one halfpenny per man per week for the three daily meals.—*Self-supplying Cooking Depots* for the working classes were set up at Glasgow (by Mr. Thomas Corbett), Sept. 21, 1860; and proved successful in Manchester, London, and other places soon after. ‡ A memorial was presented to the king by the Royal Society in 1768, setting forth the advantages which would be derived to science if an accurate observation of the then approaching transit of Venus over the sun were taken in the South Sea. The ship *Endeavour* was, in con-

home after having circumnavigated the globe, arriving at Spithead July 13, 1771. Captain Cook sailed to explore the southern hemisphere, July, 1772, and returned in July, 1775. In his third expedition he was killed by the savages of Owhyhee, Feb. 14, 1779. His ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, arrived home at Sheerness, Sept. 22, 1780.

COOPERAGE, an ancient art, probably suggested for preserving wine. The coopers of London were incorporated in 1601.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES are composed of working-men, having for their object the sale of articles of daily consumption to the members at low prices. The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society began in 1844, with a capital of £28. In 1860, the business done amounted to £152,068, the profits being £15,906. These societies (in 1863, 352) are registered pursuant to 13 & 14 Vict., c. 115 (1849).

COORG, a province (S. India). War broke out between the rajah and the East India Company, 1-82, which ended by Col. Lindsay defeating and deposing the rajah, April 10, 1824; his territories were soon after annexed to the British possessions. In 1863 the rajah brought his daughter to be educated in England, where she was baptized.

COPENHAGEN (Denmark), built by Waldemar I., 1157, and made the capital 1448; university founded 1479. In 1728 more than seventy of its streets and 8785 houses were burnt. Its palace, valued at four millions sterling, was wholly burnt, Feb., 1794, when 100 persons lost their lives. In a fire which lasted forty-eight hours, the Arsenal, Admiralty, and fifty streets were destroyed, 1796. Copenhagen was bombarded by the English under Lord Nelson and Admiral Parker; and in their engagement with the Danish fleet of 23 ships of the line, 15 were taken or destroyed by the British, April 2, 1801. Again, after a bombardment of three days, the city and Danish fleet surrendered to Admiral Gambler and Lord Cathcart, Sept. 7, 1807. The capture consisted of 18 sail of the line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs, and 25 gun-boats, and immense naval stores. See *Denmark*.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM, so called from its author, Nicolas Copernicus, born at Thorn, Feb. 19, 1473, died May 2, 1543. A few days before his death, the printing of his book on the "Revolution of the Celestial Bodies" was completed. The system, which resembles that attributed to Pythagoras, was condemned by a decree of Pope Paul V. in 1616, which was not revoked till 1821 by Pius VII. The sun is supposed to be in the centre and immovable, and the earth and the rest of the planets to move round it in elliptical orbits. The heavens and stars are imagined to be at rest, and the diurnal motion which they seem to have from east to west is imputed to the earth's motion from west to east.

COPPER. One of the six primitive metals, said to have been first discovered in Cyprus.—*Pliny*. We read in the Scriptures of two vessels of fine copper (or brass), "precious as gold," 457 B.C. (*Ezra viii.*, 27). The mines of Fahlun, in Sweden, are the most enriching artificial excavations in the world. In England, copper mines were discovered in 1561, and copper now forms an immense branch of trade: there are upward of fifty mines in Cornwall, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III. In 1867, 75,832 tons of copper ore were imported, and 25,241 tons extracted. The copper mines of the United States produced in 1866 about 5000 tons of ore, equal to one seventeenth of the whole world's demand. The value of the copper taken out has been very largely increased every year since, and the mines of the Lake Superior region prove very rich in the metal. Copper is also very largely found in Lower California. The Burra-Burra copper mines, in S. Australia, were discovered in 1842. They have brought great prosperity to that colony. The first ship to which a sheathing of copper was applied was the British ship *Alarm*, at Woolwich, in 1761, "to preserve her from worms in southern climates;" it gave great satisfaction, and in 1780 all ships in the British Navy were copper-bottomed.—About 1850 the electrolyte process was first em-

sequence, prepared for that purpose, and the command of her given to Lieutenant James Cook. He sailed in July, 1768, touched at Madeira and Rio de Janeiro, doubled Cape Horn, and, after a prosperous voyage, reached Otaheite, the place of destination, in April, 1769. By a comparison of the observations made on this transit (June 3, 1769) from the various parts of the globe on which it was viewed by men of science, the system of the universe has, in some particulars, been better understood; the distance of the sun from the earth, as calculated by this and the transit in 1761, was settled at 96,000,000 miles, instead of the commonly received computation of 95,000,000.—*Builer*. It is now computed to be 95,390,260 miles (1865).

ployed to face printing types and casts from woodcuts with copper.

COPPER MONEY. The Romans, prior to the reign of Servius Tullius, used rude pieces of copper for money. See *Coin*. In England, copper money was made at the instance of Sir Robert Cotton in 1609, but was first really coined (when Miss Stewart sat for the figure of Britannia).....1665 Its regular coinage began in 1673, and it was largely issued in.....1689 In Ireland, copper was coined as early as 1389; in Scotland, in 1406; in France, in.....1580 Wood's coinage (*which see*) in Ireland commenced in.....1723 The copper coinage was largely manufactured at Birmingham by Boulton and Watt in.....1793 Penny and twopenny pieces were extensively issued, 1797. The half farthing was coined in, but disused (*see Farthing*).....1843 £10,000 voted toward replacing the copper coinage.....July, 1855 (See *Bronze*.)

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING was first invented in Germany about 1450; and rolling-presses for working the plates about.....1545

Messrs. Perkins, of Philadelphia, invented a mode of engraving on soft steel, which, when hardened, will multiply copper-plates and fine impressions indefinitely (*see Engraving*).....1819

COPPERAS, a mineral composed of copper or iron combined with sulphuric acid (vitriol), found in copper mines, commonly of a green or blue color; first produced in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant, in 1587.

COPPERHEADS, a name given about 1863 to such members of the Democratic party in the United States as were in favor of peace with the South on any terms.

COPTS, in Egypt, the supposed descendants of the ancient Egyptians, mingled with Greeks and Persians. Their religion is a form of Christianity derived from the Eutychiens.

COPYHOLDERS, who hold an estate by a copy of the rolls of a manor made by a steward of the lord's court. They were enfranchised by 5 Vict., c. 35, 1841. By the Reform Act in 1832, copyholders to the amount of £10 became entitled to a vote for the county. The copyhold acts were amended by 21 & 22 Vict., c. 94 (1858).

COPYRIGHT IN ENGLAND. Decree of the Star Chamber regarding it, 1534. Every book and publication ordered to be licensed, 1535.

Ordinance forbidding the printing of any work without the consent of the owner.....1649 The first copyright act (for 14 years, and for the author's life if then living) was that of 8 Anne, 1709 Protection of copyright in prints and engravings, 17 Geo. III.....1777 Copyright protection act (for 28 years, and the remainder of the author's life if then living), 54 Geo. III.....1814 Dramatic authors' protection act, 3 Will. IV., c. 15, 1838 Act for preventing the publication of lectures without consent, 6 Will. IV., c. 45.....1835 International copyright bill, 1 Vict.....1838 5 & 6 Vict., c. 45 (Talfourd's or Lord Mahon's Act), to amend the copyright act passed.....1842 The colonies' copyright act, 10 & 11 Vict., c. 58, passed.....1847

COPYRIGHT FOR DESIGNS.

Protection granting security for two months to new designs applied by printing to linens, calicoes, and muslins.....1787 Extended to three months.....1794

* This act was confirmed by a memorable decision at the bar of the House of Lords, and the claim of perpetual copyright was overruled, Feb. 27, 1774. The statute declared the author to have an exclusive right for 14 years, and if at the end of that term he were living, the right to return to him again for the same term of years. Later acts extended the author's right to 28 years, and if living at the end of that time, then to the remainder of his life.

† By this act, the right is to endure for the life of the author, and for seven years after his death; but if that time expire earlier than 42 years, the right is still to endure for 42 years, for which term also any work published after the author's death is to continue the property of the owners of the manuscript.

‡ The important question of a foreigner possessing a copyright in this country was finally decided in the negative by the House of Lords in August, 1854, which reversed the decision of the Court of Exchequer on an appeal by the defendant in the case of Boosey v. Jeffery. (In 1831, Mr. Boosey purchased the copyright of Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula*, from which Mr. Jeffery published a cavatina. Six of the judges were for protecting foreign copyrights, and seven of a contrary opinion.)

A copyright of 14 years conferred on sculpture, 1798 and 1814 The designs act of George III. made to embrace printed designs on wool, silk, and hair; and 12 months' copyright granted to designs applied to all tissues except lace and those already provided for; for the modeling, embossing, and engraving of any manufacture not being a tissue; and for the shape or configuration of any article, 1839 By 5 & 6 Vict., c. 100, the existing designs acts all repealed (except that for sculpture), and provision made for including all ornamental designs under 18 classes, and conferring upon them terms of protection varying from nine months to three years.

[Fees on registration vary from 1s. to £1.] The "non-ornamental designs act," securing the configuration of articles of utility (fee £10), passed in.....1843 By the "designs act," the Board of Trade is empowered to extend the copyright for an additional term of three years.....1850 Copyright of photographs secured by the act protecting works of art, passed in.....July, 1862

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

In 1838 and 1853 acts were passed to secure to authors, in certain cases, the benefits of international copyright (1 & 2 Vict., c. 59, and 15 Vict., c. 12), and conventions have, in consequence, been entered into with France, Prussia, etc.

COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES. The right of passing laws relating to copyrights belongs to Congress. The law of 1831 gives to the author an exclusive right to publish for 28 years, and a right of renewal to himself, his wife, and heirs resident in the United States 14 more. Here copyright can be taken on books, maps, charts, prints, musical compositions, cuts, and engravings. A printed copy of the title of the work must be deposited in the clerk's office of the district where the authors or proprietors reside, for which a fee of 50 cents is paid, and 50 cents for a certified copy of the filing. A copy must be delivered to the district clerk, and copies must also be sent to the Congressional Library and the Smithsonian Institute. The penalty for infringement is 50 cents for every sheet printed, and a forfeiture of the articles. The copyright law of 1856 secures to the authors of dramatic compositions who have secured copyrights the exclusive privilege of performing or representing the same on the stage.

CORBIESDALE, Caithness (N. Scotland). Here, on April 27, 1650, the gallant Marquess of Montrose was defeated by the Covenanters. He was taken soon after, treated with great contumely, and hanged at Edinburgh on May 21.

CORCYRA (now *Corfu*, chief of the Ionian Isles), a colony founded by the Corinthians about 734 B.C. It had frequent wars with the mother country; one about the possession of Epidamnus (481 B.C.) led to the Peloponnesian War. It was subdued by the Spartans in 378, and by the Romans, 230. At the decline of the Eastern Empire it fell into the hands of the Venetians about A.D. 1149. The Turks attacked Corfu in 1716, but were gallantly repulsed. It was subdued by the Russian and Turkish fleets in 1797, and formed (with the other isles) into the Ionian republic. See *Ionian Isles*.

CORDELIERS, friars of the order of St. Francis d'Assisi (the Minorites), instituted about 1223. They are clothed in coarse gray cloth, with a small cowl and cloak of the same material, having a girdle of cord or rope, tied with three knots, and hence the name, which was first given to them by St. Louis of France about 1227. Several members of the French Revolutionary party, termed "Cordeliers," established at Paris in 1790, Herbert Cloots, etc., were executed March 24, 1794.

CORDOVA, the ancient Corduba, a Roman city in Spain, taken by the Goths in 572, and made the capital of an Arab kingdom by Abderahman in 757. It became eminent for its learned men, and was the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan under the Romans, and of the great Arabian physician Averrhoes. It was reconquered from the Arabs by Ferdinand III., of Castile, in 1236, and was taken by the French in 1809, but abandoned by them in 1813.

CORFU. See *Corcyra*.

CORINTH, Miss. BATTLE OF. Fought Oct. 3, 1862. Van Horn, commanding the Confederate army in Mississippi, attacked Rosecrans at Corinth, and was re-

pulsed and driven for miles. The Confederate force engaged was about 40,000, the national 20,000. Of the Confederates 2288 were captured.

CORINTH (Greece), a city, said to have been built 1590 B.C., on the ruins of Ephra. It was defended by an elevated fortress called Acrocorinth, surrounded with strong walls. Its situation was so advantageous that Cicero named it the *Bys of Greece*, and declared that, of all the cities known to the Romans, Corinth alone was worthy of being the seat of a great empire. —For *Corinth* in North America, see *United States*, 1862, 1863.

The Isthmian games instituted, it is stated, by Sisyphus, who founded a kingdom B.C. 1826
Return of the Heracleidae 1107
Their dynasty established by Aletes 1074
The Corinthians invent ships called *triremes*, with three benches of oars 786 or 788
Reign of Bacchis, 925; oligarchy of the Bacchidae 747-657

Thelestea deposed; and the government of the Prytanes instituted: Antimenes is the first on whom this dignity is conferred, about 745
A colony goes to Sicily, and founds the colonies of Syracuse and Corcyra, about 734
Revolt of the Corcyræans: they defeat the Corinthians at sea 664
Cypselus, a despot, sets aside the Prytanes 605

His son Pericles rules, and favors genius and learning 637-585
Pericles deposed, and a republic formed 590
The Corinthians engaged in the Persian War 480
War with the Corcyræans 435
The Corinthian War (*which see*) 395

Acrocorinth (citadel) taken by Aratus, and annexed to the Achaean League 243
The Roman ambassadors first appear at Corinth 223
Corinth destroyed by Lucius Mummius, who sends to Italy the first fine paintings there seen, they being part of the spoil (*Livy*) 146
Rebuilt by Julius Caesar 46

Visited by St. Paul (*Acts xviii.*) A.D. 54
His two epistles to the Corinthians 69, 60
Ravaged by Alaric 396
Plundered by Normans from Sicily 1146
Taken by Turks, 1446; by Venetians, 1687; by Turks, 1715; from whom it was finally taken by the Greeks in 1828
Corinth nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 21, 1828

CORINTHIAN ORDER, the richest of the orders of ancient architecture, called by Scamozzi the virginal order, is attributed to Callimachus, 540 B.C. See *Abacus*.

CORINTHIAN WAR, which began 395 B.C., received this name because the battles were mostly fought in the neighborhood of Corinth by a confederacy of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives against the Lacedæmonians. It was closed by the peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C. The most famous battles were at Coronea and Leuctra (*which see*).

CORK, S. Ireland, built in the 6th century. The principality of the M'Carty's was converted into a shire by King John as lord of Ireland. The foundation of the shire is ascribed to St. Barr, or Finbarr, early in the 7th century. About 1481, this shire and that of Cloyne were canonically united; but on the death of Bishop Synges in 1673, they were separated, the see of Ross having been added to Cork about a century before, 1682. No valuation is returned of this see in the king's books; but in a MS. in Marsh's library it is taxed, 81 Ells, at £40 sterling; and in a MS. in the College Library at £25. The sees of Cork and Cloyne were again united in 1883. A chapter was granted to the city by Henry III. in 1242; its great charter was granted by Charles I.

A large part of the town was consumed by an awful fire in 1621
Taken by Cromwell in 1649

The Earl of Marlborough besieged and took Cork from King James's army, when the Duke of Grafton, a natural son of Charles II., was slain 1690
The Cathedral was rebuilt by the produce of a coal duty between the years 1725 and 1735
Explosion of gunpowder here Nov. 10, 1810

One of the three colleges, endowed by government pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict., c. 66, passed July 31, 1845, was inaugurated in this city (see *Queen's Colleges*) Nov. 7, 1849

Railway to Dublin finished in 1850
Cork Industrial exhibition opened June 10, and closed Sept. 11, 1851

CORK-TREE, *Quercus suber*, a species of the oak; part of its bark is the cork used for stopping bottles. The Egyptians made coffins of cork. The tree grows in great abundance on the Pyrenean Mountains, and in other parts of Spain, in France, and in the north of New England. It was brought to England about 1690. A cork carpet company was formed in 1862. Recently machines have been invented in the United States by which corks of various sizes are cut very accurately and with great speed.

CORN. The origin of its cultivation is attributed to Ceres, who, having taught the art to the Egyptians, was deified by them, 2409 B.C.—*Arundelian Marbles*. The art of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, is attributed by the Chinese to Ching Nung, the successor of Fohi, and second monarch of China, 1998 B.C.—*Univ. Hist.* Corn provided a common article of food from the earliest ages of the world, and baking bread was known in the patriarchal ages. See *Exodus* xii., 15. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the 6th century by Coll ap Coll Frewi.—*Robert's Hist. Ancient Britons*. The first importation of corn of which we have a note was in 1347. A law restricting it was made in 1361. Bounties were granted on its importation into England in 1686.—The new LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Mark Lane, London, erected at an expense of £90,000, replacing one established in 1747, was opened June 24, 1828.

CORN-LAWS.

The restrictions on the importation of corn are felt in England in consequence of the increase of manufactures, about 1770; they were relaxed in 1773. Mr. Robinson's act passed, permitting its importation when wheat should be 80s. per quarter 1815
During the discussions on this bill, mobs assembled in London, and many of the houses of its supporters were damaged, Jan. 28; and a riot in Westminster continued several days, and occasioned much mischief, March 21 et seq. "

The corn bill, after passing in the Commons, is defeated in the House of Lords by a clause proposed by the Duke of Wellington, which is carried by a majority of 4 June 1, 1827
The act (called the *sliding scale*) whereby wheat was allowed to be imported on payment of a duty of £1 5s. 8d. per quarter, whenever the average price of all England was under 62s.; from 62s. to 63s., £1 4s. 8d.; and so gradually reduced to 1s. when the average price was 73s. and upward, passed July 15, 1823

The act 5 Vict., c. 14, passed 29th April, 1842, the second "sliding scale act," regulated the duty on wheat as follows, with sliding duties, also, on other articles of corn:—

Average per quarter.	Duty.	Average per quarter.	Duty.
Shill.	£ s. d.	Shill.	£ s. d.
under 51	1 0 0	62 and under 63	0 10 0
51 and under 52	0 19 0	63 and under 64	0 9 0
52 and under 53	0 18 0	64 and under 65	0 8 0
53 and under 54	0 17 0	65 and under 66	0 7 0
54 and under 55	0 16 0	66 and under 67	0 6 0
55 and under 56	0 15 0	67 and under 68	0 5 0
56 and under 57	0 14 0	68 and under 69	0 4 0
57 and under 58	0 13 0	69 and under 70	0 3 0
58 and under 59	0 12 0	70 and under 71	0 2 0
59 and under 60	0 11 0	71 and under 72	0 1 0
60 and under 61	0 10 0	72 and under 73	0 0 0
61 and under 62	0 9 0	73 and upward	0 0 0

THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL (Introduced by Sir Robert Peel), 9 & 10 Vict., c. 22 (by which the duty on wheat was reduced to 4s. when imported at or above 68s., until 1st Feb., 1849, after which day the duty became 1s. per quarter only on all kinds of grain imported into the United Kingdom at any prices), received the royal assent June 26, 1849

(See *Anti-Corn-Law League*.)

CORNWALL, S. W. extremity of England, originally called *Kernow*, a term connected with the Latin *cornu*, a horn, in allusion to its numerous promontories or projecting points. On the retreat of the ancient Britons, Cornwall is said to have been formed into a kingdom, and to have existed many years under different princes, among whom were Ambrosius Aurelius and the celebrated Arthur. It was erected into a kingdom by Edward III., March 17, 1337, and the heir to the crown of England, if a prince, is born Duke of Cornwall, but is immediately afterward created Prince of Wales. The Cornish insurgents, under Thomas Hammoock, were defeated at Blackheath, June 22, 1497. A powerful insurrection on account of the establishing the Protestant Liturgy in place of the Mass began in Cornwall and Devon in June, and was suppressed, after much bloodshed, in December, 1549. The last

person who spoke the Cornish dialect is said to have been Dolly Pentreath, who died, aged 102, at Penzance in 1778. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cornwall in July, 1886. See *Stannary Courts*.

CORONATION. The first coronation by a bishop was that of Majocianus, at Constantinople, 457. Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III., December 25, 800. The ceremony of anointing at coronations was introduced in England in 872, and into Scotland in 1097. The coronation of Henry III. took place, in the first instance, without a crown, at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216. A plain circle was used on this occasion in lieu of the crown, which had been lost with the other jewels and baggage of King John, in passing the marshes of Lynn, or the Wash, near Wisbeach. At the coronation of William and Mary, the Bishop of London put the crown on the king's head, as Dr. Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, would not take the oaths to their majesties. George IV. was crowned July 19, 1821. William IV. crowned, with his queen, Sept. 8, 1831; and Victoria, June 28, 1838.

CORONATION CHAIR.—In the Cathedral of Cashel, formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, was deposited the *Lia Fáil*, or Fatal Stone, on which they were crowned. In 615, Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II., who removed it to Scone; and in 1296 it was removed by Edward I. from Scone to Westminster.

The **CORONATION OATH** was first administered to the kings of England by Dunstan (Archbishop of Canterbury) to Ethelred II. in 978. An oath, nearly corresponding with that now in use, was administered in 1877, and was altered in 1889.

CORONEA, BATTLES OF. 1. (or Cheronea). The Athenians were defeated and their General Tolmides slain in a battle with the Boeotians at Coronea, near Cheronea, 447 B.C. 2. The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians having entered into a league, offensive and defensive, against Sparta, Agesilaus, after diffusing the terror of his arms from his many victories, even into Upper Asia, engaged the allies at Coronea, a town of Boeotia, and achieved a great victory over them, 394 B.C.

CORONERS, officers of the English realm in 926. Coroners for every county in England were first appointed by statute of Westminster, 4 Edw. I., 1276.—*Stow*. They are chosen for life by the freeholders, and their duty is to inquire into the cause of violent or unnatural death, upon view of the body. Coroners were instituted in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1004. By an act passed in 1843, coroners are enabled to appoint deputies to act for them in case of illness.—90,551 coroners' inquests were held in England and Wales in 1859; 21,178 in 1860; 21,088 in 1861; 50,691 in 1862; 52,757 in 1863; and 24,737 in 1864. In the United States the office of coroner is elective.

CORONETS, caps or inferior crowns, of various forms, that distinguish the rank of the nobility. The coronets for earls were first allowed by Henry III.; for viscounts by Henry VIII.; and for barons by Charles II.—*Baker*. But authorities conflict. Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was the first of the degree of earl who wore a coronet, 1604. It is uncertain when the coronets of dukes and marquesses were settled.—*Beaton*.

CORPORATIONS are stated by Livy to have been of very high antiquity among the Romans, by whom they were introduced into other countries. They were first planned by Numa, in order to break the force of the two rival factions of Sabines and Romans, by instituting separate societies of every manual trade and profession.—*Plutarch*.

CORPORATIONS, MUNICIPAL, IN ENGLAND. Bodies politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, who are able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law any matter within the compass of their charter.—*Cowell*. Corporations were formed by charters of rights granted by the kings of England to various towns, first by Edward the Confessor. Henry I. granted charters, 1100; and succeeding monarchs gave corporate powers, and extended them to numerous large communities throughout the realm, subject to tests, oaths, and conditions.—*Blackstone*. The Corporation and Test Act, passed in 1661, was repealed in May, 1828. The Corporation Reform Act, for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 76 (1835). The Irish Municipal Corporation Act, 4 Vict., c. 105, passed in 1840, was amended in 1861.

CORPULENCE. In Germany some fat monks have weighed eighteen stone.—*Rendler*. Of modern instances known in this country was Mr. Bright, a tall-chandler and grocer, of Maldon, in Essex, who died in the 29th year of his age. Seven persons of the common size were with ease enclosed in his waistcoat. He was buried at All Saints, Maldon, Nov. 12, 1750. Daniel Lambert, supposed to have been the heaviest man that ever lived, died in his 40th year, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, weighing ten stone more than Mr. Bright, June 21, 1809. He is said to have weighed 52 stone, 11 pounds. James Mansfield died at Debdon, Nov. 9, 1856, aged 82, weighing 84 stone.*

CORPUS CHRISTI, a festival in the Roman Catholic Church, in honor of the doctrine of transubstantiation, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. It was instituted by Pope Urban IV. between 1262 and 1264, and confirmed by the Council of Vienne in 1311.

"CORRELATION OF THE PHYSICAL FORCES" is the title of a book by Mr. W. R. Grove, F.R.S., who in 1842 enunciated the theory of the correlation or mutual dependence and convertibility into each other of all the forces of nature (viz., heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion).

CORRESPONDING SOCIETY OF LONDON was formed about 1791, to spread liberal opinions and check the tyranny of the British government, then much alarmed by the French Revolution. Horne Tooke and other members were tried and acquitted, Oct., 1794. See *Trials*, 1794. The meetings of the society at Copenhagen Fields and elsewhere, in Oct. and Nov., 1796, were termed treasonable.—On April 21, 1798, Messrs. O'Connor, O'Coigley, and others were tried for corresponding with the French Directory; and James O'Coigley was executed as a traitor (protesting his innocence) on June 7th.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. See *Mercury*.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, called by the Greeks *Cyros*. The ancient inhabitants were savage, and bore the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca when he lived among them. Corsica was colonized by Phœceans 564 B.C., and afterward held by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans, 251 B.C. In modern times it was nominally dependent upon Genoa until 1769, when it was ceded to France. During a revolt it was erected into a kingdom under Theodore, its first and only king, in 1736.† The celebrated Pascal Paoli was chosen for their general by the Corsicans in 1753. He was defeated by the Count de Vaux, and fled to England, 1769. The people acknowledged George III. of England for their king, June 17, 1794, when Sir Gilbert Elliott was made viceroy, who opened a Parliament in 1795. A revolt was suppressed in June, 1796, and the island was relinquished by the British, Oct. 22, same year, when the people declared for the French, who still retain it. Napoleon I. was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on Aug. 15, 1769. A statue to his memory was inaugurated by Prince Napoleon Jerome, May 15, 1805.

CORTES, the Spanish Parliament, originating in the old Gothic councils. The Cortes were assembled after a long interval of years, Sept. 24, 1810, and settled the new Constitution, March 16, 1812. This Constitution was set aside by Ferdinand VII., who banished many members of the Assembly in May, 1814. The Cortes were opened by him in 1820, and dissolved in 1828; again assembled in 1834, and have since been regularly convened. The Cortes of Portugal assembled by virtue of Don Pedro's charter, Oct. 30, 1826; they were suppressed by Don Miguel in 1828, and restored in 1835.

CORUNNA (N.W. Spain). The British army, about 15,000 men, under the command of Sir John Moore, had just accomplished a safe retreat, when they were attacked by the French, whose force exceeded 20,000; the enemy were completely repulsed, but the loss of

* In 1863, Mr. Wm. Banting published a letter on corpulence, recommending, from his own experience, as a remedy, great moderation in the use of sugar and starch in diet. 50,000 copies of this letter were speedily sold or given away.

† He came to England, where he was imprisoned in the King's Bench Prison for debt, and for many years subsisted on the benevolence of private friends. Having been released by an act of insolvency in 1756, he gave in his schedule the kingdom of Corsica as an estate to his creditors, and died the same year at his lodgings in Soho. The Earl of Oxford wrote the following epitaph on a tablet near his grave in St. Anne's Church, Dean Street:

"The grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galleys-slaves and kings.
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread."

the British in the battle was immense, Jan. 16, 1800. Sir John was struck by a cannon-ball, which carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh; he died universally lamented. The remains of the army hastily embarked at Corunna, Jan. 17, under Sir David Baird.

CORTUS (or Corupedion), a plain in Phrygia, Asia Minor, where the aged Lysimachus was defeated by Seleucus, and slain, 281 B.C. These two were the only survivors of the warlike companions of Alexander the Great.

CORYPHÆUS, the principal person of the chorus in the ancient tragedy. The name was given to Tylas, afterward named Stesichorus, who first instructed the chorus to dance to the lyre, 550 B.C.

COSSACKS, the warlike people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They at first lived by plundering the Turkish galleys and the people of Natolia; but were formed into a regular army by Stephen Bathori in 1576, to defend the frontiers of Russia from the incursions of the Tartars. They joined the Russians in 1654, and in the great war of Europe against France (1813-15) they formed a valuable portion of the Russian army.

COSTA RICA, a republic in Central America, established in 1848. It has been much disturbed by the American filibusters. See *Nicaragua and America, Central*. On Aug. 14, 1859, the president Juan Mora was suddenly deposed, and Dr. José Monteleagre made president. Population in 1861, 181,000.

COSTERMONGERS, itinerant dealers in fruit, vegetables, fish, etc., deriving their name, it is said, from *costard*, a favorite apple. The London costermongers are useful frequently in relieving the markets when glutted; and it was said, in 1860, that £3,000,000 passed through their hands annually. Previous to fasting and thanksgiving days, they sell the appointed forms of prayers in great numbers. On Nov. 23, 1860, they held a meeting in order to represent to the city authorities the hardships they felt by the police restricting their means of livelihood.

COTTAGE. The term was originally applied to a small house without land, 4 Edw. I., 1275. "No man may build a cottage, except in towns, unless he lay four acres of land thereto," etc. 81 Eliz., 1589. This statute was repealed, 15 Geo. III., 1776. By returns to the tax office in 1786, the number of cottages was 264,469. The number in 1800 was 433,214; the number in 1840 was about 770,000. In 1860 the public attention was much drawn to the deplorable state of cottages in many parts of the country, and the law of settlement was altered in 1865.*

COTTON, a vegetable wool, the produce of the *Gossypium*, a shrub indigenous in the tropical regions of India and America. Indian cotton cloth is mentioned by Herodotus, was known in Arabia in the time of Mohammed, 627, and was brought into Europe by his followers. It does not appear to have been in use among the Chinese till the 13th century; to them we are indebted for the cotton fabric termed nankeen. Cotton was the material of the principal articles of clothing among the Americans when visited by Columbus. It was grown and manufactured in Spain in the 16th century, and in the 14th century was introduced into Italy. Indian muslins, chintzes, and cottons were so largely imported into England in the 17th century, that in 1700 an act of Parliament was passed prohibiting their introduction. Cotton became the staple commodity of England in the present century. About 1841 the "cotton" or "Manchester" interest began to obtain political influence, which led to the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. See *Calico, Muslin*, etc.

PROGRESS OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE IN ENGLAND. *Fustian and Felveteen* made of cotton about 1641.

Calico, Sheeting, etc.—The fly-shuttle was invented by John Kay, of Bury, 1738; the drop-box by Robert Kay, 1760; spinning by rollers (also attributed to John Wyatt) patented by Louis Paul, 1738; the spinning-jenny, by Hargreaves, 1767; the water-frame, by Arkwright, 1769; the power-loom, by Rev. Dr. Edmund Cartwright, 1785; the dressing machine, by Johnson and Radcliffe, 1802-4; another power-loom, by Horrocks, 1803-13. A combing machine was patented by Joshua Heilmann in 1845.

* The *Cottage's Stove* was designed by Captain John Grant, registered Dec., 1849, and presented by him to the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. It requires no fluing, is extremely simple in its construction, and all the operations of cooking may be carried on with any description of fuel. 100 lbs. of meat and 115 lbs. of vegetables have been cooked in one of these stoves with less than 20 lbs. of coal. See *Cookery*.

British Muslin (totally superseding that of India) is due mainly to the invention of the *Mule* (which see) by Samuel Crompton, 1774-9; and to the self-acting mule of Mr. Roberts, 1825.

Calico Printing commenced 1764.

The *Steam-engine* first applied to the cotton manufacture (by Boulton and Watt), 1785.

Bleaching by means of chloride of lime introduced by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, 1798.

Stockings.—The stocking-frame was invented by William Lee in 1659. *Cotton Stockings* were first made by hand about 1730; Jedidiah Strutt obtained a patent for Derby ribbed stockings in 1769; and Horton patented his knitter frame in 1776; Crompton's mule was employed in making thread for the stocking manufacture about 1770.

Cotton Lace—Bobbin-net.—The stocking-frame of Lee was applied to lace-making by Hammond about 1763; the process perfected by John Heathcoat, 1809.

COTTON FIBRE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1697.....	lbs. 1,976,329	1890.....	lbs. 151,500,000
1710.....	715,008	1890.....	264,000,000
1780.....	1,545,473	1840.....	592,500,000
1764.....	8,870,899	1860.....	1,890,988,759
1799.....	11,828,089	1861.....	1,253,984,736
1783.....	81,500,000	1862.....	522,973,296
1800.....	56,000,000	1863.....	669,588,264
1810.....	182,500,000	1864.....	898,804,720

American Cotton.—Previous to 1795, our cotton fibre came from the East and West Indies, the Levant, and a little from the United States. About 1786, the growth of cotton began in Georgia. In 1798, Eli Whitney, an American, invented the saw-gin, a machine by which cotton wool is separated from the pod and cleaned with great ease and expedition. This led to such increased cultivation that the United States soon exported 1,500,000 lbs. of cotton; in 1795, 5,250,000 lbs.; in 1820, 89,999,174 lbs.; in 1830, 210,835,858 lbs.; in 1840, 487,855,504 lbs.; in 1847, 864,599,291 lbs.; in 1859, 961,707,264 lbs.; in 1860, 1,115,890,608 lbs.; in 1861, 819,500,525 lbs.

Cotton imported from other countries: In 1847, 110,208,824 lbs.; in 1860, 264,281,808 lbs.; in 1860, 215,048,144 lbs.; in 1861, 487,481,208 lbs.

Australian Cotton is said by Manchester manufacturers to be superior to the best American cotton, Jan., 1861. A company was formed at Manchester in Sept., 1860, to endeavor to obtain cotton from India, Africa, and other places. It arose out of the Cotton Supply Association, formed in 1867. Since 1861, the cultivation of cotton in India, Egypt, Italy, etc., has greatly increased.

Cotton Factories were regulated by acts of Parliament passed in 1825, 1831, 1833, and 1844. The hours of labor were limited, and the employment of children under nine years of age prohibited. In 1846, 1724 cotton mills employed 197,500 persons. In 1862, the persons employed were stated to be 451,000: 815,000 in Lancashire.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS, YARN, ETC., FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Official Value.		Official Value.
1697.....	£3,915	1847.....	£23,883,225
1701.....	28,228	1860.....	48,202,226
1751.....	45,986	1860.....	52,012,430
1780.....	855,000	1861.....	46,872,489
1790.....	1,662,369	1862.....	36,750,971
1800.....	5,406,501	1863.....	47,587,188
1830.....	20,509,926	1864.....	54,856,289

In 1860, 12,419,096 cwt. of raw cotton was imported, of which 9,963,809 cwt. came from the United States, and 1,822,658 cwt. from India.

The supply of cotton from the United States nearly ceased in consequence of the secession of the Southern States from the Union in 1860-61. In 1862, Mr. T. Bazley warned the country on the danger of trusting to this source. In May, 1862, he stated that through its failure the loss of the laboring classes was £12,000,000 sterling a year, and that the loss, including the employing classes, might be estimated at nearly £40,000,000 a year.

At a meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen connected with the cotton manufacturing districts at Bridgewater House, St. James's, on July 19, 1862, the Earl of Derby in the chair, £10,000 were subscribed to the Cotton District Relief Fund. The Viceroy of Egypt, in London at the time, gave £1000 and the queen gave £2000 on July 24. Liberal subscriptions flowed in from all parts. On Aug. 28 the lord mayor had received £41,902.

In the Lancashire district (population about 4,000,000) there were receiving parish relief, Sept., 1861, 43,500

persons; in Sept., 1862, 168,498.—*Earl of Derby*, Dec. 2, 1862.

In July, 1868, about the value of £700,000 remained of the donations which had been received in money and goods, amounting to about £1,900,000.

On Feb. 9, 1868, the "George Griswold" arrived, containing contributions of provisions, etc., from North America, for the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire. The Union Relief Act (passed in 1862, and continued in 1868) gave much relief by enabling overseers to borrow money to be expended in public works to be executed by the unemployed workmen.

In Oct., 1864, much distress still existed, and fears were entertained for the approaching winter—90,000 more paupers than ordinary in cotton districts.—*Times*, Jan. 18, 1865.

In June, 1865, Mr. Farnall, the special commissioner, was recalled by the poor-law board, and the famine was declared to be ended. £1,000,000 had been expended in two years.

The executive of the Central Relief Fund held their last meeting Dec. 4, 1865.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY, formed with great labor and judgment by Sir Robert Cotton, 1600, *et seq.* It was with difficulty rescued from the fury of the Republicans during the Protectorate, and was secured to the public by a statute in 1700. It was removed to Essex House in 1713, and in 1780 to Dean's Yard, Westminster, where, on Oct. 23, 1781, a part of the books sustained damage by fire. The library was removed to the British Museum in 1757.

COUNCILS. King Alfred, in about 886, is said to have so arranged the business of the nation that all resolutions passed through three councils. The first was a select council, to which those only high in the king's confidence were admitted; here were debated all affairs that were to be laid before the second council—bishops and nobles appointed by the king like the present Privy Council. The third was a general assembly of the nation, called, in Saxon, Wittenagemot, to which quality and offices gave a right to sit, independent of the king. In these three councils we behold the origin of the cabinet and privy councils and the antiquity of Parliaments. See *Cabinet, Common, and Privy Councils*, etc.

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH. The following are among the most memorable. Those numbered are the *General Councils*. *Sir Harris Nicolas*, in his "Chronology of History," enumerates 1604 councils, and gives an alphabetical list.

Of the Church at Jerusalem (*Acts xv.*)..... 50

Of the Western bishops at Arles, in France, to suppress the Donatists; three fathers of the English Church attended..... 514

I. First Ecumenical or General, at Nice (Constantine the Great presided), decreed the consubstantiality of the Son of God, condemned Arianism, and composed the Nicene Creed..... 526

At Tyre, against Athanasius..... 536

The first at Constantinople, when the Arian heresy gained ground..... 537

At Rome, in favor of Athanasius..... 542

At Sardis: 870 bishops attended; Arians condemned..... 547

At Rimini: 400 bishops attended; Constantine obliged them to sign a new Confession..... 569

II. Constantinople: 850 bishops attended, and Pope Damasus presided..... May to July, 581

III. Ephesus, when Pope Celestine presided; Pelagius censured..... June 29 to July 31, 431

IV. Chalcedon: Marcian and his empress attended; Eutychianism censured..... Oct. 3, 451

V. Constantinople, when Pope Vigilius presided; against errors of Origen..... May 4 to June 2, 553

VI. Constantinople, when Pope Agatho presided; against Monothelites..... Nov. 7, 680, to Sept. 16, 681

Authority of the six general councils re-established by Theodosius..... 715

VII. Second Nicene Council; 850 bishops attended; against Iconoclasts..... Sept. 24 to Oct. 23, 787

VIII. Constantinople: the Emperor Basil attended; against Iconoclasts and various heresies, Oct. 5, 869, to Feb. 28, 870

At Clermont, convened by Urban II. to authorize the crusades: 510 bishops attended..... 1095

IX. First Lateran: right of investiture settled by treaty between Pope Callixtus II. and the Emperor Henry V..... March 18 to April 5, 1128

X. Second Lateran: Innocent II. presided; preservation of temporalities of ecclesiastics the principal subject; 1000 fathers of the Church attended..... April 20, 1139

XI. Third Lateran, against schismatics, Mar. 6-19, 1179

XII. Fourth Lateran: 400 bishops and 1000 abbots attended; Innocent III. presided; against Albigenses, etc..... Nov. 11-30, 1215

XIII. Lyons: under Pope Innocent IV.: Emperor Frederick II. deposed..... June 28 to July 17, 1245

XIV. Lyons: under Gregory X.: temporary union of Greek and Latin churches, May 7 to June 17, 1274

XV. Vienne in Dauphiné: Clement V. presided, and the kings of France and Aragon attended; the order of the Knights Templars suppressed, Oct. 16, 1311; April 3 and May 6, 1312

XVI. Pisa: Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. deposed, and Alexander elected, Mar. 6 to Aug. 7, 1409

XVII. Constance: Martin V. is elected pope; and John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned to be burnt..... 1414-1418

XVIII. Basil..... 1481-1483

XIX. Fifth Lateran: begun by Julius II..... 1512

Continued under Leo X. for the suppression of the Pragmatic Sanction of France against the Council of Pisa, etc., till..... 1517

XX. Trent: the last styled Ecumenical; was held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers, Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin (see *Trent*), Dec. 13, 1545, to Dec. 8, 1563

COUNCILS, FRENCH REPUBLICAN. The Council of Ancients was an assembly of revolutionary France, consisting of 250 members, instituted at Paris Nov. 1, 1795, together with the Council of Five Hundred: the executive was a directory of Five. Bonaparte dispersed the Council of Five Hundred at St. Cloud, Nov. 6, 1799, declaring himself, Roger Ducos, and Siéyès consuls *provisores*. See *France*.

COUNSEL are supposed to be coeval with the *curia regia*. Advocates are referred to the time of Edward I., but earlier mention is made of them. Counsel who were guilty of deceit or collusion were punishable by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I., 1284. Counsel were allowed to persons charged with treason by act 8 Will. III., 1696. The act to enable persons indicted for felony to make their defense by counsel passed Ang., 1836. See *Barriers*.

COUNT, from the Latin *comes*, a companion, and French *comte*; somewhat equivalent to the English earl, whose wife is still termed a countess. Count corresponds to the German *graf*. See *Champagne* and *Toulouse*.

COUNTERPOINT (in music), writing the chords to a melody. The earliest specimen of contrapuntal writing extant is by Adam de la Halle in the 12th century.

COUNTIES or *SQUIRES*. The division of England into counties began, it is said, with King Alfred; but some counties bore their present names above a century before. The division of Ireland into counties took place in 1562. Lord lieutenants were appointed in 1549 in England and in 1831 in Ireland. Counties first sent members to Parliament, before which period knights met in their own counties, 1235. CHANDOS CLAUSE, Sect. 20 of the Reform Act, 2 Will. IV., c. 45 (1832), inserted by the motion of the Marquis of Chandos. By it occupiers as tenants of land paying an annual rental of £50 became entitled to a vote for the knight of the shire. It had the effect of increasing the number of Tory voters, and, in consequence, several vain attempts have been made to repeal the clause.

COUNTRY PARTY. See *Court Party*.

COURIERS. Xenophon attributes the first couriers to Cyrus; and Herodotus says that they were common among the Persians. The Greeks or Romans had no regular couriers till the time of Augustus, when they traveled in cars, about 24 B.C. Couriers or posts are said to have been instituted in France by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. The couriers for letters were employed in the early part of the reign of Louis XL of France, owing to this monarch's extraordinary eagerness for news. They were the first institution of the kind in Europe, 1463.—*Hinault*. See *Post-Office*.

COURLAND, a duchy of Livonia, subjected to Poland in 1562, conquered by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1701; afterward restored to Sweden, but annexed to Russia in 1795.

COURT PARTY—COUNTRY PARTY, classes of politicians of fluctuating numbers and varying power in the Parliaments of England, beginning about 1690. At the end of the 17th century the latter embodied Toryism and High-Church principles with a strenuous maintenance of the assumed rights of "the land," as opposed to the innovations of Whiggism and the corruptions of the trading interests. Its most distin-

gnished statesman was Sir Thomas Hanmer (the *Montalto* of Pope's *Satires*), who died in 1746.—*Ashe*.

COURTRAI (Belgium). Here Robert, count of Artois, who had defeated the Flemings in 1297, was defeated and slain by them, July 11, 1302. The conflict was named the "Battle of Spurs," from the number of gilt spurs collected.

COURT OF HONOR. In England, the court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was a judge, was called *Curtia Militaria* in the time of Henry IV., and subsequently the Court of Honor. In Bavaria, to prevent duelling, a court of honor was instituted in April, 1819. Mr. Joseph Hamilton for many years ardently labored to establish a similar institution in Britain.

COURTS OF JUSTICE were instituted at Athens, 1507 B.C. (see *Aristopagus*); by Moses, 1491 B.C. (*Exod. xviii*, 26). They existed under various denominations in Rome. For Great Britain, see *Chancery*, *Common Pleas*, *Exchequer*, *King's Bench*, etc. The citizens of London were privileged to plead their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers, except in pleas of the crown, 41 Hen. III., 1257.—*Stow*. The rights of the Irish courts were established by the British Parliament in April, 1783.

COURTS-MARTIAL are regulated by the Mutiny Act, first passed in 1630.

COUTRAS (S. W. France). Here Henry of Navarre totally defeated the Duc de Joyeuse and the Royalists, Oct. 20, 1567.

COVENANTERS, a name particularly applied to those persons who in the reign of Charles I. took the solemn league and covenant, thereby mutually engaging to stand by each other in opposition to the projects of the king; it was entered into in 1638. The covenant or league between England and Scotland (the preceding one modified) was adopted and solemnly received by the Parliament, Sept. 25, 1643, and was accepted by Charles II. Aug. 16, 1660, but repudiated by him on his restoration in 1661, when it was declared to be illegal by Parliament, and copies of it ordered to be burnt all over England. See *Cameronians*.

COVENT GARDEN (London), so called from having been the garden of St. Peter's convent. The square was built about 1633, and the piazza on the north side and the church were designed by Inigo Jones. The fruit and vegetable markets were rebuilt in 1829-30, from designs by Mr. Fowler (on about three acres of ground belonging to the Duke of Bedford).

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE sprang out of one in Lincoln's Inn Fields, through a patent granted 14 Chas. II., 1662, to Sir William Davenant, whose company was denominated the "duke's servants," as a compliment to the Duke of York, afterward James II. See under *Theatres*.—The present theatre by Barry was opened May 14, 1696. The *Floral Hall* adjoining it was opened in March 17, 1690, with the Volunteers' Ball.

COVENTRY ACT. Sir John Coventry, K.B., M.P., was maimed and had his nose slit in the streets of London by Sir Thomas Sandys and others, the adherents of the Duke of Monmouth, Dec. 21, 1670. This outrage caused the Coventry Act to be passed, to prevent malicious maiming and wounding, March 6, 1671; repealed in 1828.

COVENTRY (Warwickshire). Leofric, earl of Mercia, lord of Coventry, is said to have relieved it from heavy taxes, at the intercession of his wife Godiva, on condition of her riding naked through the streets, about 1067. Processions in her memory took place in 1861, and on June 28, 1862. A Parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV., called *Parliamentum indoctum*, or the unlearned Parliament, because lawyers were excluded; and in the reign of Henry VI. another met here afterward called *Parliamentum diabolum*, from the acts of attainder passed against the Duke of York and others. The town was surrounded with strong walls, three miles in circumference, and twenty-six towers, which were demolished by order of Charles II. in 1662. The ribbon-makers here suffered much from want of work in the winter of 1860-1.—The *Bisnorprio* was founded by Owry, king of Mercia, 656, and had the double name of Coventry and Lichfield, which was reversed by later bishops. It was so

wealthy that King Offa, by the favor of Pope Adrian, made it archiepiscopal; but this title was laid aside on the death of that king. In 1075 the see was removed to Chester; in 1109 to Coventry; and afterward to its original foundation, Lichfield, but with great opposition from the monks of Coventry. Coventry has lately merged into the bishopric of Lichfield.—*Beaton*. See *Lichfield*.

COWPENS, BATTLE AT THE. This battle-ground is in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, among the Thicketty Mountains. There, on the 17th of Jan., 1781, a very severe battle was fought between the Americans under General Daniel Morgan, and the British under Colonel Tarleton. The combat continued more than two hours, with mutual skill and bravery. The British were defeated, with a loss of almost 500 men killed and wounded, 500 men made prisoners, and a large quantity of ammunition, stores, and baggage. The Americans lost 70 men, only 19 of whom were killed. Congress gave Morgan a gold medal in commemoration of his brilliant victory.

CRACOW (a city in Austrian Poland). The Poles elected Cracow for their duke, who built Cracow with the spoils taken from the Franks, 700 *ad seq.* Cracow was taken by Charles XII. in 1702. Taken and retaken several times by the Russians and other confederates. The sovereign was crowned at Cracow until 1704. Kosciusko expelled the Russians from the city, March 24, 1794; but it surrendered to the Prussians, June 18, same year, and in 1795 was awarded to Austria. Cracow was formed into a republic in 1815. Occupied by 10,000 Russians, who followed here the defeated Poles, Sept., 1831. Its independence was extinguished; and it was seized by the Emperor of Austria, and incorporated with his empire, Nov. 16, 1840, which was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey. See *Poland*. A dreadful fire laid the greater part of the city in ashes, July 18, 1860.

CRANES are of very early date, for the engines of Archimedes may be so called. In 1857 a crane had been erected at Glasgow capable of lifting 60 tons.

CRANEY ISLAND, DEFENCE OF. This island is about five miles below Norfolk. It was fortified by Americans, under the general command of Col. Beatty (the artillery under Major Faulkner). They gallantly defended it from attack by about 2500 British troops on the 22d June, 1813. The British lost about 900 men; the Americans none.

CRANIOLOGY (or *PHRENOLOGY*), names given to the study of the external form of the human skull, as indicative of mental powers and moral qualities. Dr. Gall, the first propounder, was a German physician, born March, 1758. His first observations were among his school-fellows. Afterward he studied the heads of criminals and others, and eventually reduced his ideas to a system, marking out the skull like a map. His first lecture was given at Vienna in 1796; but in 1802 the Austrian government prohibited his teaching. In 1800 he was joined by Dr. Spurzheim; and in 1810-12 they published at Paris their great work on the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, and of the Brain in particular." Gall died in 1828. Whatever opinion may be entertained of phrenology, there is no doubt that the researches of Gall and Spurzheim have contributed greatly to physiological science, animal and mental. Combe's "Phrenology," first published in 1819, is the popular English work on this subject. Phrenological societies were formed early in London and Edinburgh.

CRANMER, LATIMER, AND RIDLEY, martyrdom of, see *Persecutions*, note.

CRANON, Thessaly, N. Greece. The Macedonians under Antipater and Craterus defeated the confederated Greeks twice by sea, and once by land, near Cranon. The Athenians demanded peace, and Antipater put their orators to death, among whom was Hyperides, who, that he might not betray the secrets of his country when under torture, cut out his tongue, 322 B.C. Demosthenes is said to have taken poison shortly after.—*Dufrenoy*.

CRANONNE (N. France). Here Victor and Ney defeated the Prussians under Blücher, after a severe contest, March 7, 1814.

CRAPE, a light kind of stuff like gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill. Its manufacture is of very early date, and it is said some crape was made by St. Badour, when queen of France, about 680. It was first made at Bologna.

CRAYONS, colored substances made into paste and

* It consisted of six articles: 1, the preservation of the Reformed Church in Scotland, and the reformation of religion in England and Ireland; 2, the extirpation of popery, prelacy, schism, etc.; 3, the preservation of the liberties of Parliament and the king's person and authority; 4, the discovery and punishment of all malefactors, etc.; 5, the preservation of "a blessed peace between these kingdoms;" 6, the assisting all who enter into the covenant: "This will we do as in the sight of God."

dried into pencils, were known in France about 1422, and were improved by L'Orliot, 1748.

CREASOTE, or **KREASOTE** (discovered by Reichenbach about 1833), a powerful antiseptic and coagulator of albuminous tissue, is obtained from the destructive distillation of wood and other organic matters. It is successfully applied to the preservation of meat, timber, etc.

CREATINE (from the Greek *kreas*, flesh), the chemical principle of flesh, was discovered in 1836 by E. Chevreul, and has been fully investigated by Liebig and Gregory.

CREATION OF THE WORLD. The date given by the English Bible, and by Usher, Blair, and others, is 4004 B.C. There are about 140 different dates assigned to the Creation, varying from 3616 years to 6984. Dr. Hales fixes it at 5411.

CRECY, or **CASSEY** (N. France), where Edward III. and his son, Edward the Black Prince, and an army of about 35,000, obtained a great victory over Philip, king of France, with about 130,000, Aug. 26, 1346. John, king of Bohemia (nearly blind); James, king of Majorca; Ralph, duke of Lorraine (sovereign prince), and a number of French nobles, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, while the loss of the English was very small. The crest of the King of Bohemia (three ostrich feathers, with the motto *Ich Dien*—In English, "I serve") has since been adopted by Princes of Wales.

CRÉDIT FONCIER. A plan of providing loans to landowners was introduced by Frederick the Great of Prussia in 1763, in some of the Prussian provinces, as the best method of alleviating the distresses of the landed interest caused by his wars. The system consists of lending money to landowners on the security of their estates, and providing the loan capital by the issue of debentures charged upon the aggregate mortgaged estates. There are two modes of carrying out this scheme: (1.) by means of an association of landowners; (2.) by means of a proprietary public company. The former obtains in Eastern Prussia, but the latter is exclusively found in Western Europe. *Crédit Foncier* companies have been founded in Hamburg (1782), Western Prussia (1787), Belgium (1841), France (1853), England (1863). Similar companies are now formed, or in course of formation, in all the states of Europe, in the United States, and England, her colonies and dependencies.—*Henriques*.

CRÉDIT MOBILIER. A joint-stock company with this name was established at Paris, Nov. 18, 1863, by Isaac and Emile Pereire, and others. It takes up or originates trading enterprises of all kinds, applying to them the principle of *commandité*, or limited liabilities; and is authorized to supersede or buy in any other companies (replacing their shares or bonds in its own scrip), and also to carry on the ordinary business of banking. The funds were to be obtained by a paid-up capital of 2½ millions sterling, the issue of obligations at not less than 45 days' date or sight, and the receipt of money on deposit or current account. The society apparently prospered; but is, nevertheless, considered by experienced persons as a near approach to Law's bank of 1716. In Sept., 1867, several of the directors failed; and in May, 1868, no dividend was paid. The system still exists, and many companies based on its principles were established in London in 1863.

CREDS. See *Confessions of Faith*.

CREMONA (N. Italy), a city founded by the Romans, 221 B.C. It became an independent republic in 1107, but was frequently subjugated by its neighbors, Milan and Venice, and partook of their fortunes. In 1359 it became part of the kingdom of Italy.

CRESCENT, a symbol of sovereignty among the Greeks and Romans, and the device of Byzantium, now Constantinople, whence the Turks adopted it. The crescent has given name to three orders of knighthood: founded by Charles I. of Naples, 1268; by René of Anjou, in 1448; by the Sultan Selim, in 1501: the last is still in existence.

CRESTS are ascribed to the Carians. There are several representations of Richard I. (1189), with a crest on the helmet resembling a plume of feathers. The English kings had generally crowns above their helmets; that of Richard II., 1377, was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity. See *Creevy*. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a plume of feathers; and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306; and that of James I. by a lion, 1424. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the crest was described to be a figure

placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance.—*Guthrie*.

CRETE, now **CANDIA** (*which see*).

CREVANT-SUR-YONNE (N. France). John Stuart, earl of Buchan, with a French army, was besieging this place in July, 1423, when it was relieved by the Earl of Salisbury with an army of English and Burgundians; after a severe contest, the French were totally defeated.

CREVELDT, near Cleves (W. Prussia). Here, on June 28, 1758, Prince Frederick of Brunswick defeated the French under the Count of Clermont.

CRICKET, an ancient English national game, said to be identical with "club ball" played in the 14th century. The present rules of the game were laid down in 1774 by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, including the Duke of Dorset and Sir Horace Mann. In 1861 the All England Eleven gained and lost games in Australia.

CRIME. About 1856 it was computed that a fifteenth part of the population of Great Britain lived by crime. The increase in education and manufactures is gradually reducing this proportion. From 1848 to 1866 there has been no commitment for political offenses, such as treason or sedition. See *Executions and Trials*.

CRIMEA, or **CRIM TARTARY**, a peninsula in the Euxine or Black Sea, the ancient *Taurica Cheronesus*, colonized by the Greeks about 550 B.C. The Milesians founded the kingdom of Bosphorus, now Kertch, which about 106 B.C. formed part of the dominions of Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose descendants continued to rule the country under Roman protection till the irruption of the Goths, Huns, etc., about A.D. 258. About 1237 it fell into the hands of the Mongols under Genghis Khan; soon after the Venetians established commercial stations, with a lucrative trade, but were supplanted by the Genoese, who were permitted to rebuild and fortify Kaffa, about 1261. In 1475 Mohammed II. expelled the Genoese, and subjected the peninsula to the Ottoman yoke; permitting the government to remain in the hands of the native khans, but closing the Black Sea to Western Europe. In 1774, by the intervention of the Empress Catharine II., the Crimea recovered its independence; but on the abdication of the khan in 1783, the Russians took possession of the country, after a war with Turkey, and retained it by a treaty of peace in 1792. The Crimea (now Taurida) was divided into eight governments in 1802. War having been declared against Russia by England and France, March 28, 1854, large masses of troops were sent to the East, which, after remaining some time at Gallipoli and other places, sailed for Varna, where they disembarked May 29th. An expedition against the Crimea having been determined on, the allied British, French, and Turkish forces, amounting to 58,000 men (25,000 British), commanded by Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Armand, sailed from Varna Sept. 24, and landed on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, without opposition, at Old Fort, near Eupatoria, about 80 miles from Sebastopol. On the 20th they attacked the Russians, between 40,000 and 60,000 strong (under Prince Menschikoff), entrenched on the heights of Alma, supposed to be unassailable. After a sharp contest the Russians were totally routed. See *Alma* and *Russo-Turkish War*. Peace was proclaimed in April, 1856, and the allies quitted the Crimea July 13 following.

CRIMESUS, a river in Sicily, near which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians, 339 B.C.

CRIMINAL LAWS OF ENGLAND. Their great severity, pointed out by Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir James Mackintosh, and others, about 1818, was considerably mitigated by Sir R. Peel's acts, passed 1830-33. The criminal law was consolidated in six acts passed in 1861.

CRIMPING-HOUSES were used to entrap persons into the army; hence the name of "crimp sergeant." In a riot in London, some of these receptacles were destroyed by the populace, in consequence of a young man who had been enticed into one being killed in endeavoring to escape, September 16, 1794.

CRINOLINE (a French word, meaning stuff made of *crin*, hair) is the modern name of the "fardingale" of the time of Queen Elizabeth, hoop-like petticoats made of whalebone, etc., revived in France and England since 1855. They have frequently occasioned loss of life by coming in contact with fire and machinery. In No. 116 of the *Tatler*, published Jan. 8, 1710, is an amusing trial of the hoop-petticoat then in fashion.

CRIPPLEGATE (London) was so-called from the lame beggars who sat there so early as the year 1010. The gate was new built by the brewers of London in 1944, and was pulled down and sold for £91 in July, 1760. The poet Milton was buried in the church near it, November 12, 1674.

CRISPIN and CRISPINUS are said to have been two saints, born at Rome, from whence they traveled to Solassone, in France, to propagate the Christian religion. Not to be chargeable to others, they worked as shoemakers; but the governor of the town, discovering them to be Christians, ordered them to be beheaded about 288. On this account the shoemakers chose them for their tutelar saints. Their day is October 25.

CRITICS. The first society of them was formed 976 B.C.—*Blair*. Of this class were Varro, Cicero, Apollonius, and many distinguished men. In modern times, the *Journal des Savans* was the earliest work of the system of periodical criticism, as it is now known. It was originated by Denis de Sallo, ecclesiastical counselor in the Parliament of France, and was first published at Paris, May 30, 1665, and is still continued. The first work of this kind in England was the *Review* of Daniel Defoe (the term being invented by himself), published in Feb., 1708. The *Wares of Literature* was commenced in 1714, and was discontinued in 1732. See *Reviews*.*

CROATIA was conquered by Coloman, king of Hungary, in 1102, and was with that country united to Austria in 1526. The Croatian Diet was abolished in November, 1861.

CROCKERY-WARE. See *Earthen-ware*.

CROCODILES were fed well and revered as divinities by the Egyptians. The Emperor Augustus is said to have collected twenty-five at one time in his amphitheatre, where they were killed by gladiators. A fossil crocodile was found at Doddridge, Gloucestershire, in 1804.

CROIX, St., a West India island, purchased from the French by Christian VI., king of Denmark, in 1783; taken by Sir Alexander Cochrane, December 33, 1807; restored in 1814.

CROPREDY BRIDGE, near Banbury, Oxfordshire. Here the Royalists defeated Sir William Waller and the army of the Parliament, June 29, 1644.

CROQUETTE. A new game for out of door use, played with wickets, mallets, and balls. It has become fashionable, and much used since 1865.

CROBIER, a staff surmounted by a cross, borne before an archbishop. The pastoral staff or bishop's staff, with which it is often confounded, was in the form of a shepherd's crook, intended to admonish the prelate to be a true spiritual shepherd. The bearing a crozier before ecclesiastics is mentioned in the life of St. Cesarea of Arles, about 500.

CROSS. That on which the Redeemer suffered on Mount Calvary was said to have been found at Jerusalem, deep in the ground with two others, by St. Helena, May 3, 326; Christ's being distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being cured by touching it. It was carried away by Choeroes, king of Persia, on the plundering of Jerusalem, but was recovered by the Emperor Heraclius (who defeated him in battle) Sept. 14, 615, and that day has since been commemorated as "the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross," established in 642.—It is asserted by Church writers that a shining cross, two miles in length, was seen in the heavens by Constantine, and that it led him to adopt it on his standards, with the inscription, "*In hoc signo vinces*." "In this sign thou shalt conquer." With these he advanced to Rome, where he vanquished Maxentius, October 27, 312.—*Legend*.

Sighting with the Cross was first practiced by Christians to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, about 110; and in the time of Tertullian, 200, it was deemed efficacious against poison, witchcraft, &c.

Crosses in churches and chambers were introduced about 431, and set up on steeples about..... 568
Maid of the Cross were a community of young women who made vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, instituted in.....1265
Crosses in honor of Queen Eleanor were set up in the places where her hearses rested, between 1296 (when she died) and.....1307

* The legality of fair criticism was established in the English courts in Feb., 1794, when an action that excited great attention, brought by an author against a reviewer for a severe critique upon his work, was determined in favor of the defendant, on the principle that criticism is allowable, however sharp, if just, and not malicious.

Crosses and idolatrous pictures were removed from churches, and crosses in the streets demolished by order of Parliament.....1641
The order of *Ladies of the Star of the Cross* was instituted by the Empress Eleonora de Gonzaga, queen of Leopold I., in.....1063

CROTONA (S. Italy), a city founded by the Achean Greeks about 110 B.C. Here Pythagoras taught about 590 B.C.

CROWN. An Amalekite brought Saul's crown to David, 1066 B.C. (3 Sam. 1). The first Roman who wore a crown was Tarquin the Elder, 616 B.C. The crown was first a fillet tied round the head; afterward it was formed of leaves and flowers, and also of stuffs adorned with jewels. See *Tiara*.

The crown of Alfred had two little bells attached (572); it is said to have been long preserved at Westminster, and may have been that described in the Parliamentary inventory taken in 1649.

Athelstan's crown resembled an earl's coronet, 929. William I. wore his crown on a cap adorned with points, 1066.

Richard III. introduced the crosses, 1483. Henry VII. introduced the arches, 1485.

The crown of Charles II., made in 1690, is the oldest existing in our day. See *Blood's Conspiracy*.

The crown and regalia of England were pledged to the city of London by Richard II. for £2000 in 1396. See the king's receipt on redeeming them.—*Rymor*.

The *Imperial State Crown of England* was made by Rundell and Bridges in 1838, principally with jewels taken from old crowns. It contains 1 large ruby, 1 large sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1343 brilliants, 1273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 pearls.—*Professor Tennant*.

CROWN LANDS. The revenue arising from those in England is now nearly all subject to Parliament, which annually provides for the support of the sovereign and government. The annual revenue now arising from crown lands is about £284,500. The revenues of the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster belong to the Prince of Wales, and accumulate during his minority.

Henry VII. (1485) resumed those which had been given to their followers by the sovereigns of the house of York. The hereditary estates of the crown were largely bestowed on their courtiers by the sovereigns, especially by the Stuarts.

CROWNS and HALF CROWNS were coined in England by Edward VI. in 1563. None were coined in 1861, and they will gradually be withdrawn from circulation.

CROWS. An act passed for their destruction in England (which breeds more of them, it is said, than any other country in Europe), 24 Hen. VIII., 1582. Crows were anciently employed as letter-bearers, as carrier-pigeons are now.

CRUCIFIXION. A mode of execution common among the Syrians, Egyptians, Persians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans, esteemed the most dreadful on account of the shame attached to it; it was usually accompanied by other tortures. Ariarathes of Cappadocia, aged 80, when vanquished by Perdiccas, was discovered among the prisoners, and by the conqueror's orders was flayed alive and nailed to a cross, with his principal officers, 332 B.C. Jesus Christ was crucified April 3, A.D. 33, *Bible* (April 15, A.D. 29, *Clinton*; March 28, A.D. 31, *Hales*). Crucifixion was ordered to be discontinued by Constantine, 330.—*Legend*. See *Death, Punishment of*.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. (London) ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF, was instituted in 1824. Through its exertion hundreds of cases of cruelty are annually prosecuted. Acts for the protection of animals were passed in 1835 and 1839. A similar society exists in Paris and in many of the cities of the United States. In 1860 both societies endeavored to repress vivisection (physiological experiments on living animals).

CRUSADES (French *Croisades*), wars undertaken by the Christian powers to drive the infidels from Jerusalem and the adjacent countries, called the Holy Land. They were projected by Peter Gantier, or Peter the Hermit, an enthusiastic French officer of Amiens, who turned pilgrim. Having traveled in the Holy Land, on his return he deplored to Pope Urban II. that infidels should be in possession of the city where Christ had taught. Urban convened a council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief Christian potentates assisted, and gave Peter the fatal commission to excite all Europe

to a general war, 1094. The first crusade was published; an army of 800,000 men was raised; Peter had the direction of it, and Godfrey de Bouillon the command, 1095.—*Voltaire*. The warriors wore a red cross upon the right shoulder, with the name of Croisés, Crossed, or Crusaders; their motto was *Volonté de Dieu*, "God's will."—The French government are publishing the Western Historians of the Crusades in a magnificent form (1844-60).

I. Crusade (1096) ended by Jerusalem being taken by assault, July 15, 1099, and in establishing Godfrey de Bouillon as king.

II. Preached by St. Bernard in 1146, headed by the Emperor Conrad II. and Louis VII. of France. Crusaders defeated; Jerusalem lost in 1187.

III. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, etc., in 1188, joined by Philip II. of France and Richard I. of England, in 1190. Glorious, but fruitless.

IV. 1196, by Emperor Henry VI.; successful till his death in 1197.

V. Proclaimed by Innocent III., 1198. Baldwin, count of Flanders, attacked the Greeks, and took Constantinople in 1202. His companions returned.

VI. In 1238, by Emperor Frederick II., who obtained possession of Jerusalem on a truce for ten years. In 1240, Richard, earl of Cornwall, arrived at Palestine, but soon departed.

VII. By Louis IX. (St. Louis), who was defeated and taken prisoner at Mansourah, April 5, 1250; released by ransom; truce of ten years.

VIII. And last, in 1270, by the same prince, who died on his way of a contagious disease, at Carthage, in Africa. Other princes followed him, among others Prince Edward, afterward Edward I. In 1291 the sultan took Acre, and the Christians were driven out of Syria.

CRYOPHORUS, an instrument (invented by Dr. Wollaston about 1812) to demonstrate the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC MACHINE for carrying on secret correspondence, patented 1860.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY is the science relating to the symmetrical forms assumed by substances passing from the liquid to the solid state. Romé de Lisle published his "*Essai de Cristallographie*" in 1773; but René-Just Haüy is justly regarded as the founder of the modern school of crystallography (1801).—*Wheatz*. Dana, Dufrenoy, and Miller are eminent modern writers on this subject.

CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW YORK. This building was opened July 14, 1853, by President Pierce, for a universal industrial exhibition. It stood in Reservoir Square. Its main buildings and galleries covered an area of 173,000 square feet. After the close of the exhibition it was used by the American Institute for its fairs and for meetings of various kinds. On Oct. 5, 1866, it was destroyed by fire, together with a great number of articles sent for exhibition at the American Institute. The Crystal Palace was owned by a stock company, was designed by Messrs. Carstensen and Oldemeister, of New York, and was considered a beautiful piece of architecture.

CRYSTAL PALACE, STRETHAM. The exhibition building of 1861 having been surrendered to Messrs. Fox and Henderson on Dec. 1, 1861, the materials were sold for £70,000 to a company (formed by Mr. Leach), who soon after commenced erecting the present Crystal Palace on its present site, near Sydenham in Kent (300 acres having been purchased for the purpose), under the direction of Sir Joseph Paxton, Messrs. Owen Jones, Digby Wyatt, and other gentlemen engaged in the erection of the preceding structure. The proposed capital of £500,000 (in 100,000 shares of £5 each) was increased in Jan., 1863, to a million pounds. In addition to the permanent exhibition, there are extensive gardens, with magnificent fountains, etc., illustrations of zoology, geology, botany, ethnology, etc.

First column raised by S. Laing, M.P. Aug. 5, 1862
During the progress of the works as many as 4400 men were engaged at one time. By the fall of scaffolding, 13 men killed. Aug. 15, 1863
Dinner given to Professor Owen and a party of savans in the interior of the model of the Igodonodon, constructed by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, Dec. 31, "

The palace opened by the queen. June 10, 1864
Grand musical *fête* on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, Oct. 28, "

The palace visited by the Emperor and Empress of the French, etc. April 20, 1865

First grand display of the great fountains, in presence of the queen and 20,000 spectators, June 18, 1863
The receipts were £115,627; the expenditure, £87,879; not including payments for preference shares, etc., in the year ending. April 30, 1867
The preliminary Handel festivals, June 15, 17, 19, 1867; and July 2, 1868 (see *Handel*); the Handel festival itself took place on. June 20, 22, and 24, 1869
On the last day (for the Indian mutiny) Rev. C. Spurgeon preached here to 23,000 persons; £476 were collected, to which the C. P. company added £300. Oct. 7, 1867

Centenary of the birth of Robert Burns celebrated: the directors awarded £50 to a prize poem on the subject, which was obtained by Miss Isa Craig. Jan. 25, 1869

Festival kept in honor of Schiller, Nov. 10, 1869; of Mendelssohn. May 4, 1890

London charity children sing here. June 6, "
3000 Orpheonists (French musical amateurs) perform choral music, June 25: the Imperial Band of Guides perform, June 26; both dine in the palace. July 30, "

About 100 English brass bands perform. June 10, "
North wing injured by a gale of wind. Feb. 21, 1861
Haydn's "Creation" performed (Coats, conductor), May 1, "

Blondin's performances on an elevated rope begin here (he plays on violin, cooks, simulates falling, etc.). June 1, "

Another successful Handel festival: a new arched roof constructed for the orchestra; about 4000 vocal and instrumental performers. June 23, 25, 27, 1863

Successful Handel festival. June 26, 28, 30, 1865

CRYSTAL PALACES. Since the closing of the London Crystal Palace, similar buildings have been constructed in Paris (opened May 1, 1866) and in Munich (opened in 1864).

CUBA, an island (W. Indies) discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, Oct. 28, 1492, conquered by Velasquez, 1511, and settled by the Spaniards.

The buccaner Morgan took Havana (see *Buccaneros*). 1669
The fort of Havana erected by Admiral Vernon, 1741

Havana taken by Admiral Pococke and Lord Albemarle in 1765, but restored at the peace. 1768
"Lone Star" Society (which see) for the acquisition of Cuba, etc., formed. 1848

Expedition under General Lopez and a large body of Americans, with the view of wresting this island from the dominion of Spain, landed at Cuba (defeated). May 17, 1890

The President of the United States (Taylor) had previously published a strong proclamation denouncing the object of the invaders. Aug. 11, 1849

Cuba again invaded by Lopez and his followers, Aug. 13, 1851

They were defeated and taken; 50 were shot, and Lopez garroted at Havana (see *Lone Star*), Sept. 1, "

The President of the United States again issued a proclamation against an intended expedition against Cuba. May 31, 1854

Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, United States envoys, met at Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle, and reported, recommending the purchase of Cuba, Oct., "

The Spanish minister in Cortes declared that the sale of Cuba would be "the sale of Spanish honor or itself". Dec. 19, "

CUBIT, a measure of the ancients, by which the ark of Noah was measured (B.C. 2448). *Holden*. The Hebrew sacred cubit was two English feet, and the great cubit eleven English feet. Originally it was the distance from the elbow, bending inward, to the extremity of the middle finger.—*Calmet*.

CUCUMBERS, noticed by Virgil and other ancient poets, were brought to England from the Netherlands about 1588.

CUDDALORE (India), on the coast of the Carnatic, was acquired by the English in 1681. It was reduced by the French in 1768, but was recaptured in 1769 by Sir Eyre Coote. Again lost in 1781, it underwent a destructive siege by the British under General Stuart in 1783, which was continued until peace was signed, when it reverted to them, 1784.

CUIRASS, a part of armor much in use by the Greeks and Romans.—*Tacitus*. The skins of beasts, and afterward tanned leather, formed the cuirass of the Britons until the Anglo-Saxon era. It was afterward made of iron and brass, and covered the warrior from

neck to waist before and behind. The cuirass was worn by the heavy cavalry in the reign of Henry III., 1216 *et seq.* Napoleon had several regiments of cavalry wearing cuirasses.

CULLEN'S WOOD (Ireland): a horrible slaughter of the English by the Irish took place at a village near Dublin, on Easter or *Black Monday*, so called from this massacre, March 30, 1209. The English were a colony from Bristol inhabiting Dublin, whence they went to divert themselves at Cullen's Wood, when the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles fell upon them, and destroyed 500 men, besides women and children.

CULLODEN, near Inverness, where the English, under William, duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts, April 16, 1746. The Scots lost 2500 men in killed upon the field, or in the slaughter which occurred in the pursuit, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200. After the battle the duke's army practiced great cruelties upon the vanquished and the defenseless country people. — *Smollett*. Prince Charles fled, and wandered among the wilds of Scotland for six months, while £30,000 were offered for taking him, and the troops of the conqueror were constantly in search. He at length escaped from Ulst to Morlaix, and died at Rome in 1788.

CULVERINS, ordnance so called from the French *coulverins*, introduced into England from a French model in 1534. It was originally five inches and a quarter diameter in the bore, and carried a ball of eighteen pounds. — *Bailey*.

CUMBERLAND, a N. W. county of England, was granted to Malcolm I. of Scotland in 945 by King Edmund "on condition that he should be his fellow-worker." It was seized by William I., but restored to Malcolm III., "who became his man," 1073. William the Lion, after his defeat at Alnwick, resigned Cumberland to Henry II., and it was finally annexed to England in 1287.

CUMÆ (S. Italy), an old Greek colony, 1050 B.C., said to have been the residence of the ancient Sibyl, was taken by the Samnites 420 B.C., and annexed and enfranchised by the Romans, 883 B.C.

CUMBERLAND, THE. See *Naval Battles*, 1811.

CUNAXA, in Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates, where Cyrus the Younger was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes II. against whom he had conspired (B.C. 401), narrated in Xenophon's *Anabasis*. His Greek auxiliaries in the battle were successful. See *Retreat of the Greeks*.

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS (from *cuneus*, Latin for a wedge), in characters resembling arrow-heads, found at Babylon, Behistun, etc., have lately been deciphered by English and foreign scholars, who date some of them as far back as 2000 B.C. This is impugned by other scholars. See *Assyria*, *Babylon*, *Behistun*.

CUNNERSDORF (in Prussia), **BATTLE OF**. The King of Prussia, with 50,000 men, attacked the Austrian and Russian army of 90,000 in their camp, and at first gained considerable advantages; but, pursuing them too far, the Austrians and Russians rallied, and gained a complete victory. The Prussians lost 200 pieces of cannon and 20,000 men in killed and wounded, Aug. 12, 1759.

CUPOLA SHIPS. See *Navy of England*.

CUPPING, a mode of blood-letting. The skin is scarified by lancets, and a glass cup, in which the air has been rarefied by flame, is immediately applied to it, when the blood usually flows into the cup. This operation was well known to the ancients, and is described by Hippocrates (B.C. 413) and Celsus (B.C. 90), who highly commend it. It was common in England about 1820, but is not much employed in the present day.

CURACOA, an island in the Caribbean Sea, settled by the Spaniards about 1527, was seized by Holland in 1634. In 1800, the French, having settled on part of this island, quarreled with the Dutch, who surrendered it to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802; taken from them by the British in 1807, and again restored in 1814.

CURATES were of early appointment as coadjutors

* The use of cuirasses and helmets, as well as the use of bows and arrows, which had been hardly known under the first race of the kings of France, became a military law under the second race. — (*Capit. of Charlem.*) Chivalry at this time began to be introduced; the knight, who was called *Miles*, held a rank in the army independently of his military rank. Reign of Louis V., year 961. — *Hume*.

in the Romish Church, and are mentioned in England in the 11th century. Among the acts passed for the relief of this laborious class of the clergy are the 19th Anne, 1713, and 86th, 83d, and 86th Geo. III., and especially the beneficent act 2 Will. IV., Oct., 1831. It appeared by Parliamentary reports on ecclesiastical revenues that there were in 1831, 5380 curates in England and Wales, whose stipends amounted to £249,695. The greatest number of curates in one diocese was Lincoln, 629, and the smallest that of St. Asaph, 45.

CURFEW BELL (from the French *couvre feu*) was introduced into England by Will. I., 1068. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening, all fires and candles were to be extinguished under a severe penalty. — *Rapin*. The curfew was abolished 1 Hen. I., 1100. A curfew bell was rung at West Ham so lately as Nov., 1869.

CURRENTS, from *Corinth*, whence probably the tree was first brought to England about 1533. The name is also given to a small kind of dried grape brought from the Levant and Zante. The duty on these currants (44s. 4d. per cwt. in 1834) has been reduced to 7s. The hawthorn currant (*Ribes Oxycanthoides*) came from Canada in 1705.

CURTATONE, near Mantua, N. Italy. Here the Austrians, under Radetzky, crossed the Mincio, May 28, 1848, and defeated the Italians after a severe conflict.

CUSTOM is a law, not written (*lex non scripta*), established by long usage and consent, and it is distinguished from *lex scripta*, or the written law. It is the rule of law when it is derived from 1189 downward. Sixty years' custom is binding in the civil law, and forty years' in ecclesiastical cases.

CUSTOM-HOUSE. An office established by law in maritime cities or sea-ports for the receipt and management of the customs and duties imposed on goods imported or exported.

CUSTOMS were collected upon merchandise in England, under Ethelred II., in 979. The king's claim to them by grant of Parliament was established 3 Edw. I., 1274. The customs were farmed to Sir Thomas Smith for annual sums varying from £14,000 to £50,000 in the reign of Elizabeth. — *Stow*. They were farmed by Charles II. for £390,000 in 1666. — *Davenant*. In 1671 commissioners were appointed. The customs were consolidated by Mr. Pitt in 1787. Between 1820 and 1830 so many reductions and consolidations were made in the customs department that above a quarter of a million was saved in salaries, though the work has enormously increased. — *Acts* consolidating the customs duties were passed in 1853, 1854, and 1860, whereby the number of articles in the tariff and the amount of the customs were greatly reduced. See *Revenue*. Custom-house officers and officers of excise were disqualified from voting for the election of members of Parliament in 1792. The custom dues collected in the first year of the United States government amounted to only the small sum of \$8,740,766. In 1866 the total of import duties amounted to \$179,046,651.

CUTLERY. See *Steel*.

CUTTING-OUT MACHINES. Wearing apparel was first cut out by machinery in England in the factory of Messrs. Hyams in 1858. The machine, invented by Mr. Frederick Osbourn, consists of a reciprocating vertical knife working through a slot in the table that supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth being pressed up to the edge of the knife by the attendant, the knife will sever it in the direction of the lines marked on the upper layer. This system of cutting out is now generally adopted in the slop-work trade, and, with the aid of the sewing-machine (*which see*), has tended greatly to improve the condition of the persons employed in the manufacture of wearing apparel for the home and foreign markets.

CYANOGEN, a colorless gas (composed of nitrogen and carbon), irritating to the nose and eyes, derived from Prussian blue, was discovered by Gay-Lussac in 1814.

CYCLE of the sun is the twenty-eight years before the days of the week return to the same days of the month. That of the moon is nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months, or nineteen solar years. The Cycle of Jupiter is sixty years, or sexagenary. The Paschal Cycle, or the time of keeping Easter, was first calculated for the period of 589 years by Victorinus, 463. — *Blair*. See *Metric Cycle*, *Calippic Period*.

CYCLONES, circular whirlwinds or hurricanes common in the East and West Indian and Chinese Seas,

varying from 200 to 500 miles in diameter. Many details respecting them will be found in Reid's "Law of Storms," first published in 1838. By the great cyclone of Oct. 5, 1864, immense damage was done on sea and land. About 100 ships are said to have been lost, and about 60,000 persons perished, and whole towns were nearly destroyed. See *Calcutta*. Captain Watson, of the "Clarence," observing the barometer falling, and foretelling the approach of the cyclone, saved his ship by steering out of its range.

CYCLOPÆDIA. See *Encyclopædia*.

CYCLOPEAN MASONRY, a term given to very ancient buildings in Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, probably the work of the Pelasgi, more than 1000 B.C.

CYMBAL, the oldest known musical instrument, was made of brass, like a kettle-drum. Xenophon mentions the cymbal as invented by Cybele, who, we are told, used it in her feasts, about 1550 B.C.

CYMRI or *Κυμρι* (hence Cambria), the name of the ancient Britons who belonged to the great Celtic family, which came from Asia and occupied a large part of Europe about 1600 B.C. About A.D. 640 Dynwal Moelmud reigned "King of the Cymry." See *Wales*.

CYNICS, a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes (about 396 B.C., *Diog. Laert., Clinton*), who professed to condemn all worldly things, even all sciences, except morality; were very free in reprehending vice; lived in public, and practiced great obscenities without blushing. Diogenes was one (died 323 B.C.).

CYNOSCEPHALÆ (*dogs' heads*, so named from the shape of the heights), in Thessaly, where Pelopidas and the Thebans defeated Alexander, tyrant of Phœræ, and the Thessalians, 344 B.C. (Pelopidas being slain); and where the Consul Flamininus totally defeated Philip V. of Macedon, 197 B.C., and ended the war.

CYPRESS, *Cupressus Semperviridis*, a tree originally found in the Isle of Cyprus. The Athenians buried their heroes in coffins made of this wood, of which many of the Egyptian mummy-chests were also fabricated. The ancients planted it in cemeteries. The cypress was brought to England about 1441. The deciduous cypress, or *Cupressus disticha*, is indigenous

in North America, and was brought to England before the year 1640.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, was divided among several petty kings till the time of Cyrus of Persia, who subdued them. It was taken by the Greeks 477 B.C., and ranked among the proconsular provinces in the reign of Augustus. Conquered by the Saracens A.D. 648, but recovered by the Greeks in 967. Cyprus was reduced by Richard I. of England in 1191. He gave it to Guy de Lusignan, who became king in 1192, and whose descendants reigned till the last, Catharine de Comano, sold it to the Venetians, 1489, from whom it was taken by the Turks, 1571. They still retain it.

CYR, Sr., near Versailles, where a conventual college for ladies was founded by Madame De Maintenon in 1686. It is now a military college.

CYRENAIC SECT, founded by Aristippus the Elder, 365 B.C. They maintained the doctrine that the supreme good of man in this life is pleasure, particularly that of the senses; and said that even virtue ought to be commended only because it gave pleasure.

CYRENE (N.W. Africa), a Greek colony, founded by Battus about 630 B.C. Aristæus, who was chief of the colonists here, gave the city his mother's name. It was also called Pentapolis on account of its five towns, namely, Cyrene, Ptolemais, Berenice, Apollonia, and Arsinoë. It was conquered by Ptolemy Soter I., who placed many Jews here (286 B.C.). Cyrene was left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97 B.C. It is now a desert. Some Cyrenaic sculptures were placed in the British Museum in July, 1861.

CYZICUS (Asia Minor). In the Peloponnesian War, the Lacedæmonian fleet, under the command of Mindarus, assisted by Pharnabazus, the Persian, was encountered by the Athenians under Alcibiades, and defeated with great slaughter, near Cyzicus. Mindarus was slain 410 B.C., *Plutarch*; 408 B.C., *Longlet*.

CZAR. Ivan Basiliowitz, having severely defeated the Tartars, took the title of Tzar or Czar about 1482. The eldest son is called Czarowitz, and the empress Czarina.

D.

DACIA, a Roman province, part of Hungary, and the adjoining provinces, after many contests finally subdued by Trajan, 106, when Decebalus, the Dacian leader, was killed. Dacia was abandoned to the Goths by Aurelian in 270; subdued by the Huns, 376; by Scythians, 566; by Charlemagne, and by the Magyars, in the 9th century.

DAGHISTAN (S.W. Asia) was conquered by the Czar Peter, 1723; restored to Persia, 1785; but reannexed to Russia by Alexander I., 1813.

DAGUERRETYPE PROCESS, invented by Daguerre, 1838. See *Photography*.

DAHLIA. This beautiful flower was brought from Mexico, of which it is a native, in the present century. It was first cultivated by the Swedish botanist, Professor Dahl, and soon became a favorite in England. In 1815, about two months after the battle of Waterloo, it was introduced into France, and the celebrated florist André Thoulme suggested various practical improvements in its management. The botanist Georgi shortly before introduced it at St. Petersburg; hence the dahlia is known in Germany as the *Georgina*.

DAHOMÉY, a negro kingdom, West Africa, became known to Europeans early in the last century, when Trudo Audati or Gnadior Trudo, a man of energy and talent, was king. He died in 1732, and was succeeded by a series of cruel tyrants, a large part of whose revenue was derived from the slave-trade. Abbeokuta, which was a robber's cave in 1825, is now a strong-walled populous town, inhabited by free blacks, and is consequently opposed by the King of Dahomey. His army has been severely defeated in its attacks on this place, and in one on March 16, 1864, a great number of his Amazons were slain. During the last few years this kingdom has been visited by Captain Burton and other travelers, who have described the sanguinary customs of the royal court.

DAHRA (Algeria). On June 18, 1845, above 500 Kabyles at war with the French were suffocated in a

cave by smoke, the fire having been kindled by order of General Pélissier, afterward Duke of Malakoff. They had fired on the messenger bearing an offer of a truce. The massacre was condemned by Marshal Soult, the minister of war, but justified by Marshal Bugeaud.

DAKOTA was organized as a territory of the United States on March 3, 1861.

DALECARLIANS (Sweden) revolted against Christian of Denmark, 1621, and placed Gustavus Vasa on the throne of Sweden.

DALMATIA, an Austrian province, N.E. of the Adriatic Sea, was finally conquered by the Romans, 84 B.C. The Emperor Diocletian erected his palace at Spalatro, and retired there, A.D. 305. Dalmatia was held in turns by the Goths, Hungarians, and Turks, till its cession to Venice in 1699. By the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797 it was given to Austria. In 1805 it was incorporated into the kingdom of Italy, and gave the title of duke to Marshal Soult, but in 1814 it reverted to Austria.

DALTONISM. See *Color*, note.

DAMASCUS (Syria), a city in the time of Abraham, 1918 B.C. (*Gen. xiv.*), consequently one of the most ancient in the world, now the capital of a Turkish pachalic.

Taken by David (1040 B.C.), but retaken shortly after, and made the capital of Syria under Benhadad and his successors B.C. 951
Taken by Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria 740
From the Assyrians it passed to the Persians, and from them to the Greeks, under Alexander; and afterward to the Romans, about 70
Paul, converted, preaches here (*Acts ix.*) A.D. 52
Taken by the Saracens, 633; by the Turks in 1075; destroyed by Tamerlane 1490
Taken by Ibrahim Pacha in 1532
The disappearance of a Greek priest, named Father Tommaso, from here, Feb. 1, 1840, led to

the torture of a number of Jews, suspected of his murder, and to a cruel persecution of that people, which caused remonstrances from many states of Europe.

Damascus was restored to Turkey1841

In consequence of a dispute between the Druses and Maronites, the Mohammedans massacred above 8000 Christians and destroyed the houses, rendering vast numbers of persons homeless and destitute; a large number were rescued by Abd-el-Kader, who held the citadel.

July 9, 10, 11, 1860

Summary justice executed for these crimes by Fuad Pacha: 160 persons of all classes executed, including the Turkish governor; and 11,000 persons made soldiers by conscription, Aug., Sept., "

DAMASK LINENS AND SILKS, first manufactured at Damascus, have been beautifully imitated by the Dutch and Flemish. The manufacture was brought to England by artisans who fled from the persecutions of the Duke of Alva, 1571-3. The Damask Rose was brought to England from the south of Europe by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., about 1540.

DAMIENS'S ATTEMPT. Louis XV. of France was stabbed with a knife in the right side by Damien, a native of Arras, Jan. 5, 1757. The culprit endured the most excruciating tortures, and was then broken on the wheel, March 28.

DAMIETTA (Lower Egypt) was built about 1250. Here, it is said, was first manufactured the cloth termed *dimiti*.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS (or Phintias), Pythagorean philosophers. When Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, about 857 B.C., he obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, on the promise of returning at the appointed time of execution, and Pythias became surety for the performance of his engagement. When the fatal hour approached, Damon did not appear, and Pythias surrendered himself, and was led away to execution; but at this critical moment Damon returned to redeem his pledge. Dionysius was so struck with their fidelity that he remitted the sentence, and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship.

DANAI: an ancient name of the Greeks, derived from Danaus, king of Argos, 1474 B.C.

DANCE OF DEATH. The triumph of death over all ranks of men was a favorite subject with the artists of the Middle Ages, and appears in rude carvings and pictures in various countries. The *Chorea Macabæorum*, or *Dance Macabre*, was the first printed representation, published by Guyot Marchand, a bookseller of Paris, in 1485. Holbein's celebrated *Dance of Death* (concerning the authorship of which there has been much controversy) was printed at Lyons in 1538, and at Basil, 1594. Since then many editions have appeared; one with an introduction and notes was published by Mr. Russell Smith in 1849.—The term *Dance of Death* was also applied to the frenzied movements of the Flagellants, who had sometimes skeletons depicted on their clothing, about the end of the 14th century.*

DANCING to the measure of time was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B.C.—*Eusebius*. The Greeks were the first who united the dances to their tragedies and comedies. Pantomimic dances were first introduced on the Roman stage, 22 B.C.—*Usher*. Dancing by cinque paces was introduced into England from Italy, A.D. 1641. In modern times the French were the first who introduced *ballets analogues* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contre-danse*) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known.—*Spelman*. The waltz and quadrille were introduced into England about 1813. Dancing was the principal amusement of the North American Indians. They had religious, martial, and social dances. See *Morice Dance*.

DANE-GELD, or **DANEGELT**, a tribute paid to the Danes to stop their ravages in Great Britain: first raised by Ethelred II. in 991, and again in 1008; and levied after the expulsion of the Danes to pay fleets for clearing the seas of them. The tax was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1061; revived by William the Conqueror, 1063; and formed part of the revenue of the crown, until abolished by Stephen, 1186. Every hide of land, &c., as much as one plow could plow, or, as *Bede* says, maintain a family, was taxed

* The *Dancing Mania*, accompanied by aberration of mind and distortions of the body, was very prevalent in Germany in 1374, and in the 16th century in Italy, where it was termed *Tarantism*, and erroneously supposed to be caused by the bite of the Tarantula spider. The music and songs employed for its cure are still preserved.

at first 1s., afterward as much as 7s. Camden says that once £24,360 was raised.

DANES. See *Denmark*. During their attacks upon Britain and Ireland they made a descent on France, where, in 895, under Rollo, they received presents under the walls of Paris. They returned and ravaged the French territories as far as Ostend in 896. They attacked Italy in 908. Austria was granted by the King of France to Rollo and his Normans (North-men), hence Normandy, in 911. The invasions of England and Ireland were as follows:

First hostile appearance of the Danes.....	783
They land near Purbeck, Dorset.....	787
Descent in Northumberland; destroy the church at Lindisfarne; are repelled, and perish by shipwreck.....	794
They invade Scotland and Ireland.....	795, 796
They enter Dublin with a fleet of 60 sail, and possess themselves of Dublin, Fingal, and other places.....	798
They take the Isle of Sheppey.....	839
Defeated at Hengeston, in Cornwall, by Egbert.....	835
They land in Kent from 850 vessels, and take York.....	867
They defeat the Saxons at Merton.....	871
They take Wareham and Exeter.....	870
They take Chippenham; but 120 of their ships are wrecked.....	877
Defeated: Guthrum, their leader, becomes Christian, and many settle in England.....	878
Alfred enters into a treaty with them.....	882
Their fleet totally destroyed by Alfred at Apple-dore.....	894
Defeated near Isle of Wight.....	897
They invade and waste Wales.....	900
Defeated by Edward the Elder.....	922
They defeat the people of Leinster, whose king is killed.....	956
Ravage Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset.....	983
And ravage Essex and Suffolk.....	990
Said to assume the title <i>lord dane</i> about.....	991
Their fleet defeated after a breach of treaty, purchased by money.....	993
They land in Essex, and in the west, and are paid a sum of money (£16,000) to quit the kingdom.....	994
A general massacre of the Danes, by order of Ethelred II.....	Nov. 18, 1002
Swein revenges the death of his countrymen, and receives £36,000 (which he afterward demands as an annual tribute) to depart.....	1003
Their fleet anchors at Isle of Wight.....	1006
They make fresh inroads, and defeat the Saxons in Suffolk.....	1010
They sack Canterbury, imprison the archbishop, and kill the inhabitants.....	1011
They receive £48,000 as tribute, and murder Alphege, archbishop of Canterbury.....	1012
Vanquished at Clontarf, Ireland (see <i>Clontarf</i>).....	1014
Their conquest of England completed; Canute king.....	1017
They settle in Scotland.....	1020
They land again at Sandwich, carrying off much plunder to Flanders.....	1047
They burn York, and kill 8000 Normans.....	1069
Once more invade England to aid a conspiracy, but compelled to depart.....	1074

DANNEWERKE, or **DANNAWERKE**, a series of earthworks, considered almost impregnable, stretching across the long, narrow peninsula of Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland, said to have been constructed during the "stone age," long before the art of metal-working. It was rebuilt in 937 by Thyra, queen of Gormo the Old, for which she was named "Dannabod," the Pride of the Danes. It was repaired by Olaf Trygvesson between 995 and 1000. The retreat of the Danes from it, Feb. 5, 1864, occasioned much dissatisfaction in Copenhagen.

DANTE'S DIVINA COMMEDIA was first printed in 1479. He was born May 14, 1265, and died at Ravenna, Sept. 14, 1321. A festival in his honor, at Florence, was opened by the king, May 14, 1865, when a large statue of Dante by Pazzi of Ravenna was uncovered.

DANTZIC (N. Germany), a commercial city in 997; but, according to other authorities, built by Waldemar I. in 1165. Poland obtained the sovereignty of it in 1454. It was seized by the King of Prussia, and annexed in 1793. It surrendered to the French, May, 1807; and by the treaty of Tilsit was restored to independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony. Dantzic was besieged by the Allies in 1813, and surrendered to them, Jan. 1, 1814. By the treaty of Paris it again reverted to the King of Prussia. By an inun-

dation here, owing to the Vistula breaking through its dikes, 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and a vast number of lives lost, April 9, 1829.

DANUBE (German, *Donau*; anciently *Ister*, in its lower part). Except the *Wolga*, the largest river in Europe, rising in the Black Forest and falling into the Black Sea. Its navigation has been considered an object of great importance, from the time of Trajan to the present time. Part of Trajan's bridge at Gladova still remains. It was destroyed by Adrian to prevent the barbarians entering Dacia. Steam navigation was projected on this river by Count Szechenyi in 1830, and in that year the first steam-boat was launched at Vienna, and the Austrian company was formed shortly after. The Bavarian company was formed in 1838. Charlemagne, in the 8th century, contemplated uniting the Danube and Rhine by a canal. At the peace of 1856 the free navigation of the Danube was secured.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES; *WALLACHIA* and *MOLDAVIA*; capitals, Bucharest and Jassy. United, as *ROMANIA*, under the government of Prince Alexander Couda in 1859. Population of the two in 1860, 4,200,000. These provinces formed part of the ancient Dacia, which was conquered by Trajan about 106, and abandoned by Aurelian about 270. For some time after they were alternately in the possession of the barbarians and the Greek emperors, and afterward of the Hungarians. In the 18th century they were subdued by the Turks, but permitted to retain their religious customs, etc.

Part of Moldavia ceded to Russia.....1812
The provinces having participated in the Greek insurrection in 1821, were severely treated by the Turks; but by the treaty of Adrianople were placed under the protection of Russia.....1829
The Porte appointed as hospodars Prince Stirbey for Wallachia, and Prince Ghika for Moldavia,

June, 1819
They retire from their governments when the Russians enter Moldavia (see *Russo-Turkish War*).

The Russians quit the provinces and the Austrians enter.....July 3, 1858

The Austrians retire.....Sept., 1854

The government of the principalities finally settled at the Paris conference (there were to be two hospodars, elected by elective assemblies, and the suzerainty of Turkey was to be preserved).

Aug. 19, 1858

Alexander Couda was elected hospodar of Moldavia, Jan. 17; of Wallachia.....Feb. 5, 1859

The election acknowledged by the allies as an exceptional case.....Sept. 6, "

The definitive union of the provinces (under the name of Roumania) acknowledged by the Porte, Dec., 1861

M. Catargi, the president of the council of ministers, assassinated as he was leaving the Chamber of Deputies.....June 20, 1862

The united chambers of the two principalities meet at Bucharest.....Feb. 5, "

Coup d'état of Prince Couda against the aristocrats: a plebiscite for a new Constitution, May 2, which is adopted.....May 23, 1864

A law passed enabling the peasants to hold land, Ang., "

Ang., "

DARDANELLES, *THE*, are two castles (Sestos, in Romania, and Abydos, in Natolia), commanding the entrance of the Strait of Gallipoli, built by the Sultan Mohammed IV. in 1659, and named Dardanelles from the contiguous town Dardanus.—The passage of the Dardanelles was achieved by the British squadron under Sir John Duckworth, Feb. 19, 1807; but the admiral was obliged to repossess them, which he did with great loss, March 2 following, the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling down stones of many tons' weight upon the British ships. The allied English and French fleets passed the Dardanelles at the sultan's request, October, 1853. See *Hellepont*.

DARIC, a Persian gold coin issued by Darius (hence its name) about 538 B.C. About 556 cents.—*Knowles*. It weighed two grains more than the English guinea.—*Dr. Bernard*.

DARIEN, *ISTHMUS OF*, Central America, discovered by Columbus, 1494. About 1694, William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, published his plan for colonizing Darien. In consequence, a company was formed in 1695, and three ill-fated expeditions sailed there in 1698 and 1699 from Scotland, where 2400,000 had been raised. The first consisted of 1200 young men of all classes, besides women and children.

The enterprise not having been recognized by the English government, the settlements were threatened by the Spaniards, to whom they were finally surrendered, March 30, 1700.

DARK AGES, a term applied to the period of time called the *Middle Ages*; according to Hallam, comprising about 1000 years—from the invasion of France by Clovis, 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII., 1495. During this time learning was at a low ebb.

DARTFORD (Kent). Here commenced the insurrection of Wat Tyler, 1381. A convent of nuns, of the order of St. Augustine, endowed here by Edward III., 1355, was converted by Henry VIII. into a royal palace. The first paper-mill in England was erected at Dartford by Sir John Spielman, a German, in 1590.—*Slow*.

DARTMOOR, *PRISON OF*. On the breaking out of hostilities between England and the United States in 1812, 2500 impressed sailors, claiming to be American citizens, refusing to serve in the British navy, were detained in Dartmoor Prison, in Dartmoor, Devonshire, England, where most of them were kept until the end of the war. Accounts of the harshness of their treatment reached the United States, and created a great deal of feeling. This was especially the case when the guard fired upon the prisoners. Explanations have shown that the occurrence was the result of a mistake.

DARTMOUTH (Devon). Burnt by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. In a third attempt (1404), the invaders were defeated by the inhabitants, assisted by the valor of the women. The French commander, Du Chastel, three lords, and thirty-two knights were made prisoners. In the war of the Parliament, Dartmouth was taken after a siege of four weeks by Prince Maurice, who garrisoned the place for the king (1643); but it was retaken by General Fairfax by storm in 1644.

DATES were affixed to grants and assignments 13 Edw. I., 1290. Before this time it was usual at least to pass lands without dating the deed of conveyance.—*Levis*. Numerous instruments of assignment enrolled among our early records establish this fact. The date is determined by the names of the parties, particularly that of the grantor: the possession of land was proof of the title to it.—*Hardie*. A useful glossary of the dates given in old charters and chronicles will be found in Nicolas's "Chronology of History."

DAUPHIN. It is an error to suppose that, by the treaty of 1243, which gave the full sovereignty of Dauphiny to the kings of France, it was stipulated that the eldest son of the king should bear the title of dauphin. So far from it, the first dauphin named in that treaty was Philip, second son of Philip of Valois.—*Hénault*. The late Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis-Philippe, was not called the dauphin.

DAVID'S, SR. (S.W. Wales), the ancient Menapia, now a poor decayed place, but once the metropolitan see of Wales, and archiepiscopal. When Christianity was planted in Britain, there were three archbishops' seats appointed, viz., London, York, and Caereion upon Usk, in Monmouthshire. That at Caereion, being too near the dominions of the Saxons, was removed to Menew, and called St. David's, in honor of the archbishop who removed it, 519. St. Sampson was the last archbishop of the Welsh; for he, withdrawing himself on account of a pestilence to Dole, in Brittany, carried the pall with him; but his successors preserved the archiepiscopal power, although they lost the name. In the reign of Henry I. these prelates were forced to submit to the see of Canterbury.—*Beaumont*. Present income £4500.

DAVID'S DAY, SR., March 1, is annually commemorated by the Welsh in honor of St. David. Tradition states that on St. David's birthday, 540, a great victory was obtained by the Welsh over their Saxon invaders; that the Welsh soldiers were distinguished by order of St. David by a leek in their cap.

DAVIS'S STRAIT (N. America), discovered by the English navigator, John Davis, on his voyage to find a N.W. passage, between 1585 and 1587. He made two more voyages for the same purpose, and afterward performed five voyages to the East Indies. In the last he was killed by Japanese pirates in the Indian Seas, on the coast of Malacca, December 27, 1605.

DAVY LAMP. See *Safety Lamp*.

DAY. Day began at sunrise among most of the Northern nations, and at sunset among the Athenians and Jews. Among the Romans, day commenced at midnight, as it now does among us. The Italians in

many places, at the present time, reckon the day from sunset to sunset, making their clocks strike twenty-four hours round, instead of dividing the day, as is done in all other countries, into equal portions of twelve hours. This mode is but partially used in the larger towns of Italy, most public clocks in Florence, Rome, and Milan being set to the hour designated on French or English clocks. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. Our civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, is divided into twenty-four hours (instead of two parts of twelve hours), and is the mode of reckoning used in the Nautical Almanac. At Rome, day and night were first divided in time by means of water-clocks, the invention of Scipio Nasica, 158 B.C.

DEACONS (literally *servants*), an order of the Christian priesthood, which took its rise from the institution of seven deacons by the apostles, which number was retained a long period in many churches, about 58. (*Acts vi.*) The original deacons were Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas. The qualifications of a deacon are mentioned by St. Paul (65), 1st Tim. iii., 8-14.

DEACONESSES, or ministering widows, are mentioned in early Christian history. Their qualifications are given in 1 Tim. v., 9, 10 (65). Their duties were to visit the poor and sick, assist at the agapes or love feasts, admonish the young women, etc. The office was discontinued in the Western Church in the 5th and 6th centuries, and in the Greek Church about the 19th, but has been recently revived in Germany.

DEAD, PRAYERS FOR, began about 190. — *Eusebius*. See *Prayer*.

DEAD WEIGHT LOAN acquired its name from its locking up the capital of the Bank of England, which in 1828 advanced £11,000,000 to the government (to construct new ordnance, etc.). The latter engaged to give an annuity of £586,740 for 44 years, which ceased in 1867.

DEAF AND DUMB. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb was made by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain, about 1570. Bonnet, also a monk, published a system at Madrid in 1620. Dr. Wallis published a work in England on the subject in 1650. The first regular academy for the deaf and dumb in Britain was opened in Edinburgh in 1773. In modern times the Abbé de l'Épée (1712-39), and his friend and pupil the Abbé Sicard, of Paris (1742-1822); the Rev. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Baker, of London; Mr. Braidwood, of Edinburgh; and Surgeon Orpen, of Dublin, have labored with much success in promoting the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The asylum for deaf and dumb children was opened in London through the exertions of Mr. Townsend in 1792; one in Edinburgh by Mr. J. Braidwood in 1810; and one in Birmingham by Mr. T. Braidwood in 1815. The asylum at Claremont, Dublin, was opened in 1816. In 1851, there were in Great Britain 12,563 deaf and dumb out of a population of 90,959,477. The number of deaf and dumb in the United States in 1860 was 12,821. There are very successful asylums for them in many of the Northern States, the one in Hartford, Connecticut, being the largest.

DEATH, PUNISHMENT OF. The ancients inflicted death by crucifixion, and even women suffered on the cross. Mithridates, a Persian soldier, who boasted that he had killed Cyrus the Younger at the battle of Cunaxa, was, by order of Artaxerxes Mnemon, eighteen days in a state of torture exposed to the action of the sun. Drowning in a quagmire was a punishment among the Britons about 450 B.C. — *Stow*. Maurice, the son of a nobleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered for piracy, the first execution in that manner in England, 25 Hen. III., 1341. The punishment of death in England was abolished in a great number of cases by Sir R. Peel's acts, 4 to 10 Geo. IV., 1824-9; and by the criminal law consolidation acts of 1861, was confined to treason and willful murder. See *Ravallac, Boiling, Burning, Hanging, Forger, and Execution*. A Parliamentary commission respecting capital punishment was appointed early in 1864. Capital punishment was restricted in Italy in April, 1865. In the United States the only crimes punishable with death are murder and arson.

The commission on capital punishment issued their report (recommending that penal servitude be substituted for death in some cases where murder was unpremeditated, and that executions should not be public), Dec., 1865.

DEATHS, REGISTERS OF. See *Bills of Mortality and Registers*.

DEBT. See *National Debt, Bankrupts, and Insolvents*. Debtors have been subjected to imprisonment in almost all countries and times; and until the passing of the later bankrupt laws and insolvent acts, the prisons of Great Britain were crowded with debtors to an extent that is now scarcely credible. It appears by Parliamentary returns that in the eighteen months subsequent to the panic of Dec., 1825, as many as 101,000 writs for debts were issued from the courts in England. In the year ending 5th Jan., 1830, there were 7114 persons sent to the several prisons of London; and on that day, 1547 of the number were yet confined. On the 1st of Jan., 1840, the number of prisoners for debt in England and Wales was 1739; in Ireland the number was under 1000; and in Scotland under 100. The operation of statutes of relief, and other causes, considerably reduced the number of imprisoned debtors. When the English Bankruptcy Act (abolishing imprisonment for debt except when fraudulently contracted) came into operation, in Nov., 1861, a number of debtors who had been confined were released. * Arrest of Absconding Debtors' Bill, 14 & 15 Vict., c. 53, 1852.

DEBUSCOPE, an instrument of French origin, somewhat similar to the kaleidoscope, said to be useful for devising patterns for calico-printers, etc., made its appearance in 1860.

DECAMERONE (10 days). See *Boccaccio*.

DECEMBER (from *decem*, ten), the tenth month of the year of Romulus, commencing in March. In 713 B.C. Numa introduced January and February before March, and thenceforward December became the twelfth of the year. In the reign of Commodus, A.D. 181-192, December was called, by the way of flattery, Amazonius, in honor of a courtesan whom that prince had loved, and had painted like an Amazon. The English commenced their year on the 25th of December until the reign of William the Conqueror. See *Year*.

DECEMVIRI, or Ten Men, who were appointed to draw up a code of laws, and to whom for a time the whole government of Rome was committed, 461 B.C. The laws they drew up were approved by the senate and general assembly of the people, written on ten metallic tables, and set up in the place where the people met (*comitium*), 450 B.C. The Decemviri at first ruled well, but the tyranny of Appius Claudius toward Virginia occasioning an insurrection, they were forced to resign, and consuls were again appointed, 449 B.C.

DECENNALIA, festivals instituted by Augustus, 17 B.C., celebrated by the Roman emperors every tenth year of their reign, with sacrifices, games, and largesses. — *Livy*. And celebrated by Antoninus Pius, A.D. 148. They do not appear to have been continued after the reigns of the Cæsars.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF COINAGE, WEIGHTS, etc. In 1793, Gouverneur Morris, the able assistant fiscal agent of the Continental Congress (United States) reported a decimal currency system, in which he attempted to harmonize the moneys of all the states. He ascertained that the one thousand four hundred and fortieth part of a Spanish dollar was a common divisor for the various currencies. Starting with this fraction as a unit, he proposed the following table of moneys:

Ten units to be equal to one penny.

Ten pence to one bill.

Ten bills one dollar (about 75 cents of our present currency).

Ten dollars one crown.

In 1784, Mr. Jefferson, as chairman of a committee of Congress, proposed to strike four coins upon the basis of the Spanish dollar, as follows:

A golden piece of the value of ten dollars.

A dollar in silver.

A tenth of a dollar in silver.

A hundredth of a dollar in copper.

The Congress adopted his proposition, and this is the origin of the *cent, dime, dollar*, and *eagle* of the United States currency.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, UNITED STATES. On the 2d of July, 1776, the American Congress resolved "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; and that all political connection between us and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." On the 4th, a declaration, setting forth the causes which impelled the colonies to a separation, was adopted, signed by John Hancock, the president of Congress, and sent forth to the world. At the beginning of August (it having been engrossed on parchment) it was

* Imprisonment for debt still continues in England. In 1863 nearly 16,000 persons were imprisoned by order of the county courts: average time, 15 days; amount of debt, £3 10s.

signed by all the members of Congress then present, and subsequently by two others, making the whole number of signers 56. That parchment is preserved at Washington City.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. See *Rights*.

DECORATIVE ART. The true principles of decoration enunciated by A. W. Pugin, in his "Designs," published in 1835, have since been greatly advanced by Owen Jones, Redgrave, and others. Owen Jones's elaborate "Grammar of Ornament" was published in 1856. A Decorative Art Society, founded in 1844, existed for a short time only.

DECRETALS. The decretals formed the second part of the Canon Law, or collection of the pope's edicts and decrees and the decrees of councils. The first of these acknowledged to be genuine is a letter of Siricius to Himerius, the Bishop of Spain, written in the first year of his pontificate, 385.—*Legend*. Certain false decretals were used by Gregory IV. in 837. The decretals of Gratian, a Benedictine (a collection of canons), were compiled in 1150.—*Annals*. Five books were collected by Gregory IX., 1227; a sixth by Boniface VIII. in 1297; the Clementines by Clement V. in 1318; employed by John XXII. in 1317; the Extravagantes range from 1422 to 1433.

DEDICATION of the Jewish Tabernacle took place 1490 B.C.; of the Temple, 1004 B.C.; of the second Temple, 515 B.C. The Christians under Constantine built new churches and dedicated them with great solemnity in A.D. 331 *et seq.* The dedication of Books (by authors to solicit patronage or testify respect) began in the time of Mæcenas, 17 B.C. He was the friend and counselor of Augustus Cæsar, and a patron of genius and learning; hence it is customary to style any nobleman imitating his example a *Mæcenas*.

DEED, a written contract or agreement. The formula, "I deliver this as my act and deed," occurs in a charter of 983.—*Foebrooks*. Deeds in England were formerly written in the Latin and French languages: the earliest known instance of the English tongue having been used is the Indenture between the Abbot of Whilby and Robert Bustard, dated at York in 1343.

DEFAMATION. The jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts on this subject was abolished by 18 & 19 Vict., c. 41 (1855).

DEFENSE OF THE REALM ACT was passed in Aug., 1860, in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe, aggravated by the doubtful policy of the Emperor Napoleon. See *Fortification*.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH (*Fidel Defensor*), a title of the British sovereign, conferred by Leo X. on Henry VIII. of England, for his tract on behalf of the Church of Rome, then accounted *Domestium fidei Catholicæ*, against Luther, in Oct. 11, 1521.

DEGREES. Eratosthenes attempted to determine the length of a geographical degree about 250 B.C.—*Strabo*. See *Latitude and Longitude*. *Collegiate degrees* are coeval with universities. Those in medicine are traced up to A.D. 1394; in music to 1463. In Oct., 1803, women were permitted to compete for degrees.

DEISM or THEISM (Greek, *theos*, Latin, *deus*, God), the belief in a God. About the middle of the 16th century some gentlemen of France and Italy termed themselves *Deists*, to disguise their opposition to Christianity by a more honorable appellation than that of *Atheism* (which see). Deists reject revelation, and profess to go by the light of nature, believing that there is a God, a providence, vice, and virtue, and an after-state of punishments and rewards: they are sometimes called *Free-thinkers*. The most distinguished Deists were Herbert, baron of Chesham, in 1624; Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, Lord Bolingbroke, Gibbon, Hume, Holcroft, Paine, and Godwin.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of North America, named after Lord de la Warre, governor of Virginia, who entered the bay 1610. It was settled by Swedes, sent there by Gustavus in 1627.

DELFT (S. Holland), a town founded by Godfrey le Bossu about 1074; famous for the earthen-ware known by its name: first manufactured here about 1310. The sale of Dutch delft greatly declined after the introduction of potteries into Germany and England. Delft was an important place during the struggle against Spain. The renowned Grotnus was born here, April 10, 1638; and here the great William, prince of Orange, was assassinated, July 10, 1684, by Gerard. Delft-Haven, the port of Delft, is celebrated in our American history as the place whence the Pilgrim fathers sailed on July 22, 1630.

DELHI, the once great capital of the Mogul Empire, and chief seat of the Mohammedan power in India: it was taken by Timour in 1398. It is now in decay, but contained a million of inhabitants in 1700. In 1739, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindostan, he entered Delhi: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword, and plunder to the amount of £22,000,000 sterling is said to have been collected. The same calamities were endured in 1761 on the invasion of Abdulla, king of Candahar. In 1803, the Mahrattas, aided by the French, took Delhi, but were afterward defeated by General Lake, and the aged Shah Alum, emperor of Hindostan, was restored to his throne with a pension. See *India*, 1803. On May 10, 1857, a mutiny arose in the Sepoy regiments at Meerut. It was soon checked; but the fugitives fled to Delhi, and, combined with other troops there, seized on the city; proclaimed a descendant of the Mogul as king, and committed the most frightful atrocities. The rebels were anxious to possess the chief magazine, but after a gallant defense it was exploded by order of Lieutenant Willoughby, who died of his wounds shortly after. The other heroes in this exploit were Lieutenants Forrest and Rayner, and the gunners Buckley and Scully. Delhi was shortly after besieged by the British, but was not taken till Sept. 20 following. The final struggle began on the 16th, Brigadier (since Sir Archdale) Wilson being the commander. Much heroism was shown; the gallant deaths of Salkeld and Home at the explosion of the Cashmere gate created much enthusiasm. The old king and his sons were captured soon after: the latter were shot, and the former, after a trial, was sent for life to Rangoon. See *India*, 1857.

"**DELICATE INVESTIGATION**," THE, into the conduct of the Princess of Wales (afterward Queen of England, as consort of George IV.), was commenced by a committee of the Privy Council, under a warrant of inquiry, dated May 29, 1806. The members were Lord Grenville, Lord Erskine, Earl Spencer, and Lord Ellenborough. The inquiry, of which the Countess of Jersey, Sir J. and Lady Douglas, and other persons of rank were the promoters, and in which they conspicuously figured, led to the publication called "The Book;" afterward suppressed. The charges against the princess were disproved in 1807, and again in 1818; but, not being permitted to appear at court, she went on the Continent in 1814.

DELIUM, Boeotia, N. Greece, the site of a celebrated temple of Apollo. Here, in a conflict between the Athenians and the Boeotians, in which the former were defeated, Socrates, the philosopher, is said to have saved the life of his pupil Xenophon, 424 B.C.

DELLA CRUSCA ACADEMY of Florence merged into the Florentine in 1692.—The DELLA CRUSCA SONNET, a term applied to some English persons residing at Florence, who wrote and printed a quantity of inferior sentimental poetry and prose in 1786. They came to England, where their works were popular for a short time, but were severely satirized by Gifford in his "Baviad and Mævriad" (1794-5).

DELOS, a Greek Isle in the Ægean Sea. Here the Greeks, during the Persian War, 477 B.C., established their common treasury, which was removed to Athens, 461.

DELPHI (N. Greece), celebrated for its enigmatical oracles delivered by the Pythia, in the temple of Apollo, which was built, some say, by the Council of the Amphictyons, 1268 B.C. The priestess delivered the answer of the god to such as came to consult the oracle, and was supposed to be suddenly inspired. The temple was burnt by the Pisistratides, 548 B.C. A new temple was raised by the Alcmeonidae. The Persians (480 B.C.) and the Gauls (279 B.C.) were deterred from plundering the temple by awful portents. It was, however, robbed and seized by the Phocians, 357 B.C., which led to the Sacred War, and Nero carried from it 600 costly statues, A.D. 67. The Pythian games were first celebrated 686 B.C. The oracle was consulted by Julian, but silenced by Theodosius.

DELPHIN CLASSICS, a collection of thirty-nine of the Latin authors in sixty volumes, made for the use of the dauphin (*in usum Delphini*), son of Louis XIV., and published in 1674-91. Ausonius was added in 1780. The Duc de Montausier, the young prince's governor, proposed the plan to Huet, bishop of Avranches, the dauphin's preceptor; and he, with other learned persons, including Madame Dacier,* edited all

* This beautiful and gifted woman translated *Callimachus* at the age of 22, and also *Anacron, Sappho, Plautus, Terence, and Homer*. She died in 1700.

Holstein placing the rights of the country under the protection of the Germanic Confederation, Jan. 10, 1861

The integrity of the Danish monarchy and the independence of Schleswig and its old union with Holstein guaranteed by treaty..... Feb. 18, 1862

Austrians evacuate Holstein, etc..... March 2, "

Treaty of European powers settling the succession of the Danish crown..... May 8, "

[The line of Augustenburg is put aside; the succession in the line of Sonderburg-Glücksburg settled, and the integrity of the Danish kingdom guaranteed.]

The king promulgates a new Constitution, July 29, 1864; adopted..... Oct. 1, 1865

The Sound dues abolished for a compensation (see *Sound*)..... March 14, 1867

Fortification of Copenhagen decreed..... March 27, 1868

Discussion between the government and the duchies..... Oct. 1867-1868

New ministry appointed Dec. 3, 1869; resigns, Feb. 9; Bishop Monrad forms a ministry, Feb. 24, 1860

The assembly of Schleswig complain that the promise of equality of national rights in 1862 has not been kept, Feb. 11; protest against the annexation to Denmark..... March 1, "

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies receive a petition from Schleswig, and declare that they will aid the duchies, May 4; at which the Danish government protests..... May 16, "

Correspondence ensues between the Prussian, Danish, and British governments; the Danish government declare for war if the forces of the Germanic Confederation enter the duchies, Jan. 1, 1861

Energetic warlike preparations in Denmark, Feb. 1, Decimal coinage adopted..... June, "

Agitation in favor of union of Denmark with Sweden, June; the King of Sweden visits Denmark, and is warmly received..... July 17, 1862

Earl Russell recommends the government to give to Holstein and Lauenburg all that the Germanic Confederation desire for them, and to give self-government to Schleswig..... Sept. 24, "

M. Hall, the Danish minister, declines to accede; stating that to do so would imperil the existence of the monarchy itself..... Nov. 20, "

Princess Alexandra of Denmark married to the Prince of Wales at Windsor..... March 10, 1863

The king grants, by patent, independent rights to Holstein, but annexes Schleswig..... March 30, "

Austria and Prussia protest against this decree, April 17, "

Farther diplomatic correspondence..... May, "

The king accepts the crown of Greece for his relative, Prince William-George, and gives him sound political advice..... June 6, "

Death of the Crown Prince Frederick-Ferdinand, the king's uncle..... June 29, "

The German Diet demands annulment of the patent of March 30, and that Holstein and Schleswig should be united with the same rights; and threatens an army of occupation..... July 9, "

The king replies that he will consider occupation to be an act of war..... Aug. 27, "

Vain efforts for a defensive alliance with Sweden, Aug., "

Extraordinary levy to strengthen the army decreed..... Aug. 1, "

New Constitution (uniting Schleswig with Denmark) proposed in the Rigsgaard..... Sept. 29, "

Death of Frederick VII. and accession of Christian IX..... Nov. 15, "

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg claims the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein..... Nov. 16, "

Great excitement in Holstein; many officials refuse to take oath to Christian..... Nov. 21 *et seq.*, "

Saxony, Bavaria, Hesse, and other German powers resolve to support the Prince of Augustenburg, Nov. 26 *et seq.*, "

New Constitution affirmed by the Rigsgaard, Nov. 13; signed by the king, Nov. 13; published, Dec. 1, 2, "

The Austrian and Prussian ministers say that they will quit Copenhagen if the Constitution of Nov. 18 is not annulled..... Dec., "

Great excitement in Norway; proposals to support Denmark..... Dec., "

Prince Frederick's letter to the Emperor Napoleon, Dec. 2, obtains an ambiguous reply..... Dec. 10, "

Denmark protests against federal occupation, Dec. 19, "

900 representatives of different German states meet at Frankfurt, and resolve to support Prince Fred-

erick as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, and the inseparable union of those duchies..... Dec. 21, 1863

The federal execution takes place; a Saxon regiment enters Altona, Dec. 24; and the federal commissioners assume administrative powers, Dec. 25, "

Hall's ministry resign, but soon after reassumes office..... Dec. 28, "

The Danes retire from Holstein to avoid collision with federal troops..... Dec. 24 *et seq.*, "

Prince Frederick enters Kiel, and is proclaimed Duke of Schleswig and Holstein..... Dec. 30, "

The Danes evacuate Rendsburg..... Dec. 31, "

Ministerial crisis: Hall retires, and Bishop Monrad forms a cabinet..... Dec. 31, "

Dissension among the Germans; the Austro-Prussian proposition rejected by the Diet; the former declare that they will settle the question if the Diet exceeds its powers..... Jan. 14, 1864

Austria and Prussia demand the abrogation of the Constitution (of Nov. 18) within 9 days, Jan. 16; the Danes require 6 weeks' time..... Jan. 18, "

The German troops, under Marshal Wrangel, enter Holstein..... Jan. 21, "

The Prussians enter Schleswig and take Eckenforde..... Feb. 1, "

They bombard Misseunde, Feb. 2, which is burnt, Feb. 3, "

The Danes defeated by Wrangel at Overselk, Feb. 3, The Danes abandon the Dannewerke to save their army, Feb. 6; great discontent in Copenhagen, Feb. 6, "

Schleswig taken; Prince Frederick proclaimed, Feb. 6, "

The allies occupy Flensburg, Feb. 7; commence their attack on Düppel..... Feb. 13, "

The federal commissioners protest against the Prussian occupation of Altona..... Feb. 13, "

The Prussians enter Jutland, and take Kolding, Feb. 18; the Danes fortify Alsén, Feb. 18 *et seq.*, "

A conference on Danish affairs proposed by England; agreed to by allies..... Feb. 23, "

A subscription for the wounded Danes begun in London..... Feb. 24, "

The Rigsgaard vote a firm address to the king, Feb. 26; adjourned..... March 23, "

The Prussians bombard and take the village of Düppel, or Dybbøl, March 16, 17; and bombard Fredericia, March 20; repulsed in an attack on the fortress, March 28; bombard Sønderberg; much slaughter, April 23; which causes Bishop Monrad to appeal to European powers, April 9, "

The opening of the conference adjourned from April 12 to 20, "

The Prussians take the fortress of Düppel, April 18, Meetings of the conference at London; result unfavorable to Denmark..... April 25 *et seq.*, "

The Danes retreat to Alsén, and evacuate Fredericia and the fortresses of Jutland..... April 29, "

Agreement for an armistice for one month from May 12..... May 9, "

Jutland subjected to pillage for not paying a war contribution to Prussians..... May 6 *et seq.*, "

The Danes defeat the allies in a naval battle off Helligoland..... May 9, "

Armistice prolonged for a fortnight from June 9, The conference ends..... June 22, "

Hostilities resumed, June 26; the Prussians bombard Alsén; take the batteries and 2400 prisoners..... June 29, "

The Monrad ministry resigns; Count Moltke forms an administration..... July 8-10, "

Alsén taken; Jutland placed under Prussian administration; Prince John of Denmark sent to negotiate at Berlin..... July 9, "

Formation of the Blumhe administration, July 11, Armistice agreed to..... July 13, "

Beginning of conference for peace at Vienna, July 26, "

Treaty of peace signed at Vienna; the King of Denmark resigns the duchies to the disposal of the allies, and agrees to a rectification of his frontier, and to pay a large sum of money to defray the expenses of the war..... Oct. 30, "

Proclamation of the king to the inhabitants of the duchies, releasing them from their allegiance, Nov. 16, "

Project of a new Constitution published..... Dec. 30, "

The project of a new Constitution rejected by the assembly..... Feb. 23, 1865

New ministry formed under Count Frysénborg, Nov. 6, "

A new Constitution approved by the Rigsgaard, Nov. 7, "

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK.

808. Sigurd Snogole.
 894. Hardicanute I.
 895. Gormo the Old; reigned 53 years.
 926. Harold II., surnamed Blue Tooth.
 935. Suenon, or Sweyn, the Forked-beard.
 1014. Harold III.
 1016. Canute II. the Great, king of Denmark and England.
 1085. Canute III.'s son, Hardicanute of England.
 1042. Magnus, surnamed the Good, of Norway.
 1047. Suenon, or Sweyn II.
 1073. [Interregnum.]
 1076. Harold, called the Simple.
 1080. Canute IV.
 1086. Olaus IV., the Hungry.
 1095. Eric I., styled the Good.
 1103. [Interregnum.]
 1105. Nicholas I. killed at Sleswick.
 1125. Eric II., surnamed Harefoot.
 1137. Eric III., the Lamb.
 1147. (Suenon, or Sweyn III.: beheaded.
 [Canute V. until 1157.]
 1157. Waldemar, styled the Great.
 1182. Canute VI., surnamed the Pious.
 1202. Waldemar II., the Victorious.
 1241. Eric IV.
 1250. Abel: assassinated his elder brother Eric; killed in an expedition against the Frisians.
 1252. Christopher I.: poisoned.
 1259. Eric V.
 1264. Eric VI.
 1320. Christopher II.
 1334. [Interregnum of seven years.]
 1340. Waldemar III.
 1375. [Interregnum.]
 1376. Olaus V.
 1387. Margaret, styled the "Semiramis of the North," queen of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.
 1397. Margaret and Eric VII. (Eric XIII. of Sweden.)
 1412. Eric VII. reigns alone; obliged to resign both crowns.
 1438. [Interregnum.]
 1440. Christopher III., king of Sweden.
 1448. Christian I., count of Oldenburg; elected King of Denmark, 1448; of Sweden, 1457; succeeded by his son
 1481. John: succeeded by his son
 1518. Christian II., called the Cruel, and the "Nero of the North;" among other enormous crimes, he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred: dethroned for his tyranny in 1523; died in a dungeon in 1559.
 [In this reign Sweden succeeded in separating itself from the crown of Denmark.]
 1523. Frederick I., duke of Holstein, son of Christian I.; a liberal ruler; King of Denmark and Norway.
 1534. Christian III., son of Frederick; established the Lutheran religion; esteemed the "Father of his People."
 1559. Frederick II., son of Christian III.
 1583. Christian IV., son.
 1643. Frederick III.; changed the Constitution from an elective to an HEREDITARY MONARCHY, vested in his own family, 1666.
 1670. Christian V., son of Frederick III.; succeeded by his son.
 1699. Frederick IV.; leagued with the Czar Peter and the King of Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.
 1780. Christian VI., his son.
 1748. Frederick V., his son; married the Princess Louisa of England, daughter of George II.
 1764. Christian VII., his son. See p. 161.
 1784. Prince Frederick declared regent in consequence of the mental derangement of his father.
 1808. Frederick VI., previously regent, now king.
 1839. Christian VIII. (son of Frederick, brother of Christian VII.) king of Denmark only.
 1845. Frederick VII., son of Christian VIII.; Jan. 20; born Oct. 6, 1808; separated from his first wife, Sept., 1837; from his second wife, Sept., 1846; married *morganatically* Louisa, countess of Danner, Aug. 7, 1860; died Nov. 15, 1863.
 1863. Christian IX., son of William, duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; Nov. (succeeded by virtue of the protocol of London, May 8, 1862, and of the law of the Danish succession, July 31, 1863). He was born April 8, 1818; married Princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel, May 26, 1842. [He is descended from Christian III., and she from Frederick V.: both from George II. of England.]

DENNEWITZ (Prussia), where a remarkable victory was obtained by Marshal Bernadotte (afterward Charles XIV., king of Sweden) over Marshal Ney, Sept. 6, 1812. The loss of the French exceeded 13,000 men, several eagles, and much cannon, etc.; of the Allies, 6000. The defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig, on the 18th of October following, closed his disastrous campaign.

D'EON, CHEVALIER, who had acted in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and been minister plenipotentiary from France in London, was affirmed to be a female, at a trial at the King's Bench in 1771, in an action to recover wages as to his sex. He subsequently wore female attire; but at his death it was fully manifested that he was of the male sex.

DEPARTMENTS. See France.

DEPTFORD (near London). The hospital here was incorporated by Henry VIII., and called the Trinity-house of Deptford Strand; the brethren of Trinity House held their corporate rights by this hospital. Queen Elizabeth dined at Deptford on board the *Pelican*, the ship in which Drake had made his first voyage round the globe, April 4, 1581. The Deptford victualling office was burnt Jan. 16, 1748-9; the storehouse, Sept. 3, 1768; the red house, Feb. 26, 1761; and the king's mill, Dec. 1, 1755. Peter the Great of Russia lived at Evelyn's house, Say's Court, while learning ship-building, etc., in 1698.

DEPUTIES, CHAMBER of, the title given to the French Legislative Assembly from the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 till 1829, when it took the name of *Corps Legislatif*.

DERBY was made a royal burg by Egbert (about 825). Alfred expelled the Danes from it and planted a colony in 880. His heroic daughter, Ethelfleda, again expelled the Danes in 918. William I. gave Derby to his illegitimate son, William Peveril. Lombes's silk-throwing machine was set up in 1718; and in 1756, Jedidiah Strutt invented the Derby ribbed stocking-frame. The young Pretender reached Derby Dec. 3, 1745, and retreated thence soon after. "The Derby day" (see *Races*) is the second day (Wednesday) of the Grand Spring Meeting at Epsom in the week preceding Whitsunday.

DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS: the first formed after the resignation of Lord John Russell, Feb. 21, 1852; the second after that of Lord Palmerston, Feb. 19, 1865.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, Feb. 27, 1852.

First Lord of the Treasury, Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor, Lord St. Leonards (previously Sir Edward Sugden).
President of the Council, Earl of Lonsdale.
Lord Privy Seal, Marquess of Salisbury.
Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries, Mr. Spencer Horatio Walpole, Earl of Malmesbury, and Sir John Pakington.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.
Board of Control, John Charles Herries.
Board of Trade, Joseph Warner Henley.
Postmaster General, Earl of Hardwicke.
Secretary at War, William Beresford.
First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, Lord John Manners.
 Robert Adam Christopher, Lord Colchester, etc.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, Feb. 25, 1853.

First Lord of the Treasury, Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford (previously Sir F. Theigier).
Chancellor of the Exchequer, B. Disraeli.
Secretaries—Foreign, Earl of Malmesbury; *Home*, Spencer H. Walpole (resigned March, 1859). T. Sotheron Estcourt; *Colonies*, Lord Stanley—in June, 1858, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton; *War*, Col. Jonathan Peel.
Presidents of the Council, Marquess of Salisbury; of *Board of Control (India)*, 1. Earl of Ellenborough (who resigned in May, 1856; he had sent a letter, on his own authority, censuring the proclamation of Lord Canning to the Oude insurgents; the government hardly escaped a vote of censure); 2. In June, 1858, Lord Stanley; *Board of Trade*, Mr. Joseph W.

* DERBY TRAILL. Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam senior, Ludlam junior, Weightman, and others, convicted at this memorable commission of high treason, Oct. 15, 1817; and Brandreth, Turner, and the elder Ludlam executed, Nov. 7 following. 23 were tried, and 12 not tried. —Phillips. 21 prisoners were indicted at Derby for the murder of several miners in the Red-soft mine, but were acquitted on the ground that the mischief was not wilful, March 23, 1834.
 † Born 1779; M.P. for Stockbridge (as Hon. E. G. S. Stanley) in 1820; chief secretary for Ireland, 1830-33; secretary for the colonies, 1833-4, and 1841-5.

Henley (resigned in March, 1869); Earl of Donoughmore; *Board of Works*, Lord John Manners.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Hardwicke.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir John S. Pakington.
Postmaster, Lord Colchester.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Duke of Montrose.
 [This ministry resigned in consequence of a vote of want of confidence, June 11, 1859; it was succeeded by the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (*which see*), but again came into power, July, 1866.]

DERRICKS are lofty, portable, crane-like structures, used on land and water for lifting enormous loads, and in some cases depositing them at an elevation. They are extensively used in the United States, and were introduced into England as floating derricks for raising sunken vessels by their inventor, A. D. Bishop, in 1857.

DESPARD'S CONSPIRACY. Colonel Edward Marcus Despard, a native of Ireland, and Broughton, Francis, Graham, Macnamara, Wood, and Wratton, conspired to seize the king's person on the day of his meeting Parliament, Jan. 16, 1803, to destroy him and overturn the government. A special commission was issued on Feb. 7, and they suffered death on the top of Horsemanor Lane jail, Southwark, Feb. 21, 1805. Between thirty and forty persons of inferior order were taken into custody on Nov. 16, 1802, for this conspiracy, which caused great consternation at the time.

DETROIT (Michigan), the oldest city in the West, was built by the French about 1670.

DETROIT, SURRENDER OF. On the 16th of August, 1812, Gen. William Hull surrendered the fort at Detroit, with his army of 840 regulars and about 2000 militia and volunteers, to Gen. Brock, of the British army, who had about 18,000 regulars, militia, and Indians. By this surrender all Michigan fell into the hands of the British.

DETTINGEN (Bavaria), **BATTLE OF**, June 16, 1748, between the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian army (53,000), commanded by King George II. of England and the Earl of Stair, and the French army (60,000), under Marshal Noailles and the Duc de Grammont. The French passed a defile which they should have merely guarded. The Duc de Grammont, with his cavalry, charged the British foot with great fury, but was received with such intrepidity that he was obliged to give way, and to repass the Maine, losing 6000 men.

DEVONPORT. See *Dock-yards and Plymouth*.

DEVONSHIRE and PITT ADMINISTRATION, formed Nov. 16, 1784, and resigned April 5, 1787.

First Lord of the Treasury, William, duke of Devonshire.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hon. Henry Bilson Legge.

Lord President, Earl Granville.

Privy Seal, Earl Gower.

Secretaries of State, Earl of Holderness and Wm. Pitt (afterward Earl of Chatham, the virtual premier).
 George Grenville, Earl of Halifax, Dukes of Rutland and Grafton, Earl of Rochfort, Viscount Barrington, etc. The great seal in commission.

DEW, the modern theory respecting its formation was put forth by Dr. Wells in his treatise published in 1814.

DIADEM, the band or fillet worn by the ancients instead of the crown, and consecrated to the gods. At first it was made of silk or wool, set with precious stones, and was tied round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck. Aurelian was the first Roman emperor who wore a diadem, 272.—*Tillemont*.

DIALS. Invented by Anaximander, 550 B. C.—*Pliny*. The first dial of the sun seen at Rome was placed on the temple of Quirinus by L. Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 293 B. C.—*Blair*. In the times of the emperors almost every palace and public building had a sun-dial. They were first set up in churches in A. D. 613.—*Longlet*. Dial of Ahas, *Isaiah xxxviii*, 8.

DIALYSIS, an important method of chemical analysis, depending on the different degrees of diffusibility of substances in liquids, was made known in 1861 by its discoverer, Professor Thomas Graham, the Master of the Mint.

DIA-MAGNETISM, the property possessed by certain bodies of behaving differently to iron when placed between two magnets. The phenomena, previously little known, were reduced to a law by Faraday in 1845.

DIAMONDS were first brought to Europe from the East, where the mine of Sumbulpoor was the first known, and where the mines of Golconda were discovered in 1534. This district may be termed the realm of diamonds. The mines of Brazil were discovered in 1728. From these last a diamond, weighing 1680 carats, or fourteen ounces, was sent to the court of Portugal, and was valued by Mr. Romeo de l'ale at the extravagant sum of 224 millions; by others it was valued at 66 millions; its value was next stated to be 8½ millions; but its true value (it not being brilliant) was £400,000.

The great Russian diamond weighs 193 carats, or 1 oz. 12 dwts. 4 gr. troy. The Empress Catharine II. offered for it £104,166 13s. 4d., besides an annuity for life to the owner of £1041 13s. 4d., which was refused; but it was afterward sold to Catharine's favorite, Count Orloff, for the first-mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birthday, 1773; it is now in the sceptre of Russia.

The Pitt diamond weighed 136 carats, and after cutting 106 carats: it was sold to the King of France for £125,000 in 1720.

The Pigott diamond was sold for 9500 guineas, May 10, 1802.

The diamond called the MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT, or KOHINOOR, was found in the mines of Golconda in 1866, and is said to have belonged in turn to Shah Jehan, Aurungzebe, Nadir Shah, the Afghan rulers, and afterward to the Sikh chief, Runjeet Singh. Upon the abdication of Duplee Singh, the last ruler of the Punjab, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire in 1849, the Kohinoor was surrendered to the queen. It was accordingly brought over and presented to her, July 3, 1850. It was shown in the Great Exhibition, 1861. Its original weight was nearly 800 carats, but it was reduced by the unskillfulness of the artist, Hortensio Borghese, a Venetian, to 279 carats. A general idea may be formed of its shape and size by conceiving it as the pointed half (rose cut) of a small hen's egg. The value is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling have been mentioned as a justifiable price, if calculated by the scale employed in the trade. This diamond was re-cut in London in 1862, and now weighs 102½ carats.

The SANGI diamond, which belonged to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was bought by Sir C. Jejeebhoy from the Demidoff family for £20,000 in Feb., 1865.

A diamond, termed the STAR OF THE SOUTH, was brought from Brazil in 1856, weighing 264½ carats, half of which was lost by cutting.

INFLAMMABILITY OF DIAMONDS.

Boetius de Boot conjectured that the diamond was inflammable, 1609.—*Boyle*.

Discovered that when exposed to a high temperature it gave an acrid vapor, in which a part of it was dissipated, 1673.—*Boyle*.

Sir Isaac Newton concluded from its great refracting power that it must be combustible, 1675.

Averani demonstrated, by concentrating the rays of the sun upon it, that the diamond was exhaled in vapor, and entirely disappeared, while other precious stones merely grew softer, 1686.

It has been ascertained by Guyton, Davy, and others, that although diamonds are the hardest of all known bodies, they yet contain nothing more than pure charcoal, or carbon. Diamonds were charred by the intense heat of the Voltaic battery.—by M. Dumas, in Paris, and by Professor Faraday, in London, in 1842.

DIAMOND NECKLACE AFFAIR.—In 1785, Behmer, the court jeweler of France, offered the queen, Maria-Antoinette, a diamond necklace for £64,000. The queen desired the necklace, but feared the expense. The Comtesse de la Motte (of the ancient house of Valois) forged the queen's signature, and by pretending that the queen had an attachment for him, persuaded the Cardinal de Rohan, the queen's almoner, to conclude a bargain with the jeweler for the necklace for £65,000. De la Motte thus obtained the necklace and made away with it. For this she was tried in 1788, and sentenced to be branded on the shoulders and imprisoned for life. She accused in vain the celebrated Italian adventurer, Cagliostro, of complicity in the affair, he being then intimate with the cardinal. She made her escape and came to London, where she was killed by falling from a window—still in attempting to escape an arrest for debt.—De Rohan was tried and acquitted, April 14, 1786. The public in France at that time suspected the queen of being a party to the fraud. Talleyrand

wrote at the time, "I shall not be surprised if this miserable affair overturn the throne."

DIANA, TEMPLE OF (at Ephesus), long accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, was built at the common charge of all the Asiatic states, 553 B.C. The chief architect was Ctesiphon; and Pliny says that 220 years were employed in completing this rich temple. It was 425 feet long, 235 broad, and was supported by 127 columns (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons of Parian marble), furnished by so many kings. It was set on fire, on the night of Alexander's nativity, by an obscure individual named Eratosthenes, who confessed on the rack that the sole motive which had prompted him to destroy so magnificent an edifice was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B.C. The temple was rebuilt, but again burnt by the Goths in their naval invasion, A.D. 268 or 263.—*Unit. Hist.*

DICE. The invention of dice is ascribed to Palamedes, of Greece, about 1244 B.C. The game of Tali and Tessera among the Romans was played with dice. Stow mentions two entertainments given by the city of London at which dice were played.* Act to regulate the licenses of makers, and the sale of dice, 9 Geo. IV., 1823.

DICHROSCOPE, an optical apparatus, described by the inventor, Professor Dove, of Berlin, in 1850, who intended it to represent interferences, spectra in different colored lights, polarization of light, etc.

DICTATORS were supreme and absolute magistrates of Rome, appointed to act in critical times. Titus Lartius Flavius, the first dictator, was appointed 501 B.C. This office became odious by the usurpations of Sylla and Julius Cæsar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the Consul Antony, passed a decree, which forever forbade a dictator to exist in Rome, 44 B.C., but Augustus became perpetual dictator, 27 B.C., as *Imperator*.

DICTIONARY. A standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 40,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphic, or rude representations, somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, was perfected by Fa-ot-sha, who lived about 1100 B.C.—*Morrison*.

The oldest Greek dictionary is the *Onomastikon* of Julius Pollux, written about 120 B.C.; a Latin one was compiled by Varro, born..... B.C. 116

The first noted polyglot dictionary, perhaps the first, is by Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian friar, in Latin; he wrote one in eight languages (*Niceron*)..... about A.D. 1500

John E. Avonar's *Dictionarium Hebræicum* was published at Wittenberg in 1539. Buxtorf's great work, *Lexicon Hebræicum*, etc., appeared..... 1621

The *Lexicon Heptaglotton* was published by Edmund Castell in..... 1659

The great dictionary of the English language, by Samuel Johnson, the "Leviathan of Literature," appeared in..... 1755

Francis Grose's Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue was compiled in..... 1763

The following academies have published large dictionaries of their respective languages: the French Academy, first in 1634; the Spanish, 1726; the Italian Academy (della Crusca), 1729; and the Russian..... 1769-94

Schwan's great German-French Dictionary appeared in..... 1783

Richardson's English Dictionary appeared in..... 1836

Nathan Bailey's Dictionary, published in Queen Anne's reign, was for a long time the only one in general use. Noah Webster, the eminent philologist, published the revised and enlarged edition of his dictionary in 1841, and so he left it at the time of his death in 1843. His son-in-law, Chauncey A. Goodrich, D.D., LL.D., published a new edition of the dictionary in 1859, with great additions, and in 1860 a revised pictorial edition was edited by Professor Noah Porter, of Yale College. Worcester's large dictionary was published in..... 1859

Lempiere's Classical Dictionary, which first appeared in 1783, is now superseded by Dr. W. Smith's classical series..... 1842-57

The Philological Society of London issued "proposals for a new English Dictionary"..... 1859

* In 1357, the kings of Scotland and France, being prisoners, and the King of Cyprus on a visit to Edward III., a great tournament was held at Smithfield, and afterward Henry Picard, mayor of London, "kept his hall against all comers that were willing to play at dice and hazard." The Lady Margaret, his wife, did keep her chamber to the same intent." The mayor restored to the King of Cyprus 50 marks which he had won from him, saying, "My lord and king, be not aggrieved; for I covet not your gold, but your play," etc.—*How.*

The great German Dictionary, by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm..... 1854 et seq.
Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's Dictionary of English Etymology..... 1859-69
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible was published..... 1860-3
The earliest known English-Latin Dictionary is the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, compiled by Galfridus Grammaticus, a preaching friar of Norfolk, in 1440; and printed by Pynson, as *Promptorius Puerorum*, in 1499. A new edition, carefully edited by Mr. Albert Way, from MSS., was published by the Camden Society..... 1843-65
(See *Encyclopædia*.)

DIDYMIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841. It appears to be always associated with lanthanum and cerium.

DIEPPE (N. France). This town was bombarded by an English fleet, under Admiral Russell, and laid in ashes, July, 1694. It was again bombarded in 1794; and again, together with the town of Granville, by the British, September 14, 1808.

"**DIES IRÆ**" ("Day of Wrath"), a Latin medieval hymn on the day of judgment, is ascribed to various authors, among others to Pope Gregory the Great (died about 604); St. Bernard (died 1153); but is generally considered to have been composed by Thomas of Celano (died 1255), and to have been used in the Roman service of the mass before 1835.

DIET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE (in which the supreme court of authority of the empire may be said to have existed) was composed of three colleges: one of electors, one of princes, and one of imperial towns, and commenced with the edict of Charles IV., 1356. See *Golden Bull*. Diets otherwise constituted had long previously been held on important occasions. The Diet of Wurtzburg, which proscribed Henry the Lion, was held in 1180; that of Worms, at which Luther was present, in 1521; that of Spire, to condemn the Reformers, in 1529; and the famous Diet of Augsburg, in 1530. The league of the German princes, called the Confederation of the Rhine, fixed the diet at Frankfurt, July 12, 1806. Germany was governed by a diet of 38 members, having votes varying from four to one each, till 1864, when Schleswig and Holstein were included. Diets were held in 1848 and 1850, at Frankfurt (*whit. sec.*).

DIEU ET MON DROIT ("God and my right"), the royal motto of England, was the parole of the day given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France, Sept. 20, 1198, when the French army was signally defeated. "*Dieu et mon droit*" appears to have been first assumed as a motto by Henry VI. (1422-1461).

DIFFERENTIAL ENGINE. See *Calculating Machine*.

DIFFUSION OF GASES. For our present knowledge of the laws regulating this phenomenon, which performs so important a part in respiration and other natural processes, we are greatly indebted to the researches of Professor T. Graham, published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* for 1850.

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, in England, which published a number of books relating to history, science, and literature, and a useful atlas, ridiculed as the "Sixpenny Sciences," in a cheap form, was established in 1827, by Lord Brougham, Mr. William Tooke, Mr. Charles Knight, and others. It patronized the publication of the Penny Magazine and the Penny Cyclopædia. The Royal Institution of Great Britain was established in 1800 for "the Promotion, Diffusion, and Extension of Science and Useful Knowledge."

DIGEST. The first collection of Roman laws under this title was prepared by Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, of Cremona, 66 B.C.—*Quintil.* The Digest, so called by way of eminence, was the collection made by order of the Emperor Justinian, 529: it made the first part of the Roman law and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a *ff.* *Pardon.* A digest of the statute law of England is now strongly recommended (1865).

DIGITS. Any whole number under 10: 1, 2, etc., are the nine digits. Arithmetical figures were known to the Arabian Moors about A.D. 900, and were introduced by them into Spain in 1060, and thence into England about 1263. In astronomy, the digit is a measure used in the calculation of eclipses, and is the twelfth part of the luminary eclipsed. See *Figures*.

DILETTANTI, SOCIETY OF, in England, was estab-

lished in 1734 by several noblemen and gentlemen (Viscount Harcourt, Lord Middlesex, Duke of Dorset, etc.), who had traveled and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain. The society published, or aided in publishing, Stuart's *Athens* (1763-1816), Chandler's *Travels* (1778-76), and several other finely illustrated works, having aided the authors in their investigations. The members dined together from time to time at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James's.

DIMITY. See *Damietta*.

DIOCESE. The first division of the Roman Empire into dioceses, at that period civil governments, is ascribed to Constantine, 323; but Strabo remarks that the Romans had the departments called dioceses long before. In England the principal dioceses are coeval with the establishment of Christianity; of 28 dioceses, 20 are suffragan to the diocese of Canterbury, and six to that of York. See *Bishops*.

DIOCLETIAN ERA (called also the era of Martyrs, on account of the persecution in his reign) was used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the 6th century, and is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, August 29, 284.

DIOPTRIC SYSTEM. See *Light-houses*.

DIORAMA. This species of exhibition, which had long been admired at Paris, was first opened in London by MM. Bouton and Daguerre, Sept. 30, 1823. The diorama differs from the panorama in this respect, that, instead of a circular view of the objects represented, it exhibits the whole picture at once in perspective. It was not successful commercially, and was sold in 1848.

DIPHTHERIA (from the Greek *diphthera*, a membrane), a disease which has the essential character of developing a false membrane on any integument, particularly on the mucous membrane of the throat. It was so named by Bretonneau of Tours in 1820. From its prevalence in Boulogne, it has been termed the Boulogne sore-throat; many persons were affected with it in England and in the United States at the beginning of 1839, and since.

DIPLOMACY, the art of managing the relations of foreign states by means of ambassadors, envoys, consuls, etc. See *Ambassadors*. New regulations for the British diplomatic service were issued Sept. 5, 1862.

DIPLOMATICS, the foreign term for the science of Palæography or ancient writings. Valuable works on this subject have been compiled by Mabillon (1681), De Valnes (1774), Aistle (1781), De Wally (1838), and other antiquaries.

"DIRECTORY FOR THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF GOD" was drawn up at the instance of the Parliament by an assembly of divines at Westminster in 1644, after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. The general hints given were to be managed with discretion; for the Directory prescribed no form of prayer or manner of external worship, and enjoined the people to make no responses except *Amen*. It was adopted by the Parliament of Scotland in 1645, and many of its regulations are still observed.

DIRECTORY, THE FRENCH, established by the Constitution of Aug. 22, 1795, and nominated Nov. 1, was composed of five members (MM. Lapeaux, Letourneur, Rewbel, Barras, and Carnot). It ruled in conjunction with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred (*which see*). It was deposed by Bonaparte, who, with Cambacérès and Siéyès, assumed the government as three consuls, the first as chief, Nov. 10, 1799. See *Consuls*.

DIRECTORY, the first London, is said to have been printed in 1677.

DISCIPLINE, ECCLESIASTICAL, originally conducted according to the divine commands in *Matt. xviii.* 15; *1 Cor. v.* 2 *Thess. iii.* 6, and other Scripture texts, was gradually changed to a temporal character, as it now appears in the Roman and Greek churches. The "First Book of Discipline" of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland was drawn up by John Knox and four ministers in Jan., 1560-1. The more important "Second Book" was prepared with great care in 1678 by Andrew Melville and a committee of the leading members of the General Assembly. It lays down a thoroughly Presbyterian form of government, defines the position of the ecclesiastical and civil powers, etc.

DISCOUNT. See *Bank of England*.

* Bank discount raised to 4½, Sept. 23; to 5, Oct. 2; to 6, Oct. 5; to 7, Oct. 7 (*three times in one week*); reduced to 6, Nov. 23; raised to 7, Dec. 28, 1866; to 8, Jan. 4, 1866.

DISPENSARIES, to supply the poor with medical advice and medicines, began in London with the Royal General Dispensary, established in St. Bartholomew's Close in 1770. It relieved about 20,000 persons in 1861.—*Low's Charities*.

DISPENSATIONS, ECCLESIASTICAL, were first granted by Pope Innocent III. in 1200. These exemptions from the discipline of the Church, with indulgences, absolutions, etc., led eventually to the Reformation in Germany in 1517, and in England in 1534, *et seq.*

DISPENSING POWER OF THE CROWN (for setting aside laws), asserted by some of our sovereigns, especially by James II. in 1686, was abolished by the Bill of Rights, 1689. However, it has been on certain occasions exercised, as in the case of embargoes upon ships, the Bank Charter Act, etc. See *Indemnity*.

DISSECTION. See *Anatomy*.

DISSENTERS, the modern name in Great Britain of the *Puritans* and *Nonconformists* (*which see*). In 1861, in London alone, the number of dissenters, meeting-houses, etc., for all classes of dissenters amounted to more than 554. (The Church of England had 439; Roman Catholics, 36.) The great act (9 Geo. IV., c. 17) for the relief of dissenters from civil and religious disabilities was passed May 9, 1828. By this act, called the Corporation and Test Repeal Act, so much of the several acts of preceding reigns as imposed the necessity of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices, etc., was repealed. By 6 & 7 Will. IV., c. 86 (1836), dissenters acquired the right of solemnizing marriages at their own chapels or at a registry office. See *Worship*.

DISTAFF, the staff to which hemp, flax, wool, or other substances to be spun is fastened. The art of spinning with it at the small wheel first taught to English women by Anthony Bonavia, an Italian.—*Stow*. The distaff is used as an emblem of the female sex.

DISTILLATION, and the various chemical processes dependent on the art, are generally believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about 1150; their brethren of Africa had them from the Egyptians. See *Alcohol*, *Brandy*. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in Great Britain in the 16th century.—*Burns*. The processes were improved by Adam of Montpellier in 1801. M. Payen's work (1861) contains the most recent improvements. 118 licenses to distillers were granted in the year ending March 31, 1858, for the United Kingdom.

DIVINATION. In the Scriptures and ancient authors different kinds of divination are mentioned. See *Augury*, *Delphic*, *Magi*, *Witchcraft*, etc.

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS, the absolute and unqualified claim of sovereigns to the obedience of their subjects, a doctrine which is totally foreign to the genius of the English Constitution, was defended by many persons of otherwise opposite opinions, *e. g.*, by Hobbes the Free-thinker (1643), by Salmasius (1640), by Sir Robert Filmer, in his *Patriarcha* in 1650, and by the High-Church party generally about 1714; but opposed by Milton (1651), Algernon Sydney, and others.

DIVING-BELL (first mentioned, though obscurely, by Aristotle, about 325 B.C.) was used in Europe about A.D. 1509. It is said to have been used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada, before 1668. William Phipps, of Boston, Mass., in 1687, succeeded in recovering a great amount of treasure from a sunken Spanish treasure-ship on the Cuban coast. Halley (about 1731) greatly improved this machine, and was, it is said, the first who, by means of a diving-bell, set his foot on the ground at the bottom of the sea. Smeaton made use of the diving-bell in improving Ramsgate Harbor, 1778-88. Mr. Spalding and his assistants going down in a diving-bell in Ireland were drowned, June 1, 1783. The *Royal George* man-of-war, which was sunk off Portsmouth in 1722, was first surveyed by means of a diving-bell in May, 1817. Latterly it has been employed in submarine surveys. Many of the harbors of the United States have been much improved by the help of diving-bell explorations; and Americans have been very successful with improved bells in other parts of the world. The use of the old diving-bell is superseded by the submarine armor, which allows the operator to remain much longer below the surface, as he is supplied with fresh air by means of a force-pump. Invented in 1830, and afterward improved till it became very useful and successful.

DIVINING ROD (*virgula divina*, *baculatorius*), formed of wood or metal, was formerly believed, even

by educated persons, to have the property of indicating the position of minerals and springs of water. Instances were alleged in 1881 by Dr. H. Mays, in his work on "Popular Superstitions."

DIVORCE FOR ADULTERY (of early institution). It was permitted by the law of Moses (*Deut. xxiv.*, 1), 1461 B.C., but was forbidden by Christ except for adultery (*Matt. v.*, 31). It was put in practice by Spurius Carvilius Ruga at Rome, 284 B.C. At this time morals were so debased that 3000 prosecutions for adultery were enrolled. Divorces are of two kinds: one, *a vinculo matrimonii* (total divorce); the other, *a mensa et thoro* (from board and bed). Divorces were attempted to be made of more easy obtainment in England in 1539. The bill to prevent women marrying their seducers was brought into Parliament in 1801. In April, 1853, the commissioners on the law of divorce issued their first report. By 30 & 31 Vict., c. 85 (1867), the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts respecting divorce, etc., was abolished, and the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court was instituted, to consist of three judges, the judge of the Probate Court to be one (if possible). The above-mentioned act was amended by acts passed in 1868-69, in consequence of the increase of the business of the court. See *Marriage*. An act respecting divorces in Scotland was passed in 1861.

DIZIER, Sr. (N.E. France). Here a siege was sustained for six weeks against the army of the Emperor Charles V., 1544. The Allies here defeated the French under Napoleon, Jan. 27 and March 25, 1814.

DOBRUDSCHA, the N.E. corner of Bulgaria; in 1854, the scene of the earlier incidents of the Russo-Turkish war (*whick see*).

DOCTÆ, a sect of the 1st century, said to have held that Jesus Christ was god, but that his body was an appearance, not a reality.

DOCTOR. Doctor of the Church was a title given to Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Chrysostom in the Greek Church; and to Jerome, Augustine, Ambrose, and Gregory the Great in the Romish Church, 578 *et seq.* In later times the title has been conferred on certain persons with distinguishing epithets, viz., Thomas Aquinas (Angelica), Bonaventura (Seraphicus), Alexander de Hales (Irrefragabilis), Duns Scotus (Subtilis), Roger Bacon (Mirabilis), William Occam (Singularis), Joseph Gerson (Christianissimus), Thomas Bradwardine (Profundus), and so on. Doctor of the law was a title of honor among the Jews. The degree of doctor was conferred in England, 8 John, 1807.—*Spekman*. Some give it an earlier date, referring it to the time of the Venerable Bede and John de Beverley, the former of whom, it is said, was the first that obtained the degree at Cambridge about 725.

DOCTORS' COMMONS, the college for the professors of civil and canon law residing in London; the name of commons is given to it from the civilians communing together, as in other colleges. It was founded by Dr. Henry Hervie in 1563; but the original college was destroyed in the great fire of 1666; in 1672 it was rebuilt on the old site.* After the great fire, and until 1673, the society held its courts at Exeter House, in the Strand. It was incorporated by charter in June, 1708.—*Coot*. Till 1807 the causes taken cognizance of here were blasphemy, divorces, bastardy, adultery, penance, tithes, mortuaries, probate of wills, etc. See *Ecclesiastical Courts, Civil Law*, etc.

DOCTRINAIRES, a name given since 1814 to a class of politicians in France (Guzot, Duc de Broglie, and others), who upheld the constitutional principles, as opposed to arbitrary monarchical power. The party came into office in 1830 under Louis Philippe, and fell with him in 1848. The term has been applied in this country to the writers in the "Westminster Review" (1824 *et seq.*), Bentham, Molesworth, and others.

DODONA, EPIRUS. The temple of Jupiter here, renowned for its oracle, was destroyed by the Ætolians, 219 B.C.

DOG. Buffon considers the shepherd's dog as "the root of the tree," assigning as his reason that it possesses from nature the greatest share of instinct. The Irish wolf-dog is supposed to be the earliest dog known

in Europe, if Irish writers be correct. Dr. Gall mentions that a dog was taken from Vienna to England; that it escaped to Dover, got on board a vessel, landed at Calais, and, after accompanying a gentleman to Mentz, returned to Vienna. Statute against dog stealing, 10 George III., 1770. Dog-tax imposed, 1796, and again in 1808; now (1866) 12s. a year. The employment of dogs in drawing carts, etc., in London, was abolished, 1839; in the United Kingdom, 1854. Dog-shows have been held in London in 1861, 1863, 1868, 1864, and 1866, latterly at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

DOG-DAYS. The canicular or dog-days commence on the 3d of July and end on the 11th of August. The rising and setting of Sirius or the dog star* with the sun has been erroneously regarded as the cause of excessive heat and of consequent calamities.

DOGE, the title of the Duke of Venice, which state was first governed by a prince so named, Anafesto Paulilio, or Paoluccio, 697. See *Venice*. The Genoese chose their first doge, Simone Boccanegra, in 1389.—*Muralori*.

DOGGERBANK (German Ocean). Here a gallant but indecisive battle was fought between the British, under Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and the Dutch, Aug. 5, 1811.

DOIT. A silver Scottish penny, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling. Some of those struck by Charles I. and II. are in the cabinets of the curiosa. The circulation of "doydekyns" (small Dutch coins) was prohibited by statute in 1415.

DOLLAR, the German *thaler* (the *h* not sounded). Stamped Spanish dollars were issued from the Mint in March, 1797, but called in in October following. The dollar is the principal silver coin in the United States of North America.

DOM BOC or **DOOM BOOK** (*Liber Judicialis*), the code of law compiled by King Alfred from the West-Saxon collection of Ina and other sources. Alfred reigned 871 to 901.

DOMESDAY BOOK or **DOOMSDAY** (*Liber Censusalis Anglie*), a book of the general survey of England, commenced in the reign of William I., 1086 (some say 1085), and completed in 1086. It was intended to be a register whereby to determine the right in the tenure of estates; and from it the question whether lands be ancient demesne or not is sometimes still decided. The book is still preserved in the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and lesser, wherein all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, are surveyed. "This Domesday book was the tax-book of Kings William."—*Camden*. It was printed in four vols. folio, with introductions, etc., 1783-1816. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Hen. VIII., 1523, when a more accurate survey was taken, called by the people the New Domesday Book. Photographic copies of various counties have been published since 1861.

DOMINGO, Sr., a city in Hayti, the seat of the Dominican republic, independent from 1844-61. It has been much troubled by the Emperors of Hayti, especially by Faustin I., dethroned in 1868. Its last president, General José Valverde, was elected in 1868. Population 200,000. See *Hayti*. In March, 1861, a number of Spanish emigrants landed in St. Domingo; a cry for its annexation to Spain was raised, and St. Domingo was incorporated with that monarchy, May 20, 1861. An insurrection against the Spaniards broke out on Aug. 18, 1863, and the rebels had gained nearly all the island in November, when the Spanish government proclaimed it in a state of blockade. A Spanish force was sent and several conflicts ensued, in which the insurgents were generally worsted. In Dec., 1864, the British government recognized the Haytians as belligerents, and in 1865 the Spanish government retired from the contest.

DOMINICA (W. Indies), discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1493. It was taken by the British in 1761, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took Dominica in 1778, but restored it at the subsequent peace in 1793. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806.

DOMINICANS, formerly a powerful religious order

* In February, 1568, Dr. Henry Hervie, dean of the arches and master of Trinity Hall (a seminary founded at Cambridge chiefly for the study of the civil and canon laws) procured from the dean and chapter of the diocese of London a lease of Montjoy House and other buildings in the parish of St. Bene's, Paul's Wharf, for the accommodation of the society. The courts over which he presided, the Prærogative Court of Canterbury, that of the Bishop of London, and also the Court of Admiralty (except for criminal cases), were thenceforward holden in the buildings thus assigned, and the whole place, for an obvious reason, received the appellation of "Doctors' Commons."—*Coot's English Civilian*.

* Mathematicians assert that Sirius, or the dog star, is the nearest to us of all the fixed stars; and they compute its distance from our earth at 2,300,000 millions of miles. They maintain that a sound would not reach our earth from Sirius in 80,000 years; and that a cannon-ball, flying with its usual velocity of 480 miles an hour, would consume 522,211 years in its passage thence to our globe.

(called in France Jacobins, and in England *Black Friars*), founded in order to put down the Albigenses and other heretics by St. Dominic, approved by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Austin's rules and the founder's particular constitution. In 1276 the corporation of London gave the Dominicans two whole streets near the Thames, where they erected a large convent, whence that part is still called Blackfriars.

DONATISTS, an ancient puritanical sect, formed about 315-318 by an African bishop, Donatus, who was jealous of Cæcilian, bishop of Carthage; it became extinct in the 7th century. The Donatists held that the Father was above the Son, and the Son above the Holy Ghost; and that there was no virtue in the form of the Church. Their discipline was severe, and those who joined their sect were rebaptized.

DON QUIXOTE, by Saavedra Miguel de Cervantes (born 1547; died 1616). The first part of this work appeared in 1605, and the second part in 1608. It is said that upward of 13,000 copies of the first part were circulated before the second could be made ready for the press.—*Watts*.

DOOMSDAY BOOK. See *Domesday Book*.

DORIANS, a people of Greece, claimed their descent from Dorus, son of Hellen. See *Greece*. Their return to the Peloponnesus took place 1104 B.C. They sent out many colonies. To them we owe the Doric architecture, the second of the five orders.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT**, an ancient town in Holland, where the independence of the thirteen provinces was declared in 1572, when William, prince of Orange, was made Stadtholder. Here happened an awful inundation of the Meuse in 1421, through the breaking down of the dikes. In the territory of Dordrecht 10,000 persons perished; and more than 100,000 round Dordrecht, in Friesland, and in Zealand. In the last two provinces upward of 300 villages were overflowed, and the tops of their towers were long after seen rising out of the water. A Protestant synod was held at Dort in 1618 and 1619, to which deputies were sent from England, and the Reformed Churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon points of justification and grace. This synod condemned the tenets of Arminius.

DOUAY (N. France), the Roman Duacum, was taken from the Flemings by Philip the Fair in 1297; restored by Charles V. in 1558. It reverted to Spain, from whom it was taken by Louis XIV. in 1667. It was captured by the Duke of Marlborough in 1710, and retaken by the French next year. This town gives its name to the Roman Catholic edition of the Bible in use, by the consent of the pope, as the only authorized English version; its text is explained by the notes of Roman Catholic divines. The Old Testament was first published by the English college at Douay in 1609. The New had been published at Rheims in 1582. The English college for Roman Catholics was founded in 1563 by William Allen, afterward cardinal.—*Dodd*.

DOURO, a river (separating Spain and Portugal) which, after a desperate struggle between Wellington's advanced guard under Hill, and the French under Soult, was successfully crossed by the former on May 12, 1809. So sudden was the movement, that Wellington at 4 o'clock sat down to the dinner prepared for the French general.—*Alison*.

DOVER (Kent), the Roman Dubris. Near here Julius Cæsar made his first landing in England, Aug. 26, 55 B.C. Its original castle is said to have been built by him soon after; but this is disputed. The works were strengthened by Alfred and succeeding kings, and rebuilt by Henry II.

At Dover, King John resigned his kingdom to Pandolf, the pope's legate. May 13, 1213
Charles II. landed here from his exile. May 25, 1660
A large part of the cliff fell, Nov. 27, 1810, and Jan. 13, 1853

A telegraph wire laid down experimentally between Dover and Calais (see *Submarine Telegraph*), Aug. 28, 1850; telegraph opened Nov. 13, 1851
Earl Granville was appointed constable. Dec. 1855

DOWER, the gifts of a husband for a wife before marriage (*Genesis* xxxiv., 12). The portion of a man's lands or tenements which his wife enjoys for life after her husband's death. By the law of King Edmund, a widow was entitled to a moiety of her husband's lands and tenements for her life, &c. The widows of traitors, but not those of felons, are debarred their dower

by statute 5 Edw. VI., 1551. The last dower act passed in 1833.

DOWN (N. E. Ireland), BISHOPRIC OF. An ancient see, whose first bishop was St. Callan, in 499. At the instance of John de Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster, the cathedral, although previously consecrated to the Trinity, was dedicated to St. Patrick about 1163. The sepulchre of St. Patrick (who was buried here in 463, in the abbey of Saul, founded by himself) brought this place into great repute.

DRACO'S LAWS (enacted by him when archon of Athens, 621 B.C.), on account of their severity, were said to be written in blood. Idleness was punished with as much severity as murder. This code was set aside by Solon's, 594 B.C.

DRAINAGE OF LAND, in England, is of early date, remains of British works being still extant in the Fens district. The truly national works began in 1621, when Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutch engineer, was invited to England. Amid much opposition, he and his successors drained the districts termed the Great Levels. See *Levels*. In the present century great progress has been made in drainage. In 1861 was passed "an act to amend the laws relative to the drainage of land for agricultural purposes." See *Sewers*.

DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Falmouth Dec. 18, 1577, and, sailing round the globe, returned to England, after many perilous adventures, Nov. 8, 1580. He was vice-admiral under Lord Howard, high admiral of England, in the conflict with the Spanish Armada, July 19, 1583.

DRAMA, **ANCIENT**. Both tragedy and comedy began with the Greeks.

The first comedy performed at *Athens*, by Salsarion and Dolon, on a movable scaffold. B.C. 553
The chorus introduced. 556
Tragedy first represented at Athens by Theopis, on a wagon (*Arund. Marb.*) 536
Theopis of Icaria, the inventor of tragedy, performed at Athens "Alceste," and was rewarded with a goat (*Pliny*) "
Æschylus introduced suitable dresses and a stage 486
The drama was first introduced into Rome on occasion of a plague which raged during the consulate of C. Sulpicius Peticius and C. Licinius Stolo: the magistrates, to appease the incensed deities, instituted the games called the "Scenici," which were amusements entirely new; actors from Etruria danced, after the Tuscan manner, to the flute. 364

Anaxandrides was the first dramatic poet who introduced intrigues upon the stage; he composed about 100 plays, of which 10 obtained the prize; he died. 340
Subsequently came satires, accompanied with music set to the flute; and afterward plays were represented by Livius Andronicus, who, abandoning satires, wrote plays with a regular and connected plot. He first gave singing and dancing to different performers; he danced himself, and gave the singing to a younger exhibitor. 240

The greatest ancient dramatic writers were—*Greek*, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides (tragedy), and Aristophanes (comedy), 525-427; *Latin*, Plautus and Terence (comedy), 184-160; Seneca (tragedy). 7 B.C.-A.D. 65

DRAMA, **MODERN**, arose early in the rude attempts of minstrels and buffoons at fairs in France, Italy, and England. Stories from the Bible were represented by the priests, and were the origin of sacred comedy.—*Warton*.

Gregory Nazianzen, an early father of the Church, is said to have constructed a drama on the Passion of Christ, to counteract the profanities of the heathen stage, about. 364
Fitzstephen, in his "Life of Thomas à Becket," asserts that "London had for its theatrical exhibitions holy plays, and the representation of miracles, wrought by holy confessors;" he died about. 1190
The Chester Mysteries* were performed about. . . 1270
Plays were performed at Clerkenwell by the parish clerks, and "miracles" were represented in the fields in. 1897
Allegorical characters were introduced in the reign of Henry VI.

* The Coventry, Chester, Towneley, and other mysteries have been printed during the present century.

Individual characters were introduced in Henry VII.'s reign.
 Skelton and others wrote "Moralities" about.....1500
 The first regular drama acted in Europe was the "Sophonisba" of Trissino, at Rome, in the presence of Pope Leo X. (*Voltaire*).....1515
 The first royal license for the drama in England was to Master Burbage and four others, servants to the Earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside.....1574
 Shakespeare began to write about.....1590
 A license granted to Shakespeare and his associates in.....1603
 Plays were opposed by the Puritans in 1633, and were afterward suspended until the Restoration in.....1680
 Two companies of regular performers were licensed by Charles II., Killigrew's and Sir William Davenant's. The first was at the Bull, Vere Street, Clare Market, which was immediately afterward removed to Drury Lane; the other in Dorset Gardens, 1602. Till this time, boys performed women's parts; but Mrs. Coleman (the first female on the stage) had performed *Ianthe*, in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," in.....1656
 Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694, when a schism under Betterton led to the opening of a theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the parent of Covent Garden.....1695
 Act for the revision of plays and for licensing them previously to being performed.....1737
 Author's Dramatic Copyright Protection Act, 8 Will. IV., c. 15.....June, 1833
 (See *Theatres, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and Copyright*.)

DRAMATIC COLLEGE, for the benefit of distressed actors and their children, was proposed July 21, 1858, at the Princess's Theatre, London, by Messrs. C. Dickens, Thackeray, C. Keen, B. Webster, and others. Mr. Henry Dodd's offer of land and money, with certain stipulations, was declined. The queen is the patron. The first stone of the building was laid by the prince consort, June 1, 1860; and on Sept. 29, 1862, seven annuitants were installed. The central hall was opened by the Prince of Wales, June 6, 1866.

DRAPIER'S LETTERS, by Dean Swift, published in 1754, against *Wood's Halfpence* (which see).

DREAMS are mentioned in Scripture, e. g., Joseph's and Pharaoh's, 1715 B.C. (*Gen. xxviii. and xli.*), and Nebuchadnezzar's, 603 and 570 B.C. (*Daniel ii. and iv.*). The first attempt to interpret dreams and omens is ascribed to Amphictyon of Athens, 1497 B.C. A remarkable modern instance is attested in the life of Thomas, lord Lyttelton.*

DRED SCOTT CASE. See *United States*, 1857.

DREPANUM (Sicily). Near this place the Carthaginian Admiral Adherbal totally defeated the Roman fleet under P. Claudius, 249 B.C.

DRESDEN, termed the German Florence, became the capital of Saxony in 1548. Peace of Dresden, between Saxony, Prussia, and the Queen of Hungary, confirming the treaties of Berlin and Breslau, signed Dec. 25, 1745. Dresden was taken by Frederick of Prussia in 1736; by the Austrians in 1759; and bombarded in vain by Frederick in July, 1760. Here severe contests took place between the allied army under the Prince of Schwartzenberg, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, Aug. 26 and 27, 1813. The Allies, 200,000 strong, attacked Napoleon in his position at Dresden, and the event had nearly proved fatal to them but for an error in the conduct of General Vandamme. They were defeated with dreadful loss, and were obliged to retreat into Bohemia; but Vandamme pursuing them too far, his division was cut to pieces, and himself and all his staff made prisoners. In this battle General Moreau received his mortal wound while in conversation with the Emperor of Russia. Marshal St. Cyr and 25,000 French troops surrendered Dresden to the Allies, Nov. 11, 1813. During a political commotion the King of Saxony resigned the royal authority, and Prince Frederick, his nephew, was declared regent, Sept. 9 *et seq.*, 1830. See

* Lord Lyttelton dreamt that a young female, dressed in white, solemnly warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted he observed to the company present that "he believed he should jockey the ghost;" but in a few minutes afterward he was seized with a sudden faintness, carried to bed, and rose no more. He died in 1779, aged 35. Some assert that he committed suicide.

Saxony. An insurrection here on May 3, 1849, was repressed on the 6th.*

DRESS. The attire of the Hebrew women is censured in *Isaiah* iii., about 760 B.C. Excess in dress among the early Romans was restrained by sumptuary laws; and also in England by numerous statutes, in 1363, 1466, 1570, etc. (see *Cap.*); and in the reign of Elizabeth, 1574, *Stat. Fairholt's*. "Costume in England" contains a history of dress, with numerous illustrations, derived from MSS., the works of Strutt, etc. A "Dress-making Company" was established in London, Feb. 6, 1865, with the view of improving the condition of the workwomen.

DREUX (N.W. France). Here Montmorenci defeated the Huguenots under Condé, Dec. 19, 1562.

DRILLING MACHINES, in agriculture. One was invented by Jethro Tull early in the last century.

DROGHEDA (Central Ireland, E.), formerly Tredagh, a place of great importance, having the privilege of coining money. In the reign of Edward VI., an act, yet unreppealed, was passed for the foundation of a university here. The town was besieged several times in the contests between 1641 and 1691. Cromwell took it by storm, and put the governor, Sir A. Aston, and the whole of the garrison, to the sword, Sept. 11, 1649. More than 3000 men, most of them English, perished. It surrendered to William III. in 1690.

DROMORE, BISHOPRIC or (N.E. Ireland), founded by St. Coleman, first bishop, about 556. By an extent returned 15 James I., this see was valued in the king's books at £60. Jeremy Taylor was bishop of Down and Connor in 1660, and of this see in 1661. Dromore has been united to Down through the Irish Church Temporalities Act, 1833.

DROWNING, as a punishment, is very ancient. The Britons inflicted death by drowning in a quagmire before 450 B.C.—*Stow*. It is said to have been inflicted on eighty intractable bishops near Nicomedia, A.D. 370; and to have been adopted as a punishment in France by Louis XI. The wholesale drownings of the Royalists in the Loire at Nantes, by command of the brutal Carrier, Nov., 1793, were termed *Noyades*. He was condemned to death in Dec., 1794.—Societies for the recovery of drowning persons were first instituted in Holland in 1767. The second society is said to have been formed at Milan in 1768; the third in Hamburg in 1771; the fourth at Paris in 1772; and the fifth in London in 1774.

DRUIDS. Priests, among the ancient Germans, Gauls, and Britons, so named from their veneration for the oak (*Brit. dero*). They administered sacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges. They headed the Britons who opposed Caesar's first landing, 55 B.C., and were exterminated by the Roman governor, Suetonius Paulinus, A.D. 61.

DRUM: the invention is ascribed to Bacchus, who, according to Polyænus, "gave his signals of battle with cymbals and drums." It was brought by the Moors into Spain, 713.—*Le Clerc*. The drum, or drumcapstan, for weighing anchors, was invented by Sir S. Morland in 1686.—*Anderson*.

DRUMCLOG (W. Scotland). Here the Covenanters defeated Graham of Claverhouse on June 1, 1679. An account of the conflict is given by Walter Scott in "Old Mortality."

DRUMMOND LIGHT. See *Light-house*.

DRUNKARDS were to be excommunicated in the early Church, 59 (1 *Cor. vii.*). In England, a canon

* The fine porcelain was known as Dresden china was invented by M. Boettcher, at the time an apothecary's boy, about 1700. Hard porcelain was made there in 1709. Services of this ware have cost many thousands of pounds each. A costly service, such, placed exquisitely painted, with battles, etc., was presented to the Duke of Wellington by the King of Prussia in 1815, and was the finest in England.

† Sir Walter Raleigh, we are told, wore a white satin-pinked vest, close-fitted to the wrist, and over the body a brown doublet finely flowered, and embroidered with pearls, and in the feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the spring in place of a button. His breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white; and buff shoes, which, on great court days, were so gorgeously covered with precious stones as to have exceeded the value of £5000; and he had a suit of armor of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. King James's favorite, the Duke of Buckingham, could afford to have his diamonds tucked so loosely on, that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground, he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers-up, who were generally *les Dames de la Cour*. We may here mention a novel dress, the *Blossom Costume*, introduced into the United States in 1849 by Mrs. Ann Bloomer, and worn there for a while by a few of the women. It resembled male attire, being an open-fronted jacket and loose trousers, the latter wide like those of the Turk, but gathered in at the ankles. The Blossom dress was adopted by a few females in the western parts of London in August, 1851; but, though it was recommended by some American ladies in popular lectures, it was soon afterward totally discontinued.

law forbade drunkenness in the clergy, 747. Constantine, king of Scots, punished it with death, 870. By St James I., c. 7, 1623, a drunkard was liable to a penalty of five shillings, or six hours in the stocks.

DRURY LANE THEATRE, London, derives its origin from a cock-pit, which was converted into a theatre in the reign of James I. It was rebuilt, and called the Phoenix; and Charles II. granted an exclusive patent to Thomas Killigrew, April 25, 1662. The actors were called the king's servants, and ten of them, who were called gentlemen of the great chamber, had an annual allowance of ten yards of scarlet cloth, with a suitable quantity of lace. The theatre, with sixty adjoining houses, was burnt down in 1672, and a new edifice was built in its room by Sir Christopher Wren in 1674. The interior was rebuilt by Mr. Adams, and was reopened Sept. 23, 1775. The Drury Lane Theatrical Fund was originated by David Garrick in 1777. In 1791 the theatre was pulled down; it was rebuilt and opened March 12, 1794. It was totally destroyed by fire, Feb. 24, 1809, and was rebuilt and opened October 10, 1812. See *Theatres and Drama*.

DRUSES, a warlike people dwelling among the mountains of Lebanon, derive their origin from a fanatical Mohammedan sect which arose in Egypt about 906, and fled to Palestine to avoid persecution. They now retain hardly any of the religion of their ancestors: they do not practice circumcision, pray, or fast, but eat pork and drink wine. In the middle of 1860, in consequence of disputes (in which, doubtless, both parties were to blame), the Druses attacked their neighbors the Maronites (*which see*), whom they massacred, it was said, without regard to age or sex. Peace was made in July; but, in the mean time, a religious fury seized the Mohammedan population of the neighboring cities, and a general massacre of Christians ensued. See *Damascus and Syria*. Fuad Pacha with Turkish troops, and General Hantpoul with French auxiliaries, invaded Lebanon in August and September. The Druses surrendered, giving up their chiefs, several of whom were tried and condemned to die in January, 1861.

DUBLIN, capital of Ireland, anciently called Ashled, said to have been built 140. It obtained its present name from Alpinus, a lord or chief among the Irish, whose daughter, Auliana, having been drowned at the ford where now Whitehall Bridge is built, he changed the name to Auliana, by Ptolemy called Eblana (afterward corrupted into Dublin), that she might be had in remembrance. Alpinus is said to have made this place his residence about 155, when he brought "the then rude hill into the form of a town." See *Ireland*.

Christianity established here on the arrival of St. Patrick, about.....	423
[St. Patrick's Cathedral founded about this time.]	
Dublin environed with walls by the Danes.....	798
Named by King Edgar in the preface to his charter " <i>Nobilitima Civitas</i> ".....	964
Battle of Clontarf (<i>which see</i>).....	April 23, 1014
Dublin taken by Raymond le Gros for Henry II., who soon after arrives.....	1171
Charter granted by this king.....	1173
Christ Church built, 1088; rebuilt.....	1190
Slaughter of 600 British by the Irish citizens near Dublin (see <i>Cullen's Wood</i>).....	1200
Asseslauge of Irish princes, who swear allegiance to King John.....	1210
Foundation of Dublin Castle laid by Henry de Loundres, 1206; finished.....	1213
Thomas Cusack, first mayor.....	1409
Besieged by the son of the Earl of Kildare, lord deputy.....	1500
Christ Church made a deanery and chapter by Henry VIII. (see <i>Christ Church</i>).....	1541
Trinity College founded.....	1591
Charter granted by James I.....	1609
Convocation which established the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion.....	1614
Besieged by the Marquis of Ormond, and battle of Rathmines (<i>which see</i>).....	1649
Cromwell arrives in Dublin with 9000 foot and 400 horse.....	"
Chief magistrate honored with the title of lord while holding office.....	1665
Great gunpowder explosion.....	1693
Lampy first erected in the city.....	1698
Parliament House began.....	1729
Foundling Hospital incorporated.....	1739
St. Patrick's spire erected (see <i>St. Patrick's</i>).....	1749
Royal Dublin Society originated, 1731; Incorporated.....	"

Hibernian Society.....	1708
Marine Society.....	1766
Queen's Bridge first erected, 1684; destroyed by a flood, 1763; rebuilt.....	1768
Act for a general pavement of the city.....	1773
Royal Exchange begun, 1769; opened.....	1779
Order of St. Patrick instituted.....	1786
Bank of Ireland instituted (see <i>Bank</i>).....	
Police established by statute.....	1786
The rebellion; arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald in Thomas Street.....	May 19, 1796
Union with England (see <i>Union</i>).....	Jan. 1, 1801
Emmet's insurrection.....	July 23, 1803
The "Bottle Conspiracy".....	Dec. 14, 1803
Dublin lighted with gas.....	Oct. 6, 1825
Awful storm raged.....	Jan. 4, 1839
O'Connell's arrest (see <i>Trials</i>).....	Oct. 14, 1843
He is found guilty.....	Feb. 12, 1844
His death at Genoa.....	May 15, 1847
Arrest of Mitchell, of the <i>United Irishman</i> newspaper.....	May 13, 1848
State trial of Wm. Smith O'Brien and Meagher in Dublin.....	May 15, "
[These persons were afterward tried at Clonmel, and found guilty.]	
Trial of Mitchell; <i>guilty</i>	May 28, "
<i>Irish Felon</i> newspaper first published.....	July 1, "
<i>Nation</i> and <i>Irish Felon</i> suppressed.....	July 29, "
Conviction of O'Doherty.....	Nov. 1, "
Demonstration at the funeral of the rebel M'Manus.....	Nov. 10-12, 1861
Statue of Oliver Goldsmith inaugurated by the Lord Lieutenant, Jan. 5, who opens the National Gallery of Ireland.....	Jan. 30, 1864
The O'Connell monument founded.....	Aug. 8, 1864
St. Patrick's Cathedral restored by Mr. Guinness; reopened.....	Feb. 24, 1865
The newspaper <i>The Irish People</i> seized and severed; Fenians taken in custody (see <i>Fenians and Ireland</i>).....	Sept. 15, 1865

DUBLIN, ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΙΟΝ. It was united to Glendalagh in 1214. It is supposed that the bishopric of Dublin was founded by St. Patrick in 443.

DUCAT, a coin so called because struck by dukes.—*Johnson*. First coined by Longinus, governor of Italy.—*Procopius*. First struck in the duchy of Apulia, 1140.—*Du Cange*. Coined by Robert, king of Sicily, in 1240.

DUELING took its rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first duel in England, William, count of Eu, and Godfrey Baynard, took place 1096. Duelling in civil matters was forbidden in France, 1806. The present practice of duelling arose in the challenge of Francis I. to the Emperor Charles V., 1528. The fight with small swords was introduced into England, 29 Eliz., 1587. Proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 30 Charles II., 1679.* Duelling was checked in the army, 1792, and has been almost abolished in England by the influence of public opinion, aided by the prince consort. A society "for the discouraging of duelling" was established in 1845. See *Battle, Wager of, and Combat*.

MEMORABLE DUELS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, fought.....	Nov. 15, 1719
[This duel was fought with small swords in Hyde Park. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot, and the duke expired of his wounds as he was being carried to his coach.]	
Capt. Peppard and Mr. Hayes; latter killed.....	1729
Messrs. Hamilton and Morgan; former killed.....	1743
Mr. S. Martin and Mr. Wilkes, M.P.....	1763
Lord Townshend and Lord Bellamont; Lord Bellamont wounded.....	Feb. 1, 1773
The Count d'Artois and the Duke of Bourbon.....	March 21, 1778
Mr. Donovan and Capt. Hanson, the latter killed.....	Nov. 15, 1779
Charles James Fox and Mr. Adam; Mr. Fox wounded.....	Nov. 30, "
Colonel Fullerton and Lord Shelburne; the latter wounded.....	March 22, 1780
Rev. Mr. Allen and Lloyd Dulany; the latter killed.....	June 15, 1789
Colonel Thomas, of the Guards, and Colonel Gordon; Colonel Thomas killed.....	Sept. 4, 1789

* "As many as 571 official and memorable duels were fought during my grand cinquantenary."—*Sir J. Barrington*. A single writer enumerates 173 duels, in which 63 individuals were killed and 96 wounded; in three of these cases both the combatants were killed, and 18 of the survivors suffered the sentence of the law.—*Hamilton*.

Lord Macartney and Major Gen. Stuart; the former wounded..... June 8, 1796
 Mr. Barrington and Mr. M'Kenzie; the former killed on the ground by General Gillespie, the second of the latter..... 1798
 Mr. M'Keon and George Nugent Reynolds; the latter murdered by the former..... Jan. 31, "
 Mr. Puresfoy and Colonel Roper; the latter killed..... Dec. 17, "
 Duke of York and Col. Lenox, afterward Duke of Richmond (for an insignificant cause)..... May 27, 1799
 Sir George Ramsay and Capt. Macrea; Sir George killed..... 1790
 Mr. Curran and Major Hobart..... April 1, "
 Mr. Macduff and Mr. Prince; latter killed, June 4, "
 Mr. Harvey Aston and Lieut. Fitzgerald; the former severely wounded..... June 25, "
 Mr. Stevens and Mr. Anderson; the former killed..... Sept. 20, "
 Mr. Graham and Mr. Julius; the former killed..... July 19, 1791
 Mr. John Kemble and Mr. Alken; no fatality..... March 1, 1793
 Earl of Lonsdale and Captain Cuthbert; no fatality..... June 9, "
 M. de Chauvigny and Mr. Lameth; the latter wounded..... Nov. 8, "
 Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Pride; the former killed..... August 20, 1796
 Lord Norbury and Mr. Napper Tandy; an affair, no meeting..... Aug. 21, "
 Lord Valentia and Mr. Gawler; the former wounded..... June 23, 1798
 William Pitt and George Tierney..... May 27, "
 Isaac Corry and Henry Grattan..... Jan. 15, 1800
 Lieut. Willis and Major Impey; the major killed..... Aug. 26, 1801
 Rt. Hon. George Ogle and Bernard Coyle, 8 shots, no fatality..... 1802
 Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. Todd Jones; Sir Richard wounded..... June 8, "
 Colonel Montgomery and Captain MacNamara; the former killed..... April 6, 1803
 Lord Camelford and Captain Best; Lord Camelford killed..... March 10, "
 Surgeon Fisher and Lieutenant Torrens; the latter killed..... March 22, 1800
 Baron Hompesch and Mr. Richardson; the latter severely wounded..... Sept. 21, "
 Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Pauli; the former wounded..... May 5, 1807
 Mr. Alcock and Mr. Colclough; the latter killed; the survivor lost his reason..... June 8, "
 M. de Grandpre and M. Le Plaque, in balloons, near Paris, and the latter killed..... May 3, 1808
 Major Campbell and Captain Boyd; latter murdered (former hanged, Oct. 2, 1808)..... June 23, "
 Lord Paget and Capt. Cadogan; neither wounded..... May 30, 1809
 Lord Castlereagh and Mr. George Canning; the latter wounded..... Sept. 23, "
 Mr. George Payne and Mr. Clarke; the former killed..... Sept. 6, 1810
 Captain Boardman and Ensign de Balton; the former killed..... March 4, 1811
 Lieut. Stewart and Lieut. Bagnal; the latter mortally wounded..... Oct. 7, 1812
 Mr. Edward Maguire and Lieut. Blundell; the latter killed..... July 2, 1813
 Mr. Hatchell and Mr. Morley..... Feb. 12, 1814
 Captain Stackpole (of "Statin" frigate) and Lieut. Cecil; the captain killed (arose on account of words spoken four years previously)..... April, "
 Mr. D. O'Connell and Mr. D'Esterre; Mr. D'Esterre killed..... Feb. 1, 1815
 Colonel Quentin and Colonel Palmer..... Feb. 7, "
 Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Peel; an affair, no meeting..... Aug. 21, "
 Captain Fottrell and Colonel Ross; 5 shots each, but no fatality..... Dec. 1817
 Lieut. Hindes and Lieut. Gilbert Conroy; the former killed..... March 6, "
 Mr. John Sutton and Major Lockyer; the former killed..... Dec. 10, "
 Mr. O'Callaghan and Lieut. Bayley; the latter killed..... Jan. 12, 1818
 Mr. Grattan and the Earl of Clare..... June 7, 1820
 Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Hartinger; both desperately wounded..... Sept. 13, "
 Mr. Scott and Mr. Christie; the former killed..... Feb. 16, 1821
 M. Manuel and Mr. Beaumont..... April 9, "
 Sir Alexander Boswell and Mr. James Stuart; the former killed..... March 26, 1823

The Duke of Buckingham and the Duke of Bedford; no fatality..... May 2, 1823
 General Pépé and General Caracosa; the latter wounded..... Feb. 23, 1823
 Mr. Westall and Capt. Gourlay; the latter killed..... 1824
 Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Lambton..... July 1, 1826
 Mr. Bric, barrister, and Mr. Hayes; the former killed..... Dec. 26, "
 Rev. Mr. Hodson and Mr. Grady; the latter wounded..... Aug. 1827
 Major Edgeworth and Mr. Henry Grattan; an affair, and no meeting..... Sept., "
 Mr. Long Wellesley and Mr. Crespiigny; neither wounded..... 1828
 Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea; no injury..... March 21, 1829
 Lieut. Crowther and Captain Helsham; the former killed..... April 1, "
 Mr. William Lambrecht and Mr. Oliver Clayton; the latter killed..... Jan. 8, 1830
 Captain Smith and Mr. O'Grady; the latter killed..... March 18, "
 Mr. Storey and Mr. Mathias; the latter wounded..... Jan. 22, 1833
 Mr. Maher and Mr. Colles..... Jan. 22, "
 Sir John W. Jeffcott and Dr. Hennis; the latter mortally wounded, and died on the 18th. May 10, "
 Charles Wellesley Ashe and Sir Charles Hampton..... Sept. 11, 1834
 Lord Alvanley and Mr. Morgan O'Connell; 2 shots each..... May 4, 1835
 Sir Colquhoun Grant and Lord Seymour; no fatality..... May 29, "
 Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Black, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; 2 shots each..... Nov. 19, "
 Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Scott; and Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Cloese (Mr. Scott's second); the latter wounded..... May 28, 1836
 The Earl of Cardigan and Captain Tuckett, 11th Regt.; 2 shots each, the latter wounded (for this the earl was tried in the House of Lords, and acquitted, Feb. 16, 1841)..... Sept. 12, 1840
 Captain Boldero and Hon. Craven Berkeley; no fatality..... July 15, 1842
 Colonel Fawcett and Captain Munroe; former killed..... July 1, 1843
 Lieut. Seton and Lieut. Hawkey; the former killed..... May 20, 1845
 Duc de Grammont Caderousse kills Mr. Dillon at Paris for a newspaper attack..... Oct., 1862

DUELING IN THE UNITED STATES. Most of the states have laws prohibiting dueling, imposing fines, imprisonment, and other penalties on those who engage in it, either as principals or seconds. In the military and naval service of the United States, officers engaged in any capacity in duels may be cashiered on conviction of the offense.

MEMORABLE DUELS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first, between two serving-men, Plymouth, Mass. 1621
 Woodbridge and Phillips, on Boston Common..... 1728
 Button Gwinnett and General McIntosh..... 1777
 Gen. Conway and Gen. Cadwallader..... 1778
 De Witt Clinton and John Swartwout..... 1802
 Gen. Dayton and De Witt Clinton..... 1803
 General Hamilton and Colonel Aaron Burr; the general killed, greatly lamented..... 1804
 General Jackson and Colonel Dickenson..... 1806
 Colonel Benton and General Jackson..... 1813
 Major Greene and Mr. Price..... 1816
 Commodore Decatur and Commodore Barron..... 1820
 Henry Clay and John Randolph..... 1826
 Graves and Cilley..... 1828

DUKE, Latin *dux*, a title first given to generals of armies. In England, during Saxon times, the commanders of armies were called *duces*.—*Camden*. In *Genesis xxxvi.* some of Esau's descendants are termed *dukes*. *Duke-duke* was a title given to the house of Sylvis, in Spain, on account of its possessing many duchies.

Edward the Black Prince made Duke of Cornwall, 1337
 Robert de Vere was created Marquess of Dublin and Duke of Ireland, 9 Rich. II..... 1385
 Robert III. created David, prince of Scotland, Duke of Rothesay, a title which afterward belonged to the king's eldest son, 1393, and is now borne by the Prince of Wales
 Cosmo de Medici created *Grand-duke* of Tuscany, the first of the rank, by Pope Pius V..... 1569

DULWICH COLLEGE (Surrey), called God's-gift College, founded by Edward Alleyn, an eminent comedian, was completed and solemnly opened Sept. 12,

1619. Alieyn was its first master, and died in 1626. A fine gallery to contain the Bourgeois collection of pictures, bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois, was annexed in 1813. In 1857 an act was passed by which the college was reconstituted. Two schools were established, and the number of the almspeople increased. In 1860 the annual income was £11,452.

DUMB. See *Deaf and Dumb*.

DUMBLANE or **DUNBLANE** (Perth), near which took place a conflict called the battle of Sheriffmuir, between the Royalist army and the Scots rebels, the former commanded by the Duke of Argyll and the latter by the Earl of Mar, Nov. 18, 1715. Both sides claimed the victory.

DUNBAR (Haddington). Here the Scottish army and John Balliol were defeated by the Earl of Warrene, and Scotland was subdued, April 27, 1296. Here also Cromwell obtained a signal victory over the Scots, in arms for Charles II., Sept. 3, 1650.

DUNCIAD, the celebrated satirical poem by Alexander Pope, was published in 1728.

DUNDALK (Louth, Ireland). In 1818, at Foughard, near this place, was defeated and slain Edward Bruce, who had invaded Ireland in 1315. The walls and fortifications of Dundalk were destroyed in 1641. It was taken by Cromwell in 1649. The first cambric manufacture in Ireland was established in this town by artisans from France in 1727.

DUNDEE (E. Scotland), on the Tay. The site was given by William the Lion (reigned 1165-1214) to his brother David, earl of Huntingdon, who built or strengthened the castle, and erected a large church, the tower of which, 156 feet high, still remains. The town was taken by the English in 1886; pillaged by Montrose, 1645; stormed by Monk in 1661; and was visited by Queen Victoria in 1844. It has thriven since 1815, through its extensive linen manufactories. Claverhouse, viscount Dundee (killed 1689), had a house here.

DUNGAN HILL (Ireland). Here the English army, commanded by Colonel Jones, signally defeated the Irish, of whom 6000 are said to have been slain, while the loss on the side of the English was inconsiderable, July 10, 1647.

DUNKELD (Perthshire) was made a bishopric by David I. in 1137; the ancient Culdee church, founded by King Constantine III., becoming the cathedral.

DUNKIRK (N. France), founded in the 7th century, was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French, and put into the hands of the English, June, 1658. It was sold by Charles II. for £500,000 to Louis XIV., Oct. 17, 1662. Dunkirk was one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works were demolished in conformity with the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The French resumed the works, but they were ordered to be demolished at the peace of 1763; in 1783 they were again resumed. The English attempted to besiege this place; but the Duke of York, who commanded, was defeated by Hoche, and forced to retire with loss, Sept. 7, 1793. It was made a free port in 1816.

DUNMOW (Essex), famous for the tenure of the manor (made by Robert Fitz-Walter, 1444), "that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarrelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration, shall receive a fitch of bacon."¹

DUNSINANE (Perthshire). On the hill was fought the battle between Macbeth, the thane of Glamis, and Siward, earl of Northumberland, 1054. Edward the Confessor had sent Siward on behalf of Malcolm III., whose father, Duncan, the thane and usurper had murdered. Macbeth was defeated, and it was said was pursued to Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, and there slain, 1064.

DUPPEL or **DYNNÖL**. See under *Denmark*, 1864.

DUPPLIN (Perthshire). Here Edward Balliol and

his English allies totally defeated the Scots under the Earl of Mar, Aug. 11, 1332, and obtained the crown for three months.

DURHAM, an ancient city, the *Dunholme* of the Saxons, and *Durēme* of the Normans. The bishopric was removed to Durham from Chester-le-street in 995, whither it had been transferred from Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, in 684, in consequence of the invasion of the Danes. The bones of St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, were brought from Lindisfarne, and interred in Durham Cathedral. The palatine privileges, granted to the bishop by the Danish Northumbrian prince Guthrum, were taken by the crown in June, 1836. Durham was ravaged by Malcolm of Scotland in 1070, and was occupied by the Northumbrian rebels in 1569, and by the Scots in 1640. In 1660 Cromwell quartered his Scotch prisoners in the Cathedral. Near Durham, on Oct. 17, 1346, was fought the decisive battle of Neville's Cross (*which see*). This see, deemed the richest in England, was valued in the king's books at £2821. Present income, £8000. The college, founded in 1290, was abolished at the Reformation. In 1667 Cromwell established a college, which was suppressed at the Restoration. The present *University* was established in 1831, opened in 1833, and chartered in 1837. Certain reformed ordinances, recommended by a commission, were set aside in 1863.

DURHAM LETTER. See *Papal Aggression*.

DUTCH REPUBLIC. See *Holland*.

DUUMVIRI, two Roman patricians appointed by Tarquin the Proud, 520 B.C., to take care of the books of the Sibyls, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman Empire. The books were placed in the Capitol, and secured in a chest under the ground. The number of keepers was increased to ten (the Decemviri) 865 B.C., afterward to fifteen; the added five called *quinque viri*.

DWARFS: ANCIENT. Philetas of Cos, distinguished about 350 B.C. as a poet and grammarian, was so diminutive that he always carried leaden weights in his pockets to prevent his being blown away by the wind. He was preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus.—*Ælian*. Julia, niece of Augustus, had a dwarf named Coropas, two feet and a hand's breadth high; and Andromeda, a freed maid of Julia's, was of the same height.—*Pliny*. Aug. Cæsar exhibited in his plays a man not two feet in stature.—*Sueton*. Alypius of Alexandria, a logician and philosopher, was but one foot five inches and a half high: "he seemed to be consumed into a kind of divine nature."—*Vos. Instit.*

MODERN DWARFS.—John d'Estrix, of Mechlin, was brought to the Duke of Parma in 1593, when he was 35 years of age, having a long beard. He was skilled in languages, and not more than three feet high. Jeffrey Hudson, an English dwarf, when a youth of 18 inches high, was served up to table in a cold pie, before the king and queen, by the Duchess of Buckingham, in 1628. He challenged Mr. Crofts, who had offended him, to fight a duel, but the latter came to the ground armed only with a squirt. This led to another meeting, when the dwarf shot his antagonist dead, 1658.

Count Borowiaski, a Polish gentleman of great accomplishments and elegant manners, well known in England, where he resided many years, was born in Nov., 1739. His growth was, at one year of age, 14 inches; at six, 17 inches; at twenty, 53 inches; and at thirty, 89. He had a sister named Anastasia, seven years younger than himself, and so much shorter that she could stand under his arm. He visited many of the courts of Europe, and died in England, at the great age of 98, in 1837.

Charles Stratton (termed General Tom Thumb), an American, was exhibited in England, 1846. In Feb., 1863, in New York, when 25 years old and 31 inches high, he married Lavinia Warren, aged 21, 33 inches high. He, his wife, Commodore Nutt, and Minnie Warren (two other dwarfs), came to England in Dec., 1864, and remained there some time.

DYEING is attributed to the Tyrians, about 1500 B.C. The English sent their goods to be dyed in Holland till the art was brought to them in 1608. "Two dyers of Exeter were flogged for teaching their art (*in the north*) (of England), 1628. A statute against abuses in dyeing passed in 1753. The art has been greatly improved by chemical research. A discovery of Dr. Stenhouse in 1846 led to M. Marnas procuring mauve from lichens; and Dr. Hofmann's production of aniline from coal-tar has led to the invention of a number of beautiful dyes (mauve, magenta red, &c.). See *Aniline*.

* The earliest recorded claim for the bacon was in 1445, since when to 1855 it had only been demanded five times. The last claimants previous to 1855 were John Shakesbanks and his wife, who established their right to it, June 30, 1751; they made a large sum by selling slices of the fitch to those who were witnesses of the ceremony, there being 5000 persons present. The claim was revived on July 16, 1855, when fitches were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, of Chipping-Ongar, and the Chevalier Chataigne and his lady. The lord of the manor opposed the revival, but Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, and some friends, defrayed the expense, and superintended the ceremony. Endeavors have been made to perpetuate the custom. A fitch was awarded in 1860.

E.

EAGLE, an ancient coin of Ireland, made of a base metal, and current in the first years of Edward I., about 1273; was so named from the figure impressed upon it. The United States gold coinage of eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles began Dec. 6, 1792; an eagle is of the value of \$10, or about two guineas.—The *standard of the eagle* was borne by the Persians at Cunaxa, 401 B.C. The Romans carried gold and silver eagles as ensigns, and sometimes represented them with a thunderbolt in their talons, on the point of a spear, 103 B.C. Charlemagne added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, A.D. 802. The eagle was the standard of Napoleon I., and is that of Napoleon III., as well as of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.—The **WHITE EAGLE**, an order of knighthood, was instituted in 1825 by Uladislaus, king of Poland; that of the **BLACK EAGLE** in 1701, by the Elector of Brandenburg, Frederick I., on his being crowned King of Prussia; and that of the **RED EAGLE** in 1706 and 1713 by George, prince of Brandenburg-Anspach.

EARL, or *comes*, introduced at the Conquest, superseded the Saxon ealdorman, and continued the highest rank in England until Edward III. created dukes in 1337 and 1351, and Richard II. created marquesses (1385), both above earls. Alfred used the title of earl as a substitute for king. William Fitz-Osborn was made Earl of Hereford by William the Conqueror, 1066. Gilchrist was created Earl of Angus, in Scotland, by King Malcolm III., in 1037. Sir John de Courcy was created Baron of Kinsale and Earl of Ulster in Ireland by Henry II., 1181.

EARTH. See *Globe*.

EARTHEN-WARE. See *Pottery*.

EARTHQUAKES. Anaxagoras supposed that earthquakes were produced by subterranean clouds bursting out into lightning, which shook the vaults that confined them. 435 B.C.—*Diog. Laert.* Kircher, Des Cartes, and others supposed that there were many vast cavities under ground which have a communication with each other, some of which abound with waters, others with exhalations, arising from inflammable substances, as nitre, bitumen, sulphur, etc. Dr. Stukeley and Dr. Priestley attributed earthquakes to electricity. It appears probable that steam generated by subterranean heat contributes to occasion them. An elaborate Catalogue of Earthquakes, with commentaries on the phenomena, by R. and J. W. Mallet, was published by the British Association in 1855-9. In 1860 the velocity of their propagation was estimated by Mr. J. Brown at between 470 and 530 feet per second. The following are quoted from the best sources:

One which made Eubœa an island.....	B.C. 425
Ellice and Bula, in Peloponnesus, swallowed up.....	573
One at Rome, when, in obedience to an oracle, M. Curtius, armed and mounted on a stately horse, leaped into the dreadful chasm it occasioned (<i>Liby</i>).....	858
Duras, in Greece, buried, with all its inhabitants; and 12 cities in Campania also buried.....	845
Lysimachia and its inhabitants totally buried.....	233
Ephesus and other cities overturned.....	A.D. 17
One accompanied by the eruption of Vesuvius; the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum buried.....	79
Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and two in Galatia overturned.....	107
Antioch destroyed.....	115
Nicomedia, Caesarea, and Nicea overturned.....	126
In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 cities and towns damaged.....	357
Nicomedia again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins.....	353
One felt by nearly the whole world.....	543
At Constantinople; its edifices destroyed, and thousands perished.....	557
In Africa; many cities overturned.....	560
Awful one in Syria, Palestine, and Asia; more than 500 towns were destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation.....	743
In France, Germany, and Italy.....	801
Constantinople overturned; all Greece shaken.....	936
One felt throughout England.....	1383
One at Antioch; many towns destroyed, among them Marisum and Mamistra.....	1114

Catania, in Sicily, overturned, and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins.....	1137
One severely felt at Lincoln.....	1143
At Calabria; one of its cities and all its inhabitants overwhelmed in the Adriatic Sea.....	1186
One again felt throughout England; Glastonbury destroyed.....	1274
In England; the greatest known there.....	Nov. 14, 1313
At Naples; 40,000 persons perished.....	1450
At Lisbon; 1500 houses and 30,000 persons buried in the ruins; several neighboring towns ingulfed with their inhabitants.....	Feb., 1531
One felt in London; part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell.....	1580
In Japan; several cities made ruins, and thousands perish.....	1596
Awful one at Calabria.....	1633
One in China, when 300,000 persons were buried in Pekin alone.....	1662
One severely felt in Ireland.....	1690
One at Jamaica, which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were ingulfed 40 fathoms deep, and 800 persons perished.....	1692
One in Sicily, which overturned 64 cities and towns, and 300 villages. Of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants, not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost.....	Sept., 1693
Palermo nearly destroyed; 6000 lives lost.....	1726
Again in China; and 100,000 people swallowed up at Pekin.....	1731
In Hungary; a mountain turned round.....	1736
One at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent; but the monks escaped.....	1740
Lima and Callao demolished; 13,000 persons buried in the ruins.....	Oct. 28, 1746
In London, a slight shock, Feb. 8; but severer shock.....	March 8, 1750
Adrianople nearly overwhelmed.....	1753
At Grand Cairo; half of the houses and 40,000 persons swallowed up.....	1754
Quito destroyed.....	April, 1755
Great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses and upward of 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up, and whole streets buried. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, and Braga suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large part of Malaga became ruins. One half of Fez, in Morocco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. Above half of the island of Madeira became waste; and 2000 houses in the island of Mytilene, in the Archipelago, were overthrown. This awful earthquake extended 6000 miles; even to Scotland.....	Nov. 1, “
In Syria, extended over 10,000 square miles; Baalbec destroyed.....	1759
At Martinico; 1800 persons lost their lives, Aug.....	1767
At Guatemala, which, with 8000 inhabitants, was swallowed up.....	July 7, 1773
A destructive one at Smyrna.....	1773
At Tauris; 15,000 houses thrown down, and multitudes buried.....	1780
Messina and other towns in Italy and Sicily overthrown; 40,000 persons perished.....	Feb. 5, 1783
Archindshan wholly destroyed, and 12,000 persons buried in its ruins.....	1784
At Borgo di San Sepolcro; many houses and 1000 persons swallowed up.....	Sept. 30, 1789
Another fatal one in Sicily.....	1791
In Naples; Vesuvius overwhelmed the city of Torre del Greco.....	June, 1794
In Turkey, where, in three towns, 10,000 persons lost their lives.....	“
The whole country between Santa Fé and Panamá destroyed, including Cusco and Quito; 40,000 people buried in one second.....	Feb. 4-20, 1797
At Constantinople, which destroyed the royal palace and an immensity of buildings, and extended into Romania and Wallachia.....	Sept. 26, 1800
A violent one felt in Holland.....	Jan., 1804
At Frosolone, Naples; 6000 lives lost.....	July 26, 1805
At the Azores; a village of St. Michael's sunk, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place.....	Aug. 11, 1810
Awful one at Caracas (<i>which see</i>).....	March 26, 1819
Several throughout India; district of Kutch sunk; 2000 persons buried.....	June, 1819

Genoa, Palermo, Rome, and many other towns greatly damaged; thousands perish. . . . 1819
 One in Calabria and Sicily. . . . Oct. 1836
 In Spain; Merida and numerous villages devastated; 6000 persons perish. . . . March 21, 1829
 In the Duchy of Parma; no less than 40 shocks were experienced at Borgotaro; and at Pontremoli many houses were thrown down, and not a chimney was left standing. . . . Feb. 14, 1834
 In Calabria, Cosenza and villages destroyed; 1000 persons buried. . . . April 29, 1835
 In Calabria; 1000 buried at Rossano, etc. . . . Oct. 12, 1836
 In many cities of Southern Syria, by which hundreds of houses were thrown down, and thousands of lives lost. . . . Dec. "
 At Martinique; nearly half of Port Royal destroyed; nearly 700 persons killed, and the whole island damaged. . . . Jan. 12, 1839
 At Ternate; the island made a waste, and thousands of lives lost. . . . Feb. 14, 1840
 Awful and destructive earthquake at Mount Ararat, in one of the districts of Armenia; 3187 houses were overthrown, and several hundred persons perished. . . . July 2, "
 Great earthquake at Zante, where many persons perished. . . . Oct. 30, "
 At Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, which destroyed nearly two thirds of the town; between 4000 and 5000 lives were lost. . . . May 7, 1843
 At Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe, which was entirely destroyed. . . . Feb. 8, 1843
 At Rhodes and Macri, when a mountain fell in at the latter place, crushing a village, and destroying 600 persons. . . . March, 1851
 At Valparaiso, where more than 400 houses were destroyed. . . . April 2, "
 In South Italy; Melfi almost laid in ruins; 14,000 lives lost. . . . Aug. 14, "
 At Philippine Isles; Manila nearly destroyed. . . . Sept. and Oct., 1833
 In N.W. of England, slight. . . . Nov. 9, "
 Thebes, in Greece, nearly destroyed. . . . Sept., 1833
 St. Salvador, S. America, destroyed. . . . April 16, 1854
 Amasca, in Japan, and Simoda, in Nippon, destroyed; Jeddo much injured. . . . Dec. 23, "
 Broussa, in Turkey, nearly destroyed. . . . Feb. 28, 1853
 Several villages in Central Europe destroyed. . . . July 25, 26, "
 Jeddo nearly destroyed. . . . Nov. 11, "
 At the island of Great Sanger, one of the Moluccas, volcanic eruption and earthquake; nearly 3000 lives lost. . . . March 12, 1866
 In the Mediterranean; at Candia, 500 lives lost; Rhodes, 100; and other islands, 150. . . . Oct. 12, "
 In Calabria, Montemurro and many other towns destroyed, and about 22,000 lives lost in a few seconds. . . . Dec. 16, 1857
 Corinth nearly destroyed. . . . Feb. 21, 1833
 At Quito; about 5000 persons killed, and an immense amount of property destroyed, March 21, 1859
 At Erzeroum, Asia Minor; above 1000 persons said to have perished. . . . June 2, "
 At San Salvador; many buildings destroyed, no lives lost. . . . Dec. 8, "
 In Cornwall, slight. . . . Oct. 21, 1859; Jan. 13, 1860
 At Perugia, Italy; several lives lost. . . . May 8, 1861
 At Mendoza, South America; about two thirds of the city and 7000 lives lost. . . . March 30, 1861
 In Greece; N. Morea, Corinth, and other places injured. . . . Dec. 26, "
 Guatemala; 150 buildings and 14 churches destroyed. . . . Dec. 19, 1862
 Rhodes; 18 villages destroyed, about 300 persons perished, and much cattle and property lost. . . . April 22, 1863
 Manila, Philippine Isles; immense destruction of property; about 10,000 persons perish. . . . June 2, "
 Central, west, and northwest of England, at 3A. 22m. A.M. . . . Oct. 6, "
 At Macchia, Bendinella, etc., Sicily; 9000 houses destroyed, 64 persons killed. . . . July 18, 1865
 There was an earthquake in San Francisco, California, in 1855, that did a great deal of damage. On the Hawaiian (Sandwich) Islands there was a violent earthquake, accompanied by an eruption of Mauno Loa, April 4, 1868. During a period of fifteen days over two thousand shocks were experienced. The eruption of lava was profuse, causing much destruction of life and property. On the 18th of August, 1868, Peru, Ecuador, and Chili were largely devastated by a violent earth-

quake, which destroyed several large cities along the coast. It is reported that between 30,000 and 60,000 people lost their lives.

EAST ANGLES. This kingdom (the sixth of the Heptarchy) was commenced by Uffa, 575, and ended with Ethelbert in 792. See *Britain*. The ancient see founded by St. Felix, who converted the East Angles in 630, was removed to Norwich (*which see*).

EAST INDIES, etc. See *India*.

EAST SAXONS. See *Britain*.

EASTER, the festival observed by the Church in commemoration of our Savior's resurrection, so called in England from the Saxon goddess *Eostre*. It was instituted about 68, and the day for its observance in England was fixed by St. Austin in 597. After much contention between the Eastern and Western Churches, it was ordained by the Council of Nice, 325, to be observed on the same day throughout the whole Christian world. "Easter day is the Sunday following that fourteenth day of the calendar moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March; so that, if the said fourteenth day be a Sunday, Easter day is not that Sunday, but the next." Easter day may be any day of the five weeks which commence with March 22 and end with April 25. The dispute between the old British Church and the new Anglo-Saxon Church respecting Easter was settled about 664.—*Easter Sunday*, in 1866, Apl. 1; in 1867, Apl. 21; in 1868, Apl. 12.

EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Davis in 1686; it was visited by Roggewein in 1722, and from him obtained the name it now bears; it was visited by Captain Cook in 1774. At the southeast extremity is the crater of an extinguished volcano, about two miles in circuit and 800 feet deep.

EASTERN EMPIRE. After the death of the Emperor Jovian, in Feb. 364, the generals at Nice elected Valentinian as his successor; in June he made his brother Valens Emperor of the West. The Eastern Empire ended with the capture of Constantinople, and death of Constantine XIII., May 29, 1453. See *Turkey*.

Theodosius X., the Great, succeeds Valentinian II., the Western emperor, and defeats the tyrant Maximus, at Aquileia. . . . 398
 Valentinian II. slain by Arbogastes the Frank, who makes Eugenius emperor. . . . 392
 Eugenius defeated and slain by Theodosius, who reunites the two empires. . . . Sept. 6, 394
 Death of Theodosius; the empire finally divided between his sons—Arcadius receives the East, Honorius the West. . . . Jan. 17, 395
 Alaric the Goth begins to ravage the empire. . . . "
 Violent religious dissensions; Theodosius II. establishes schools, and endeavors to revive learning. . . . 425
 The Theodosian Code promulgated. . . . 438
 The Councils of Ephesus, 431, 449; of Chalcedon. . . . 451
 Frequent sanguinary conflicts between the Blues and Greens, circus factions, at Constantinople. . . . 498-520

The Justinian Code published. . . . 529
 War with Persia; beginning of the victorious career of Belisarius, the Imperial general. . . . 529-531
 He suppresses the "Nika" ("conquer") insurrection of the circus factions; 50,000 Greens slain. . . . 532
 His victories in Africa, Italy, and the East. . . . 533-541
 Recalled through Justinian's jealousy, 542; again, 543; again, 549; disgraced. . . . 545
 Beginning of the Turkish power in Asia. . . . 561
 The Slavonians ravage Illyria. . . . 562
 Narses defeats Totila and the Goths near Rome. . . . 552
 Death of Belisarius, aged 64; of Justinian, aged 53, 565
 Victories of Maurice and Narses in the East, 579 et seq. . . . 581
 Disaffection of Narses. . . . 584-620
 Severe contests with the Avars. . . . 584-620
 Narses burnt at Constantinople. . . . 608
 The flight (Hejra) of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, where he establishes himself as a prophet and prince. . . . July 12, 622
 Victorious career of Heraclius II. . . . 622 et seq.
 He recovers his lost territories. . . . 627
 The Saracens invade the empire, 633; defeat Heraclius at Alzadin, 638; take Alexandria, 640; and the Greek provinces in Africa, 643; Constantians purchase peace with them. . . . 660
 They besiege Constantinople seven times. . . . 672-677
 The Bulgarians establish a kingdom in Moesia (now Bulgaria), 678; they ravage the country up to Constantinople. . . . 711
 The Saracens vainly invest Constantinople, 716, 718; defeated. . . . 720
 Leo III., the Isaurian, forbids the worship of im-

* In the course of 15 years, from 1783 to 1857, the kingdom of Naples lost at least 111,000 inhabitants by the effects of earthquakes, or more than 1500 per year out of an average population of 6,000,000!

ages (this leads to the Iconoclast controversy, and eventually to the separation of the Eastern and Western churches)..... 726
 A great invading Arab force (90,000) defeated by Acronius..... 729
 The monasteries dissolved..... 770
 Destruction of images throughout the empire decreed, 754; image-worship restored by the Empress Irene (for which she was canonized)..... 787
 The empire loses the exarchate of Italy, 762; Dalmatia, 825; Sicily and Crete..... 837
 Image-worship persecuted, 830; restored, 843; forbidden at Constantinople by one council, 869; restored by another..... 879
 South Italy annexed to the empire..... 890
 Five emperors reigning at one time..... 943
 Naples added to the empire..... " "
 Basil subdues the Bulgarians..... 987, 1014
 Bulgaria annexed to the empire..... 1018
 The Turks invade Asia Minor..... 1068
 The Normans conquer South Italy..... 1080
 The first crusade; Alexis I. recovers Asia Minor..... 1097
 The Venetians victorious over the Greeks..... 1125
 The Hungarians repelled, 1152; peace made with the Normans in Sicily..... 1156
 Wars with the Turks and the Venetians..... 1173
 Cyprus lost to the empire..... 1190
 The fourth crusade begins..... 1202
 Revolt of Alexis against his brother Isaac; the Crusaders take Constantinople, and restore Isaac and his son Alexis IV..... 1203
 Alexis Ducas murders Alexis IV. and usurps the throne; the Crusaders take Constantinople, kill Alexis, and establish the Latin empire, under Baldwin, count of Flanders..... 1204
 Kingdom of Epirus and Aetolia established..... 1206
 The Greek Empire re-established by Michael Palaeologus..... 1261
 Establishment of the Turkish Empire in Asia, under Othman I..... 1299
 The Genoese trade in the Black Sea..... 1308
 The Turks ravage Mysia, etc., 1340 and 1345; and settle in the coast of Thrace..... 1363
 The Sultan Amurath takes Adrianople, and makes it his capital, 1369; and, by treaty, greatly reduces the emperor's territories..... 1373
 All the Greek possessions in Asia lost..... 1390
 The Sultan Bajazet defeats the Christian army, under Sigismund of Hungary, at Nicopolis, Sept. 28, 1396
 The Emperor Manuel vainly solicits help from the Western sovereigns..... 1400
 A Turkish pacha established at Athens..... 1401
 The Greek Empire made tributary to Timour, 1403; who subjugates the Turkish sultan, and dismembers his empire, 1403; death of Timour on his way to China..... 1406
 Dissension among the Turks defers the fall of Constantinople, 1408-12; Mohammed I., aided by the Emperor Manuel, becomes sultan..... 1413
 Amurath II. in vain besieges Constantinople, 1433; peace made..... 1425
 John Paleologus visits Rome and other places, soliciting help in vain..... 1437-40
 Accession of Constantine XIII., the last emperor..... 1448
 Accession of Mohammed II., 1451; he begins the siege of Constantinople, April 6, and takes it, May 29, 1453
 (He granted to the Christians personal security and the free exercise of their religion.) See *Turkey*.

EMPERORS OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

864. Valens.
 879. Theodosius I., the Great.
 895. Arcadius, the son of Theodosius.
 408. Theodosius II. succeeded his father.
 450. Marcian, a Thracian of obscure family.
 457. Leo I., the Thracian.
 474. Leo the Younger, died the same year.
 " Zeno, called the *Isaurian*.
 491. Anastasius I., an Illyrian, of mean birth.
 518. Justin I., originally a private soldier.
 527. Justinian, founder of the Digest.
 535. Justin II., nephew of Justinian.
 578. Tiberius II., renowned for his virtues.
 592. Maurice, the Cappadocian; murdered, with all his children, by his successor.
 602. Phocas, the Usurper, a centurion, whose crimes and cruelties led to his own assassination in 610.
 610. Heraclius, by whom Phocas was dethroned.
 641. Heracleonas-Constantine, reigned a few months; poisoned by his step-mother Martina.

641. Constans II.; assassinated in a bath.
 668. Constantine III., Pogonatus.
 685. Justinian II., son of the preceding; abhorred for his exactions, debaucheries, and cruelties; dethroned and mutilated by his successor
 695. Leontius; dethroned and mutilated by Tiberius Aspimar.
 698. Tiberius III., Aspimar.
 705. Justinian II. restored. Leontius and Tiberius degraded in the Hippodrome, and put to death. Justinian slain in 711.
 711. Philippicus-Bardanes; assassinated.
 712. Anastasius II.; died on the election of Theodosius in 716; afterward delivered up to Leo III. and put to death.
 716. Theodosius III.
 718. Leo III., the Isaurian.
 [In this reign (726) commences the great Iconoclastic controversy; the alternate prohibition and restoration of images involves the peace of several reigns.]
 741. Constantine IV., Copronymus, son of the preceding; succeeded by his son,
 775. Leo IV.
 780. Constantine V. and his mother Irene.
 790. Constantine, alone, by the desire of the people, Irene having become unpopular.
 792. Irene again, jointly with her son, and afterward alone, 797; deposed for her cruelties and murders, and exiled.
 803. Nicephorus I., surnamed Logothetes; slain.
 811. Staurachius; reigns a few days only.
 " Michael I.; defeated in battle, abdicates the throne, and retires to a monastery.
 812. Leo V., the Armenian; killed in the temple at Constantinople on Christmas day, 820, by conspirators in the interest of his successor,
 820. Michael II., the Stammerer.
 829. Theophilus, son of Michael.
 842. Michael III., surnamed Porphyrogenitus, and the *Sot*, son of the preceding; murdered by his successor,
 867. Basilus I., the Macedonian.
 886. Leo VI., styled the Philosopher.
 911. Alexander and Constantine VI., Porphyrogenitus, brother and son of Leo, the latter only six years of age; the former dying in 912; Zoë, mother of Constantine, assumes the regency.
 919. Romanus Lecapenus usurps the imperial power, and associates with him his sons
 920. Christopher, and
 928. Stephen and Constantine VII.
 [Five emperors now reign: of these Christopher dies in 931; Romanus is exiled by his sons, Constantine and Stephen, who are themselves banished the next year.]
 945. Constantine VII. now reigns alone; poisoned by his daughter-in-law Theophania, 959.
 959. Romanus II., son of the preceding; (his monster, who had contrived his father's death, banishes his mother, Helena.
 968. Nicephorus II., Phocas; marries Theophania, his predecessor's consort, who has him assassinated.
 969. John I., Zimisces, celebrated general; takes Basilus II. and Constantine VIII., sons of Romanus II., as colleagues; John dies, supposed by poison, and
 976. Basilus II. and Constantine VIII. reign alone: The former dies in 1025, the latter in 1028.
 1028. Romanus III., Argyropulus; poisoned by his profligate consort Zoë, who raises
 1034. Michael IV., the Paphlagonian, to the throne: on his death Zoë places
 1041. Michael V., surnamed Calaphates, as his successor: Zoë dethrones him, has his eyes put out, and marries
 1042. Constantine IX., Monomachus; he and Zoë reign jointly; Zoë dies in 1050.
 1054. Theodora, widow of Constantine.
 1056. Michael VI., Stratiotes, or Strato; deposed.
 1057. Isaac I., Comnenus; abdicates.
 1059. Constantine X., surnamed Ducas.
 1067. Eudocia, consort of the preceding, and Romanus IV., surnamed Diogenes, whom she marries, reign to the prejudice of Michael, Constantine's son.
 1071. Michael VII., Parapinaces, recovers his throne, and reigns jointly with Constantine XI.
 1078. Nicephorus III., dethroned by
 1081. Alexis or Alexius I., Comnenus, succeeded by
 1113. John Comnenus, his son, surnamed Kalos; died of a wound from a poisoned arrow.
 1143. Manuel I., Comnenus, son of John.

1180. Alexis II., Comnenus, son of the preceding, under the regency of the Empress Maria, his mother.
1183. Andronicus I., Comnenus, causes Alexis to be strangled, and seizes the throne: put to death by
1185. Isaac II., Angelus Comnenus, who is deposed, imprisoned, and deprived of his eyes by his brother.
1195. Alexis III., Angelus, called the Tyrant: this last deposed in his turn, and his eyes put out; died in a monastery.
1203. Isaac II. again, associated with his son, Alexis IV.: deprived.

LATIN EMPERORS.

1204. Baldwin I., earl of Flanders, on the capture of Constantinople by the Latins, elected emperor: made a prisoner by the King of Bulgaria, and never heard of afterward.
1206. Henry I., his brother: dies in 1217.
1216. Peter de Courtenay, his brother-in-law.
1221. Robert de Courtenay, his son.
1228. Baldwin II., his brother, a minor, and John de Brienne, of Jerusalem, regent and associate emperor.
1261. [Constantinople recovered, and the empire of the Franks or Latins terminates.]

GREEK EMPERORS AT NICE.

1204. Theodore Lascaris.
1222. John Ducas, Vataces.
1225. Theodore Lascaris II., his son,
1259. John Lascaris, and
1260. Michael VIII., Paleologus.

EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

1261. Michael VIII., now at Constantinople: he puts out the eyes of John and reigns alone.
1282. Andronicus II., Paleologus the Elder, son of the preceding: deposed by
1298. Andronicus the Younger, his grandson.
1382. Andronicus III., the Younger.
1341. John Paleologus, under the guardianship of John Cantacuzenus: the latter proclaimed emperor at Adrianople.
1347. John Cantacuzenus abdicates.
1355. John Paleologus restored.
1391. Manuel Paleologus, his son: succeeded by his son and colleague.
1425. John Paleologus II. The throne claimed by his three brothers.
1448. Constantine Paleologus XII. (XIII. or XIV., some of the other emperors being called *Constantine* by some writers) killed, when Constantinople is taken, May 29, 1453.

EBIONITES, heretics, in the 2d century, who seem to have been a branch of the Nazarenes, were of two kinds: one believed that our Savior was born of a virgin, observed all the precepts of the Christian religion, but added the ceremonies of the Jews; the other believed that Christ was born after the manner of all mankind, and denied his divinity.—*Pardon*. Photinus revived the sect in 342.

EBONITE (vulcanized India-rubber). See *Caoutchouc*.

EBRO, a river in Spain—the scene of a signal defeat of the Spaniards by the French, under Lannes, near Tudela, Nov. 23, 1808, and also of several important movements of the allied British and Spanish armies during the Peninsular War (1809 and 1813).

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND. One was appointed by Queen Elizabeth, 1584: by James I. in Scotland, 1617: by the English Parliament in 1641: and by James II. to coerce the universities in 1687. The present Ecclesiastical Commissioners (bishops, deans, and laymen) were appointed in 1835, and incorporated in 1836.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. There existed no distinction between lay and ecclesiastical courts in England until after the Norman Conquest, 1066. See *Archæe* and *Conventual Courts*. Till the establishment of the Divorce and Probate Courts (*which see*) in 1857, the following were the causes cognizable in ecclesiastical courts: blasphemy, apostasy from Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions to benefices, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, incests, fornication, adultery, probate of wills, administrations, etc.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, or STATES OF THE CHURCH. See *Rome, Modern*.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL. See *Papal Aggression*.

ECKMÜHL (Bavaria), the site of a battle between the main armies of France (75,000) and Austria (40,000); Napoleon and Marshal Davoust (hence Prince d'Eckmühl) defeated the Archduke Charles, April 22, 1809.

ECCLECTICS (from Greek, *eklego*, I choose), ancient philosophers (called *Analogists*, and also *Philalethes*, or the lovers of truth), who, without attaching themselves to any sect, chose what they judged good from each: of them was Potamon of Alexandria, about A.D. 1.—*Dryden*. Also a Christian sect, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of Christianity.

ECLIPSES. Their revolution was first calculated by Calippus, the Athenian, 886 B.C. The Egyptians said they had accurately observed 578 eclipses of the sun, and 839 of the moon, in the period from Vulcan to Alexander, who died 323 B.C. The theory of eclipses is said to have been known to the Chinese before 120 B.C. The first eclipse recorded happened March 19, 721 B.C., at 84. 40m. P.M., according to Ptolemy: it was lunar, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon. A list of eclipses to the year A.D. 2000 is given in "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*."

REMARKABLE ECLIPSES.

Of the Sun.

That predicted by Thales* (see *Haly's*) (*Pitny*, lib. II., 9), believed to have occurred May 28. . . . B.C. 685

One at Athens (*Thucydides*, lib. iv.) 424

Total one: three days' supplication decreed at Rome (*Livy*) 188

One general at the death of Jesus Christ (*Josephus*) A.D. 33

One observed at Constantinople 908

In France, when it was dark at noonday (*Du Fresnoy*) June 28, 1038

In England: a total darkness (*Wm. Malmesbury*) March 20, 1140

Again: the stars visible at ten in the morning (*C Camden*) June 25, 1191

The true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses " "

Again: total darkness ensued 1331

A total one: the darkness so great that the stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon (*Oldmixon's Annals of George I.*) April 22, 1715

Remarkable one, central and annular in the interior of Europe Sept. 7, 1802

Total eclipses of the sun—July 17, 1833; July 8, 1842; July 23, 1851.

An annular eclipse: it was seen and photographed at Oundie, but not seen well at other places, March 15, 1858

Total eclipse of the sun: well seen by Mr. G. B. Airy, astronomer royal, and others in Spain; Mr. Warren de la Rue took photographs, July 18, 1860 [The same eclipses (about 70) recur in a period of 18 years 10½ days.]

Of the Moon.

The first, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon (*Ptolemy*, iv.) B.C. 721

A total one observed at Sardis (*Thucydides*, vi.), 413

Again, in Asia Minor (*Polihyus*) 219

One at Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus (*Livy*, xlv.) 163

One terrified the Roman troops and quelled their revolt (*Tacitus*) A.D. 14

ECUADOR, or EQUATOR, a South American republic, founded in 1821, when the Colombian republic was divided into three, the other two being Venezuela and New Granada. The population of Ecuador is about 1,040,400, of which 76,000 are in Quito, the capital. General Franco, president, Aug. 21, 1859; defeated in battle by General Flores, Aug., 1860. President (elected in 1861), G. G. Moreno.

EDDAS, two books containing the Scandinavian mythology (or history of Odin, Thor, Freas, etc.), written about the 11th and 12th centuries. Translations have been made into French, English, etc. MSS. of the Eddas exist at Copenhagen and Upsal.

EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE, off the port of Plymouth, erected by the Trinity House to enable ships to avoid the Eddystone rock. It was commenced under Mr. Winstanley in 1696: was finished in 1699: was destroyed in the dreadful tempest of Nov. 27, 1703, when Mr. Winstanley and others perished. It was rebuilt by act of Parliament, 4 Anne, 1706, and all ships

* Mr. Airy thinks the date should be 610; others say 608 or 584 B.C. It is the one recorded by Herodotus as interrupting a battle between the Medes and Lydians.

were ordered to pay one penny per ton inward and outward toward supporting it. This light-house was burnt in 1755; and one on a better plan, erected by Mr. Smeaton, was finished Oct. 9, 1759. The woodwork of this, burnt in 1770, was replaced by stone.

EDESSA (now Orfat), a town in Mesopotamia, said by some to have been built by Nimrod; by Applan, to have been built by Seleucus. It became famous for its schools of theology in the 5th century, and in 1184, when it was taken by the Saracens, it contained fifteen large churches. Its kings or rulers were named Abgarus and Mannus.

EDGEHILL FIGHT (Oct. 23, 1649), Warwickshire, between the Royalists and the Parliament army, was the first engagement of importance in the Civil War. Charles I. was present. Prince Rupert commanded the Royalists and the Earl of Essex the Parliamentarians. The Earl of Lindsay, who headed the royal foot, was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. The king lost 5000 dead. Owing to the great loss on both sides, the action proved indecisive, though the Parliament claimed the victory.

EDICTS, public ordinances and decrees, usually set forth by sovereigns; the name originated with the Romans. The PERPETUAL EDICT: Salvius Julianus, of Milan, a civilian at Rome (the author of several treatises on public right), was employed by the Emperor Adrian to draw up this body of laws for the pretors, promulgated 132.

EDICT OF NANTES, by which Henry IV. of France granted toleration to his Protestant subjects, April 13, 1598, was confirmed by Louis XIII. in 1610, and by Louis XIV. in 1682. It was revoked by Louis XIV., Oct. 22, 1685. This unjust and impolitic act cost France 50,000 Protestant families, and gave to England and Germany thousands of industrious artisans, who carried with them the art of manufacturing silks, settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants yet remain; others planted themselves in Soho and St. Giles's, and pursued the art of making crystal glasses and various fine works in which they excelled; among these, jewelry, then little understood in England.

EDINBURG, the metropolis of Scotland, derives its name—in ancient records *Dun Eidin*, "the hill of Eidin"—from its castle, founded or rebuilt by Edwin, king of Northumbria, who, having greatly extended his dominions, erected it for the protection of his newly acquired territories from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, 638. But it is said the castle was first built by Camelon, king of the Picts, 890 B.C. It makes a conspicuous appearance, standing at the west end of the town, on a rock 300 feet high, and, before the use of great guns, was a fortification of considerable strength. Christianity introduced (reign of Donald I.)..... 201
Edinburg taken by the Anglo-Saxons..... 482
Retaken by the Picts..... 696
City fortified, and castle rebuilt by Malcolm Canmore..... 1074

Besieged by Donald Bain..... 1093
Holyrood Abbey founded by David I..... 1128
Edinburg constituted a burgh..... 1174
Castle surrendered to Henry II. of England..... 1215
A Parliament held here under Alexander II..... 1296
City taken by the English..... 1329
Grant of the town of Leith to Edinburg..... 1356
Surrenders to Edward III..... 1359
St. Giles's Cathedral built..... 1385
Burnt by Richard II..... 1386
And by Henry IV..... 1401
James II. first king crowned here..... 1487
Execution of the Earl of Athol..... 1450
City strengthened by a wall..... 1477
Charter of James III..... 1489
Edinburg made the metropolis by James III..... 1503
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated..... 1503
Charter of James IV..... 1503

[The palace of Holyrood is built in the reign of James IV.]

A British force, landing from a fleet of 200 ships, burns both Edinburg and Leith..... May, 1544
Leith is again burnt, but Edinburg is spared..... 1547
Tolbooth built..... 1551
Marriage of Queen Mary and Lord Darnley..... 1566
David Rizzio murdered..... 1566
Lord Darnley blown up in a private house by gunpowder..... Feb. 10, 1567
Mary marries James, earl of Bothwell..... May 15, "
Civil war on account of Mary's forced resignation, 1570
Death of John Knox..... 1572
University chartered (see *Edinburg University*), April 24, 1582

Bothwell's attempt on Holyrood House..... Dec. 27, 1591

Riot in the city; the mob attacks the king..... 1596
James VI. leaves Edinburg as King of England, April 5, 1603; he revisits it..... May 16, 1617
George Heriot's Hospital founded by his will..... 1634
The castle is surrendered to Cromwell by Dundas, 1650
Earl of Argyll beheaded..... June 30, 1685
African and East India Company incorporated..... 1695
Bank of Scotland founded..... "
Union of the kingdoms..... 1707
Royal Bank founded..... 1727
Affair of Captain Porteous (see *Porteous*)..... Sept. 7, 1726
The young pretender occupies Holyrood..... 1745
Royal Society of Edinburg instituted..... 1763
First stone of the present University laid, Nov. 16, 1759
Holyrood an asylum to Louis XVIII. and his brother, afterward Charles X..... 1795-1799
Edinburg Review (by Francis Jeffrey, Rev. Sidney Smith, Henry Brougham, and others) published, Oct. 10, 1802

New system of police established..... 1805
Alarming riots here..... Dec. 31, 1811
Nelson's monument completed..... 1815
Professor Playfair dies..... July 20, 1819
Society of Arts instituted..... 1821
Destructive fires..... June and Nov., 1824
Death of Sir Walter Scott..... Sept. 21, 1832
Association of the Fine Arts..... 1833
Secession, and formation of the Free Church, May 18, 1843

Lord Brougham elected Chancellor of the University, Edinburg..... Nov. 1, 1859
Ministers' tax abolished, and other arrangements made which did not give satisfaction; riots were renewed..... Nov., 1860
Theatre Royal burnt: George Lorimer, dean of guild, and seven other persons, killed by fall of a wall while endeavoring to extricate others, Jan. 18, 1858

EDINBURG, BISHOPRIC OF, was created by Charles I. when that monarch was in Scotland in 1638; and William Forbes, one of the ministers of Edinburg, was made first bishop. The king allotted the parishes of the shires of Edinburg, Linlithgow, Haddington, and a part of Berwick and of Stirlingshire, to compose the see. The sixth and last prelate was Alexander Ross, who was ejected on the abolition of episcopacy, at the period of the Revolution, in 1689. Edinburg became a post-Revolution bishopric in 1720. See *Bishops*.

EDINBURG UNIVERSITY. A college was commenced by the town council of Edinburg in 1581, for which Queen Mary had given the site of ancient religious houses, and Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, the funds in 1583. In 1582 the University was chartered by James VI., afterward James I. of England. The first principal was appointed in 1588. The foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by Francis, lord Napier, grand master of the Masons of Scotland, Nov. 16, 1789. In 1845 the library contained upward of 80,000 volumes, besides numerous curious and rare MSS. and documents.

EDOM. See *Idumea*.

EDUCATION, the art of developing the physical, intellectual, and moral faculties of man, has occupied the greatest minds in all ages, such as Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Rousseau, etc. In England the earliest schools for the lower classes were those attached to the monasteries; for the higher classes halls and colleges were gradually founded. See *Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

William of Wykeham planted the school at Winchester, whence arose his colleges at that place and Oxford..... 1573
Eton College was founded by Henry VI..... 1440
In the thirty years following the Reformation education was greatly promoted, and many grammar-schools were erected and endowed by Edward VI. and Elizabeth..... 1535-35
Westminster school founded by Elizabeth..... 1560
Foundation of Rugby School by Lawrence Sherif, 1567; of Harrow school by John Lyon..... 1571
Queen Anne was the zealous friend of education. While princess, she founded the Gray-coats school, Westminster, in 1693, and cordially supported the settling up parochial charity schools (one of which had been established in 1688 at St. Margaret's, Westminster).
Nearly 2000 of these schools were established in Great Britain and Ireland, principally by the instrumentality of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge..... 1741
Mr. Robert Ralke originated *Sunday-schools* abt. 1751

In 1833 there were 16,828 of these schools, with 1,543,890 scholars.

Sunday-school Union was formed in 1809

Joseph Lancaster, a young Quaker, began to instruct the children of the poor. 1796

He had 90 pupils before he was 18 years old, and 1000 pupils in 1798

To provide teachers, he invented the monitorial system. In consequence of his exertions, the present British and Foreign School Society was founded with the name of the "Royal Lancasterian Institution," etc. 1806

This was followed by the institution of the Church of England "National Society for Educating the Poor," on Dr. Bell's system. 1811

Infant Schools began about 1815

The Charity Commission, appointed at the instance of Mr. (now Lord) Brougham, published their reports on Education in 87 vols. folio. 1819-40

Irish National School System (to accommodate both Roman Catholics and Protestants) organized mainly by Archbishop Whately and the Roman Catholic Archbishop Murray. 1881

In 1834, the British government began annual grants (the first £20,000), which continued till 1839, when the Committee of the Privy Council on Education was constituted for the distribution of the money. The grant for public education in Great Britain, in 1853, was £150,000; 1854-7, £451,318; 1860, £793,951; 1861, £808,794; 1864, £706,404. For Ireland, 1860, £270,722; 1861, £285,377; 1863, £316,770. From 1839 to 1860, £3,656,067 were granted for education. The grant for education, science, and art, in 1861, was £1,568,996.

In 1836, the Home and Colonial School Society was instituted, and about 1843 were formed the Voluntary School Society and the Congregational Board of Education. In 1851, out of a population of 17,927,609, there were 2,466,481 day scholars. Primary schools in Great Britain, 1864, 8925; 1863, 7739.

Tagged School Union established. 1844

The Industrial Schools Act passed in 1867

Middle Class Examinations from the University of Oxford began, June, 1868. The examiners granted the degree of A.A. to many persons at Liverpool, Leeds, etc.; similar examinations from Cambridge took place in the autumn, and are to be continued. 1869

Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of education in Scotland. First meeting at Edinburgh. Nov. 14, 1864

"*Conscience clause*," introduced by Committee of Council on Education, freeing children of Dissenters from being taught Church Catechism, or being sent to church, early in "

Miss Burdett Coutts proposes the establishment of small village schools, to be taught by "ambulatory" teachers. Jan., 1865

Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of benefiting schools unassisted by the state. Feb. 23, "

Committee appointed at a meeting for establishment of higher schools for middle classes in London, by means of funds of lapsed charities, etc. Nov. 7; nearly £23,000 subscribed by end of Dec., 1866.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. In the United States the subject of popular education has always received much attention, and, though the state governments do not interfere in the arrangements of the schools, which are left to the people, in nearly every state a tax is levied for the support of common schools, and grants have been made at various times for the erection and support of colleges. Next to that of Prussia, the common school system here is considered the best in the world. In 1860 the whole number of educational establishments in the United States was 113,006, in which were employed 148,743 teachers, giving instruction to 5,417,880 persons. Of these establishments 445 were collegiate, with 54,969 students. The academies and other schools (except public scholastic institutions) numbered 6636, in which 55,559 pupils were instructed. The number of public schools was 106,915; the number of scholars in them, 4,917,552. There were 37,780 libraries, containing 13,516,379 volumes.

EGYPT.* The early seat of political civilization.

* Three most magnificent works on Egypt have been published: in France (commenced by Napoleon, and the savans who accompanied him to Egypt), *Description de l'Égypte*, 1809-22; in Italy, Rosellini's *Monumenti dell' Egitto*, 1829-34; and in Prussia, Lepsius's *Denkmäler*

First epoch: the dynasty of its Pharaohs, or "great kings," commenced with Mizraim, the son of Ham, second son of Noah, 2188 B.C., to the conquest by Cambyases, 525 B.C. 2d epoch, to the death of Alexander the Great, and establishment of the Ptolemies, 325 B.C. 3d epoch, to the death of Cleopatra and the subjugation of the Romans, 80 B.C.

Dynasty of Menes (conjectural)..... B.C. 3717 or 2412

Mizraim builds Memphis (*Blair*)..... 2188

Egypt made four kingdoms, viz. Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis (*Abbé Lenglet, Blair*)..... 2196

Athotes invents hieroglyphics..... 2123

Busiris builds Thebes (*Usher*)..... 2111

Osymandyas, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, conquers Bactria, and causes his exploits to be represented in sculpture and painting (*Usher, Lenglet*)..... 2100

The Phœnicians invade Lower Egypt, and hold it 260 years (*Usher*); the dynasty of Shepherd kings begins..... 2060

The Lake of Mœris constructed by him..... 1983

The patriarch Abraham visits Egypt..... 1920

Syphoas introduces the use of the common letters (*Usher*)..... 1891

Memon invents the Egyptian letters (*Blair, Lenglet*)..... 1823

Amenophis I. is acknowledged the king of all Egypt (*Lenglet*)..... 1821

Joseph is sold into Egypt as a slave..... 1738

He interprets the king's dreams..... 1715

His father and brethren settle here..... 1706

Rameses III., or Sesostris, reigns: he extends his dominion by conquest over Arabia, Persia, India, and Asia Minor (*Lenglet*)..... 1613

Settlement of the Ethiopians (*Blair*)..... 1615

Rameses, who imposed on his subjects the building of walls and pyramids, and other labors, dies (*Lenglet*)..... 1493

Amenophis II. is overwhelmed in the Red Sea, with all his army (*Lenglet, Blair*)..... "

Reign of Egyptus, from whom the country, hitherto called Mizraim, is now called Egypt (*Blair*), 1455

Reign of Thurois (the Proteus of the Greeks), who had the faculty of assuming whatever form he pleased, as of a lion, a dragon, a tree, water, fire..... 1189

[These fictions were probably intended to mark the profound policy of this king, who was eminent for his wisdom, by which his dominion flourished.—*Blair*.]

Peuseneus (Shishak) enters Palestine, ravages Judea, and carries off the sacred vessels of the Temple..... 971

The dynasty of kings called *Tanties* begins with Petubastes (*Blair*)..... 825

The dynasty of *Saites* (*Blair*)..... 781

Sebacon (the Ethiopian) invades Egypt, subdues the king, Bocchoris, whom he orders to be roasted alive (*Usher*)..... 737

The Dodekarchy (12 rulers) expelled by Psammetichus the Powerful..... 650

He invests Azoth, which holds out for 19 years, the longest siege in the annals of antiquity (*Usher*)..... 647

Necho begins the famous canal between the Arabic Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea (*Blair*)..... 610

This canal abandoned, after costing the lives of 120,000 men (*Herodotus*)..... 609

Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon deposes Apries..... 581

Apries taken prisoner and strangled in his palace (*Dioc. Siculus*)..... 571

The philosopher Pythagoras comes from Samos into Egypt, and is instructed in the mysteries of Egyptian theology (*Usher*)..... 535

The line of the Pharaohs ends in the murder of Psammetichus by Cambyases (*Blair*)..... 526

Dreadful excesses of Cambyases: he puts the children of the grantees, male and female, to death, and makes the country a waste (*Herodotus*)..... 524

He sends an army of 60,000 men across the desert to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon, but they all perished in the burning sands (*Justin*)..... "

Egypt revolts from the Persians; again subdued by Xerxes (*Blair*)..... 487

A revolt under Inarus (*Blair*)..... 463

Successful revolt under Amyrtæus, who is proclaimed king (*Lenglet*)..... 414

anc. Egypt, 1848-54. All these are in the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.

* The epoch of the reign of Sesostris is very uncertain: Blair makes it fall 132 years later. As to the achievements of this monarch, they are supposed to have been the labors of several kings attributed by the Egyptian priests to Sesostris alone, whose very existence, indeed, is doubted.

Egypt again reduced by Ochnus, king of Persia, and its temples pillaged (*Usher*)..... 350
 Alexander the Great enters Egypt, wrests it from the Persians, and builds Alexandria (*Blair*)..... 353
 Ptolemy I., Lagos, or Soter..... 328
 Ptolemy II., Philadelphus, reigns (under whom Egypt flourishes); he completes the Pharos of Alexandria (*Blair*)..... 285
 The Septuagint version of the Old Testament made about this time..... "
 The famous library of Alexandria also dates about this period (*Blair*)..... 268
 Ambassadors first sent to Rome..... 269
 Ptolemy III., Euergetes, reigns, 247; overruns Syria, and returns laden with rich spoils, and 2500 statues and vessels of gold and silver, which Cambyses had taken from the Egyptian temples (*Blair*)..... 246
 Ptolemy IV., Philopator..... 323
 Ptolemy V., Epiphanes..... 305
 Ptolemy VI., Philometor..... 181
 At the death of Philometor, his brother Physcon (Ptolemy VII.) marries his queen, and on the day of his nuptials murders the infant son of Philometor in his mother's arms..... 146
 He repudiates his wife, and marries her daughter by his brother (*Blair*)..... 130
 His subjects, wearied by his cruelties and crimes, demolish his statues, set fire to his palace, and he dies from their fury (*Blair*)..... 129
 He murders his son by his new queen; also his son by her mother, sending the head and limbs of the latter as a present to the parents on a feast-day..... "
 Yet, defeating the Egyptian army, he recovers his throne; and dies..... 128
 Pestilence from the putrefaction of vast swarms of locusts; 800,000 perish in Egypt..... "
 Ptolemy VIII., Soter II..... 117
 Alexander I..... 107
 Ptolemy VIII. restored..... 89
 Revolt in Upper Egypt; Thebes destroyed after a siege of three years (*Diod. Siculus*)..... 89
 Alexander II. and Cleopatra I..... 81
 Ptolemy IX., Anletes..... 80
 Berenice and Tryphæna..... 58
 Anletes restored, 65; leaves his kingdom to Ptolemy and Cleopatra (*Blair*)..... 51
 During a civil war between Ptolemy and Cleopatra II., Alexandria is besieged by Cesar, and the library nearly destroyed by fire (*Blair*)..... 47
 Cesar defeats the king, who, in crossing the Nile, is drowned; and the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra reign..... 46
 Cleopatra poisons her brother, and reigns alone..... 43
 She appears before Marc Antony to answer for this crime. Fascinated by her beauty, he follows her into Egypt..... 40
 Antony defeated by Octavius Cesar at the battle of Actium (*Blair*)..... 31
 Octavius enters Egypt; Antony and Cleopatra kill themselves; and the kingdom becomes a Roman province..... 30
 Egypt wrested from the Eastern Emperor Heraclius by Omar, caliph of the Saracens..... A.D. 639
 Saladin establishes the dominion of the Mamelukes..... 1171
 Selim I., emperor of the Turks, takes Egypt..... 1517
 It is governed by beys till a great part of the country is conquered by the French, under Bonaparte, 1799
 The invaders dispossessed by the British, and the Turkish government restored..... 1801
 Mehemet Ali massacres the Mamelukes, and obtains the supreme power..... March, 1811
 Arrival of Belzoni, 1815; he removes young Memnon, 1816; explores the ancient temples, etc..... 1817
 Formation of the Mahmoud Canal connecting Alexandria with the Nile..... 1890
 Mehemet Pacha revolts and invades Syria..... 1881
 His son Ibrahim takes Acre, May 27; overruns Syria, and defeats the Turks at Konieh, Dec. 21, 1882
 He advances on Constantinople, which is entered by Russian auxiliaries, April 8; the war ends with the convention of Kutayah..... May 4, 1883
 Mehemet again revolts, claiming hereditary power; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nezib, June 24, 1889
 England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia undertake to expel Ibrahim from Syria; Napier bombards Beyrout, Sept. 10; Acre taken by the British and Austrian fleets, under Sir R. Stopford, Nov. 3; the Egyptians quit Syria..... Nov. 21 *et seq.*, 1840
 Peace restored by treaty; Mehemet is made hereditary viceroy of Egypt, but is deprived of Syria..... July 15, 1841

Ibrahim Pacha dies (see *Suez*)..... Nov. 10, 1848
 The Suez Canal begun..... 1868
 Malta and Alexandria telegraph opened..... Nov. 1, 1861
 The viceroy Said visits Italy, France, and England, May to Sept.; returns to Alexandria..... Oct. 1, 1862
 Sultan of Turkey visits Egypt..... April 7-17, 1863
 Greatly increased cultivation of cotton in Egypt..... 1863-44

At the demand of the sultan, the viceroy sends troops to repress the insurgents in Arabia, May, 1864
 Also to aid in suppressing the Cretan insurrection in..... 1866

HEREDITARY VICEBOYS (nearly independent).

1806. Mehemet Ali Pacha; abdicated Sept., 1848; dies Aug. 2, 1849.
 1848. Ibrahim (adopted son), Sept.; dies Nov. 10, 1848.
 " Abbas (his son), Nov. 10; dies July 14, 1854.
 1854. Said (brother), July 14; dies Jan. 18, 1868.
 1868. Ismail (brother), Jan. 18.

EGYPTIAN ERA. The old Egyptian year was identical with the era of Nabonassar, beginning Feb. 26, 747 B.C., and consisted of 365 days only. It was reformed 80 B.C., at which period the commencement of the year had arrived, by continually receding to the 29th of August, which was determined to be in future the first day of the year. To reduce to the Christian era, subtract 746 years 125 days.

EHRENBREITSTEIN (Honor's broadstone), a strong Prussian fortress on the Rhine, formerly belonged to the Electors of Treves. It was often besieged. It surrendered to the French General Jourdan, Jan. 24, 1799. The fortifications were destroyed on its evacuation, Feb. 9, 1801, at the peace of Lunéville. The works have been restored since 1814.

EIDER, a river, separating Schleswig from Holstein, was passed by the Austrians and Prussians, Feb. 4, 1864.

EIKON BASILIKĒ ("the Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings"), a book of devotion formerly attributed to King Charles I., but now generally believed to have been written partially, if not wholly, by Bishop Gauden, and possibly approved by the king; it was published in 1643, and sold with great rapidity.

EISENACH DECLARATION. See *Germany*, 1859.

EISTEDDFODD. See *Bards*.

ELBA, ISLE or (on the coast of Tuscany), taken by Lord Nelson in 1796, but abandoned 1797. Elba was conferred upon Napoleon (with the title of Emperor) on his relinquishing the throne of France, April 5, 1814. He secretly embarked hence with about 1900 men in hired feluccas, on the night of Feb. 25, 1815, and landed in Provence, March 1, to recover the imperial crown. See *France*, 1815. Elba was resumed by the Grand-duke of Tuscany, July, 1815.

ELDERS (in Greek, *presbuteros*), in the early Church equivalent with *episcopos*, or bishops (see 1 *Tim.*, iii., and *Titus* i.), who afterward became a distinct and superior order. Elders in the Presbyterian churches are laymen.

EL DORADO (the "Gilded Man"). When the Spaniards had conquered Mexico and Peru, they began to look for new sources of wealth, and, having heard of a golden city ruled by a king or priest, smeared in oil and rolled in gold dust (which report was founded on a merely annual custom of the Indians), they organized various expeditions into the interior of South America, which were accompanied with disasters and crimes, about 1590. Raleigh's expeditions in search of gold in 1596 and 1617 led to his fall.

ELIATIC SECT, founded at Elea, in Sicily, by Xenophanes of Colophon, about 585 B.C. He had been banished to Sicily on account of his wild theory of God and nature. He supposed that the stars were extinguished every morning and rekindled at night; that eclipses were occasioned by a partial extinction of the sun; that there were several suns and moons for the convenience of the different climates of the earth, etc.—*Strabo*. Zeno (about 364) was an Eliatic.

ELECTOR PALATINE. See *Palatinate*.

ELECTORS for members of Parliament for counties were obliged to have forty shillings a year in land, 8 Hen. VI., 1429. Among the acts relating to electors are the following: Act depriving excise and custom-house officers and contractors with government of their votes, 1793. Act to regulate polling, 1828. Reform in Parliament Act (see *Reform Bill*), 1832. County Elections Act, 1836. See *Bribery*. The forty-shilling freeholders in Ireland lost their privilege in 1823.

By Dodson's Act, passed in 1861, University electors are permitted to vote by sending balloting papers.

ELECTORS OF GERMANY. The empire became electoral about 619. In the 13th century seven princes (the Archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the King of Bohemia, the Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony, and the Elector Palatine), who possessed the greatest power, assumed the exclusive privilege of nominating the emperor.—*Robertson.* An eighth elector (Bavaria) was made in 1648, and a ninth (Hanover) in 1692. The number was reduced to eight in 1777, and was increased to ten at the peace of Luneville in 1801. On the dissolution of the German Empire the crown of Austria was made hereditary, 1804-1806. See *Germany*.

ELECTORS (UNITED STATES). By a provision of the Constitution (Art. II., sec. 1), the President and Vice-President are chosen every four years by electors. These are appointed by each state "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct," their number for the said state being equal to the whole number of representatives and senators to which the state may be entitled in Congress. The electors meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. The result, duly certified, is then transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, who, upon the meeting of Congress in December, in the presence of both houses, opens the certificates, and the votes are counted. The person having the greatest number of votes is declared President, "if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes," then the House of Representatives chooses one of them for President, the votes being taken by states. After this vote, the person having the greatest number of electoral votes is declared Vice-President. If the House in such a case should not before the 4th of March following choose a President, then the former Vice-President becomes acting President. In case there is no majority of electoral votes for Vice-President, he is, in like manner, chosen by the Senate.

ELECTRICITY, from the Greek *Elektron*, electrum, amber. The electrical properties of rubbed amber are said to have been known to Thales, 600 B.C. See *Magnetism*.

FRICITIONAL OR STATIC ELECTRICITY.

Gilbert records that other bodies besides amber generate electricity when rubbed, and that all substances may be attracted 1600
Otto von Guericke constructs the first electric machine (a globe of sulphur) about 1647
Boyle publishes his electrical experiments 1670
Stephen Grey, aided by Wheeler; discovered that the human body conducts electricity, that electricity acts at a distance (motion in light bodies being produced by frictional electricity at a distance of 666 feet), the fact of electric induction, and other remarkable phenomena 1720-36
Duffy originates his dual theory of two electric fluids: one *vitreous*, from rubbed glass, etc., the other *resinous*, from rubbed amber, resin, etc.; and showed that two bodies similarly electrified repel each other, and attract bodies oppositely electrified, about 1733
The Leyden jar (vial or bottle) discovered by Kleist, 1745, and by Cunnens and Muschenbroek, of Leyden; Winckler constructed the Leyden battery 1746
Desaguliers classifies bodies as electric and non-electrics 1749
Important researches of Watson, Canton, Beccaria, and Nollet 1740-47
Franklin announces his theory of a single fluid, terming the vitreous electricity *positive*, and the resinous *negative*, 1747; and demonstrates the identity of the electric spark and lightning, drawing down electricity from a cloud by means of a kite* June, 1752
Professor Richmann killed at St. Petersburg while repeating Franklin's experiments Aug., 1753
Beccaria publishes his researches on atmospheric electricity, 1758; and *Spinus* his mathematical theory 1759
Electricity developed by fishes investigated by Ingenhousz, Cavendish, and others, about 1778
Lichtenberg produces his electrical figures 1777

* In 1748, at a picnic, he "killed a turkey by the electric spark, and raised it by an electric jack before a fire kindled by the electric bottle."—*Penny Cyclopædia*.

Electro-statics: Coulomb applies the torsion balance to the measurement of electric force. 1785
Electro-chemistry—water decomposed by Cavendish, Fourcroy, and others 1787-90
Discoveries of Galvani and Volta (see *Voltaic Electricity*, below) 1791-98
Eratost, of Copenhagen, discovers electro-magnetic action (see *Electro-Magnetism*, below) 1819
Thermo-Electricity (currents produced by heat) discovered by Seebeck: it was produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, 1823; the thermo-electrometer invented by Snow Harris, 1837; the thermo-multiplier constructed by Melloni and Nobili, 1831. [Marcus constructed a powerful thermo-electric battery in 1835.]
Faraday produces a spark by the sudden separation of a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet (see *Magneto-Electricity*, below) 1831
Wheatstone calculates the velocity of electricity, on the double fluid theory, to be 288,000 miles a second; on the single fluid theory, 576,000 miles a second 1834
Armstrong discovers, and Faraday explains, the electricity of high pressure steam, which produces the hydro-electric machine 1840
ELECTRIC MACHINES.—Otto von Guericke obtained sparks by rubbing a globe of sulphur about 1647; Newton, Boyle, and others used glass about 1670; Hawksbee improved the machine about 1709; Bose introduced a metallic conductor, 1738; Winckler contrived the cushion for the rubber, 1741; Gordon employed a glass cylinder, 1742, for which a plate was substituted about 1770; Canton introduced amalgam for the rubber, 1751; Van Marum constructed an electric machine at Haarlem, said to have been the most powerful ever made, 1785; Dr. H. M. Noad set up at the Panopticon, Leicester Square, London, a very powerful electric machine and Leyden battery (in possession of Mr. Edwin Clark, 1822). 1855
The *Hydro-Electric* machine, by Armstrong, was constructed 1840
The *ELECTROPHORUS*, a useful apparatus for obtaining frictional electricity, was invented by Volta in 1776, and improved by him in 1783
ELECTROMETER and **ELECTROSCOPE**, as the terms signify, are apparatus for ascertaining the presence and quantity of electrical excitation. Pith-balls were employed in various ways as electroscopes by Gilbert, Canton, and others. Dr. Miller invented an electrometer similar to Peltier's, 1738. The gold-leaf electrometer was invented by Rev. A. Bennet, 1789, and improved by Singer about 1810; Lane's discharging electrometer is dated 1767; Henley's, 1772; Bohnenberger's electroscope, 1820; Feltier's induction electrometer about 1843
GALVANISM, OR VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, AND ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.
Sulzer noticed a peculiar sensation in the tongue when silver and lead were brought into contact with it and each other 1760
Madame Galvani observed the convulsion in the muscles of frogs when brought into contact with two metals, in 1789; and M. Galvani, after studying the phenomena, laid the foundation of the Galvanic battery 1791
Volta announced his discovery of the "Voltaic pile," composed of disks of zinc and silver, and moistened card 1800
By the Voltaic pile, Nicholson and Carlisle decompose water, and Dr. Henry decomposes nitric acid, ammonia, etc.
Behrens forms a dry pile of 80 pairs of zinc, copper, and gilt paper 1805
By means of the large Voltaic battery of the Royal Institution, London, Davy decomposes the alkali potash, and evolves the metal potassium, Oct. 6, 1807
Zamboni constructs a dry pile of paper disks, coated with tin on one side and peroxide of manganese on the other 1809
Children's battery fuses platinum, etc. 1813
Davy exhibits the Voltaic arc 1813
Wollaston's thimble battery ignites platinum wire, 1815
Galvanometers invented by Ampère and by Schweigger, 1820; by Cumming, 1821; De la Rive, 1824; Ritchie (torsion), 1820; Joule (magnetic), 1843.
Ohm enunciates his formulae relating to the Galvanic current 1827
Improvement in constructing the Voltaic battery made by Wollaston, 1815; Becquerel, 1829; Stur-

geon, 1830; J. F. Daniell, 1836; Grove (nitric acid, etc.), 1839; Jacobi, 1840; Smee, 1840; Bunsen (carbon, etc.), 1843; Grove (gas battery), 1842. Faraday demonstrates the nature of electro-chemical decomposition, and the principle that the quantity and intensity of electric action of a Galvanic battery depends on the size and number of plates employed. 1834

Wheatstone invents his electro-magnetic chronoscope. 1840

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM begins with Ersted's discovery of the action of the electric current on the magnetic needle, 1819; proved by Ampère, who exhibits the action of the Voltaic pile upon the magnetic needle, and of terrestrial magnetism upon the Voltaic current; he also arranges the conducting wire in the form of a helix or spiral, invents a galvanometer, and imitates the magnet by a spiral Galvanic wire. 1820

Arago magnetized a needle by the electric current, and attracted iron filings by the connecting wire of a Galvanic battery. "

Induction of electric currents discovered by Faraday and announced. 1831

Faraday discovers the electro-magnetic rotative force developed in a magnet by Voltaic electricity, 1831; experiments on the induction of a Voltaic current. 1834

Sturgeon makes a bar of soft iron magnetic by surrounding it with coils of wire, and sending an electric current through the wire. 1837

Bequerel invents an electro-magnetic balance. "

Breguet uses electro-magnetic force to manufacture mathematical instruments about. 1854

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY (the converse of Ersted's discovery of electro-magnetism), discovered by Faraday, who produced an electric spark by suddenly separating a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet, and found that an electric current existed in a copper disk rotated between the poles of a magnet. 1831

The *Magneto-Electric* machine arose out of Faraday's discovery, and was first made at Paris by Pixii, 1833, and in London by Saxton. 1833

Ruhmkorff's magneto-electric induction coil constructed about. 1850

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.*

The transmission of electricity by an insulated wire was shown in the middle of the last century by Watson and others.

Telegraphic arrangements were devised by Le-sage, 1744; Betancourt, 1787; Cavallo, 1795; Salva, 1798; Semmering, exhibited August 28, 1809; Ronalds. 1816

Ampère invents his telegraphic arrangement, employing the magnetic needle and coil, and the Galvanic battery. 1820

F. Ronalds publishes an account of his electric telegraph. 1828

Professor Wheatstone constructs an electro-magnetic apparatus, by which 30 signals are conveyed through nearly four miles of wire. June, 1836

Telegraphs invented by Schilling, Gause, and Weber (magneto-electric), 1833; by Steinhell and by Masson, 1837; by Morse. 1837

The magnetic needle telegraph patented by W. F. Cooke and C. Wheatstone. June 12 "

Mr. Cooke set up the telegraph line on the Great Western Railway, from Paddington to West Drayton, 1838-9; on the Blackwall line, 1840; and in Glasgow. 1841

Professor Wheatstone's alphabetical printing telegraph patented. "

The first telegraph line in America set up from Washington to Baltimore. 1844

The murderer Tawell apprehended by means of the telegraph. 1845

The Electric Telegraph Company established (having purchased Cooke and Wheatstone's telegraphic inventions). 1846

Gutta-percha suggested as an insulator by Faraday. 1847

Over-house electric telegraphs (first erected at Paris) set up between their premises in the City

* The Electric Telegraph may be said to have run a race with Time, and beaten him. New Orleans is westward of New York, and the clocks are thus later in the former city than in the latter, in proportion to the difference of longitude. When the *Atlantic* made her first return voyage from Liverpool, a brief abstract of her news was telegraphed to New Orleans at a few minutes after noon (New York time); it reached its destination at a few minutes before noon (New Orleans time), and was published in the *New Orleans papers* on the evening of the very day when the ship arrived at New York: the evening papers of New York and New Orleans gave the same news at the same hour (April, 1850).

and West End by Messrs. Waterlow, in 1857; extended throughout London. 1859-62

House's printing telegraph, 1846; Bain's electro-chemical telegraph, 1846; Hughes's system, 1856; the American combination system (of the preceding), which can convey 2000 words an hour, adopted by the American Telegraph Co., Jan., 1859

Wheatstone's automatic printing telegraph patented. 1860

Professor Charles Wheatstone, in 1840, drew plans of a projected *submarine telegraph* between Dover and Calais. In 1847, Mr. John Watkins Brett submitted a similar plan to Louis Philippe without success; but in 1850 he obtained permission from Louis Napoleon to make a trial. This took place on Aug. 28, 1850. The connecting wires (27 miles long) were placed on the government pier in Dover Harbor, and in the *Goliath* steamer were coiled about 90 miles in length of telegraphic wire, inclosed in a covering of gutta-percha half an inch in diameter. The *Goliath* started from Dover, unrolling the telegraphic wire as she proceeded, and allowing it to drop to the bed of the sea. In the evening the steamer arrived on the French coast, and the wire was run up the cliff at Cape Griznez to its terminal station, and messages were sent to and fro between England and the French coast. But the wire, in settling into its place in the sea-bottom, crossed a rocky ridge, and snapped in two, and thus the enterprise for that time failed. New arrangements were soon made, and on a scale of greater magnitude, and the telegraph was opened Nov. 13, 1851. On that day the opening and closing prices of the funds in Paris were known on the London stock exchange within business hours, and guns were fired at Dover by communication from Calais.

Communications were complete between Dover and Ostend, and between Portpatrick and Donaghadee, in May, 1853; Holyhead and Howth, June, 1854; Paris and Bastia, Nov., 1854; London and Constantinople, May, 1858; Cromer and Emden, 1868; Aden and Suez, May, 1859; Malta and Alexandria, Sept. 28, 1861; England and Bombay, opened March 1, 1865 (engineer, Sir C. T. Bright); Marsala, Sicily, and La Calle, Algeria, June 21, 1865

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The project of the Atlantic cable was originally conceived in 1858, when the magnetic telegraph had been in operation but ten years. The original projectors were American capitalists, embracing Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, and others, including Prof. Morse. This company succeeded in building the line from St. John's across Newfoundland, and under the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the main land. They have obtained subsidies from the British and United States governments. These have since expired. The first attempt to lay the cable was made in 1857. The beginning of the laying of the cable took place on the 5th of August. On the 11th of the same month the cable parted in 2000 fathoms of water. In 1858 another attempt was made. The laying was begun, and 145 miles of cable were paid out, when it broke again. Another attempt was made the same year, and succeeded. The cable was laid from shore to shore, and news and messages between the President and Queen Victoria were actually transmitted on the wires. Telegrams from London of Aug. 27 were received in New York Aug. 28, with the wildest demonstrations of joy. Sept. 1, the citizens engaged in a celebration, which is almost without a parallel. The officers of the British ships *Gorgon* and *India*, with Cyrus W. Field and the officers of the *Niagara*, were the heroes of the occasion. The rejoicing was, however, very brief. Those first messages were the only intelligible ones ever received by that cable. In 1866 the capitalists of New York determined to make another attempt. Great improvements had been made since 1858 in the construction, laying, and working of submarine telegraphs. July 19th, 1866, the *Great Eastern* and her convoys arrived at Valencia. The laying was immediately begun. On the 29th of July, when 700 miles of cable had been paid out, insulation ceased. The cable was instantly transferred to the picking-up gear, which began hauling in. Two and a quarter miles of cable were recovered from a depth of 1900 fathoms, when the defect was found and remedied. The work of laying

the cable proceeded, when suddenly it parted; three unsuccessful attempts were made to grapple for the end, and on the 11th of August the *Great Eastern* returned to Sheerness with the remainder of the cable. In 1867 the last and successful attempt was made to lay the cable. It was finished on the morning of July 27, 1867, and has been in operation since.

It was stated that there are in work 15,000 miles of electric telegraph wire in Great Britain; 80,000 on the Continent of Europe; and 48,000 in America; and altogether about 150,000 miles laid down in the world. July, 1862

Bonelli's typo-electric telegraph made known and company established, 1860, and adopted between Liverpool and Manchester, 1863; promised revival. June, 1864

An "electric telegraph" conference, at which 16 states (not Great Britain) were represented, met first at Paris. March, 1865

ELECTRIC CLOCK, ETC.—Professor Wheatstone invented an electro-magnetic telegraph clock in 1840. Clocks worked by electricity, invented by Mr. Alexander Bain, Mr. Shepherd, and others, appeared in the exhibition of 1851. An electric clock, with four dials, illuminated at night, was set up in front of the office of the Electric Telegraph Company, in the Strand, London, July, 1852. A time ball was set up by Mr. French, in Cornhill, in 1856. In 1860, Mr. C. V. Walker so connected the clock of the Greenwich Observatory with that of the Southeastern station, London, that they could be controlled by electricity.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Apparatus for regulating the electric light were devised in 1846, and shown by Stalle and Petrie in 1848; by Foucault soon after. Jules Duboscq's *Electric Lamp* (the most perfect of the kind) appeared at the Paris exhibition in 1855, and was first employed by Professor Tyndall, at the Royal Institution, London, for illustrating lectures on light and colors, in 1856. The works of new Westminster Bridge were illuminated by Watson's electric light in 1858. M. Serrin, of Paris, exhibited his improved electric lamp in 1862. The *Magneto-Electric* light (the most brilliant artificial light yet produced), by means of apparatus devised by Professor Holmes, was successfully tried in 1858 and 1859, at the South Foreland Light-house, Dover. In April, 1861, the French government ordered eight light-houses on their coast to be illuminated by electric light. MM. Dumas and Benoit constructed an *electric safety-lamp* in. 1862

ELECTRIC LOOM.—M. Bonelli, of Turin, in 1854, devised a plan of employing magnets and electro-magnets in weaving, thereby superseding the tedious and costly Jacquard system of cards. His loom was set up in London in 1859, and lectured upon at the Royal Institution by Professor Faraday on. June 8, 1860

ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY was not much cultivated after the discoveries of Galvani in 1790 till about 1880, when the researches of Matteucci commenced; all the phenomena of electro-physiology or animal electricity being considered by Volta as due to an ordinary electric current. Fowler experimented on animals with Galvanism, 1798, and Aldini, 1796, who produced muscular contractions in a criminal recently executed, 1808; Ure did the same, 1818; Da Bois Reymond lectured on animal electricity at the Royal Institution, and showed the existence of an electric current developed by action of the human muscles in. 1855

ELECTRO-TINT.—Mr. Palmer, of Newgate Street, London, patented inventions by which engravings may not only be copied from other engraved plates, but the engraving itself actually produced by electrical agency, and one process he termed *glyptography*. 1841-9

ELECTROTYPY or DEPOSR.—Mr. Spencer, in England, and Professor Jacobi, in Russia, made the first successful experiments in this art in 1837 and 1838. Since then, Mr. A. Smees and others have perfected the processes. In 1840, Mr. Robt. Murray applied black-lead to non-metallic bodies as a conducting surface. In 1840, Mr. Ruolz and Mr. Elkington applied it to gilding and silver plating. Since 1850, printing-types and woodcuts, and casts from them, have been electrotyped with copper, and the process is now extensively adopted in the art.

Messrs. C. Wheatstone and F. A. Abel experiment

on the application of electricity to military purposes in. 1861
The Electro-block Company established 1860; by their processes the enlargement and reduction of engravings, obtained by India-rubber, can be be immediately transferred to a lithograph stone, and multiplied at pleasure. Leech's engravings, so enlarged, were colored by himself, and exhibited in. 1862

ELEGY. Elegiac verse was the first variation from the hexameter or epic measure, as used for various subjects by Tyrtæus and other early poets. The elegies of Ovid and Catullus are celebrated. Gray's "Elegy, written in a country church-yard," was published in 1749.

ELEMENTS were formerly reckoned as four—earth, air, fire, and water. The chemical elements now are about 51 (1865).

ELERPHANT, in the earliest times trained to war. The history of the Maccabees informs us that "to every elephant they appointed 1000 men armed with coats of mail, and 500 horse; and upon the elephants were strong towers of wood," etc. The elephants in the army of Antiochus were provoked to fight by showing them the "blood of grapes and mulberries." The first elephant said to have been seen in England was one of enormous size, presented by the King of France to Henry III. in 1238.—*Baker's Chron.* But Polyænus states that Cæsar brought one to Britain 84 B.C., which terrified the inhabitants greatly. In Burmah the elephants are trained to work in the dock-yards, and are found most useful. They work with the precision of reasoning beings.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES. The institution of these celebrated religious ceremonies at Athens are generally attributed to Emolpus, 1556 B.C. If any one revealed them, it was supposed that he had called divine vengeance upon him, and he was put to death. They were introduced from Eleusis into Rome, and lasted about 1900 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great, A.D. 389. The laws were, 1. To honor parents; 2. To honor the gods with the fruits of the earth; 3. Not to treat brutes with cruelty. Cicero makes the civilization of mankind one of the beneficial effects of the Eleusinian Mysteries.

ELGIN MARBLES were derived chiefly from the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva, on the Acropolis at Athens, of which they formed part of the frieze and pediment, the work of Phidias under the government of Pericles, about 500 B.C. Thomas, lord Elgin, began the collection of these marbles during his mission to the Ottoman Porte in 1803; they were purchased of him by the British government for £35,000, and placed in the British Museum in 1816.*

ELIS, a Greek state termed the "Holy Land," in the Peloponnesus, founded by the Heracleidæ, 1108 B.C. Here Iphitus revived the Olympic games, 684, which were regularly celebrated after Coræbus gained the prize in 776. The city of Elis was surrendered to the Spartans in a war, 809. Elis joined the Achaean League, 274; and, with the rest of Greece, was subjugated by the Romans in 146 B.C.

ELL (so named from *ulna*, the arm) was fixed at 45 inches by King Henry I. in 1101. The old French ell, or *aune*, was 45.790 inches.

ELLISON GALLERY. In April, 1860, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison presented to the South Kensington Museum a series of 50 original water-color drawings by the first masters.

EL MOLINO DEL REY, BATTLE AT. On the morning of the 8th of Sept., 1847, less than 4000 Americans attacked over 14,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna, at El Molino del Rey (the King's Mills), near the fortress of Chapultepec, close by the City of Mexico. They were at first repulsed with much slaughter; but, returning to the attack, fought desperately for an hour, and conquered. The Americans lost about 800 men; the Mexicans lost more than 1000 dead on the field. See *Chapultepec*.

ELY, an island in Cambridgeshire, on which a church was built about 673, by Etheldreda, queen of Egfrid, king of Northumberland; she also founded a religious house, filled it with virgins, and became herself first abbess. The Danes ruined the convent about 870; but a monastery was built in 879, and filled with monks, on whom King Edgar and succeeding monarchs bestowed great privileges and grants of land.

* The ship conveying them was wrecked near Corigo. Mr. W. R. Hamilton remained several months at Corigo, and succeeded in recovering them from the sea.

whereby the abbey of Ely became the richest in England. Richard, the eleventh abbot, wishing to free himself from the Bishop of Lincoln, made great interest with Henry I. to get Ely erected into a bishopric, 1108. His successor Hervaeus was the first prelate, 1109. It is valued in the king's books at £3184 18s. 5d.; present stated income, £3500.

ELZEVIERS, a celebrated family of printers in Holland, whose reputation is based on fine pocket editions of the classics. Their first book is dated 1668.

EMANCIPATION. See *Roman Catholics and Slavery*.

EMBALMING. The ancient Egyptians, believing that their souls, after many thousand years, would re-inhabit their bodies, if these were preserved entire, embalmed the dead. Some of the bodies, called *mummies*, buried 3000 years ago, are perfect to this day. "The physicians embalmed Israel," 1689 B.C. (*Gen. i.*, 9). See *Mummies*.

EMBANKMENTS of earth were erected by the ancients for preservation from their enemies and the inundations of the tide. Those of the Egyptians are described by Herodotus and Strabo. To the Romans are attributed the first dikes of Holland, and the embankments of Romney Marsh, considered to be the oldest in Britain. In 1260 Henry III. issued a writ enforcing the support of these valuable works; and his successors followed his example. James I. greatly encouraged the embankment of the Thames. Sir W. Dugdale's "History of Embanking" first appeared in 1663. See *Drainage and Levels*. Since 1830, many millions of pounds have been expended in embankments for railways.

EMBARGO, from the Spanish *embargar*, to detain, applied to the restraining ships from sailing. This power is vested in the crown, but is rarely exercised except in extreme cases, and sometimes as a prelude to war. The most memorable instances of embargo were those for the prevention of corn going out of Great Britain in 1786, and for the detention of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the several ports of the kingdom, owing to the armed neutrality, Jan. 14, 1801. On account of insults to the American flag by British cruisers, the Congress of the United States, in Dec., 1807, decreed an embargo, detaining all vessels, American and foreign, in their ports, and ordering all American vessels home. The embargo decree was repealed in March, 1809, and the non-intercourse act passed. Another embargo, for 90 days, was laid in April, 1812. See *Armed Neutrality*.

EMBER WEEKS, ordained in the Christian Church in the 9th century to implore the blessing of God on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting, in which penitents used to sprinkle the ashes (embers) of humiliation on their heads. In the English Church the *Ember days* are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, Whit-sunday, Sept. 14 (Holy Cross), and Dec. 13 (St. Lucia).

EMBROIDERY is usually ascribed to the Phrygians; but we learn from Homer and other ancient authors that the Sidonians particularly excelled in this species of needle-work. Mention is made of this art in 1491 B.C. (*Exodus xxxv.*, 26, and xxxviii., 23). See *Bayeux Tapestry*. Embroidery is now done by machinery. The first embroidery machine is said to have been invented by John Duncan, of Glasgow, in 1804. Heilmann's machine was exhibited in Paris in 1834.

EMERALD, a precious stone of a green color, found in the East and in Peru. It has been erroneously alleged that there were no true emeralds in Europe before the conquest of Peru; but there is one in the Paris Museum taken from the mitre of Pope Julius II., who died in 1513, and Peru was not conquered till 1545.

EMIGRANTS. The French aristocracy and clergy began to leave their country in July, 1789, at the breaking out of the Revolution; their estates were confiscated in December. A large number returned in 1802, after the peace of Amiens. Many were indemnified after the Restoration in 1815.

EMIGRATION. Phenician and Greek emigrants colonized the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. See *Magna Græcia, Marseilles*, etc. The

discovery of America opened a vast field for emigration, which was restrained by Charles I. in 1687. It has been greatly encouraged since 1819. Regulations for emigration were made in 1831, and in Jan., 1840, the Colonial Land and Emigration Board was established.

Emigration from the United Kingdom, in 1815, 2081; in 1820, 26,729; in 1830, 54,907; in 1840, 90,743; in 1850, 890,848.

Emigrations to North American colonies, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, etc., in 1830-30, according to official returns, 154,391; in 1830-40, 377,695.

	From England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
In 1846.....	87,611.....	83,813.....	8,497.....	179,851.
In 1847.....	153,898.....	95,758.....	8,616.....	258,270.
In 1848.....	176,888.....	59,701.....	11,505.....	248,089.
In 1849.....	312,124.....	70,847.....	17,127.....	299,498.
In 1850.....	314,613.....	51,088.....	15,154.....	280,849.
In 1851.....	254,970.....	63,350.....	18,646.....	336,966.

From the United Kingdom.

In 1852.....	363,764	In 1861.....	91,770
In 1854.....	328,429	In 1863.....	121,214
In 1855.....	176,907	In 1868.....	228,768
In 1867.....	212,876	In 1864.....	308,900
In 1869.....	120,489		

To the North American Colonies, in 1842, 54,133; in 1847, 109,630; in 1850, 16,878; in 1857, 31,001; in 1861, 12,707; in 1863, 13,068; in 1864, 12,721.

To the United States, in 1842, 68,863; in 1847, 142,154; in 1857, 126,906; in 1861, 49,764; in 1863, 68,706; in 1868, 146,813; in 1864, 147,043.

To Australia and New Zealand, in 1842, 8584; in 1845, 880; in 1850, 16,087; in 1859 (*gold discovery*), 97,861; in 1863, 61,401; in 1854, 88,287; in 1856, 53,909; in 1858, 44,584; in 1857, 61,248; in 1861, 22,738; in 1863, 53,064; in 1864, 40,943.

EMIR, a title of the caliphs among the Turks and Persians, first awarded to the descendants of Mohammed's daughter Fatima, about 650.—*Ricard*. To such only was originally given the privilege of wearing the green turban.

EMPALEMENT. This mode of executing criminals, mentioned by Juvenal, and often inflicted in Rome, is still used in Turkey and Arabia. In England the dead bodies of murderers were sometimes staked in this manner previously to being buried.

EMPEROR, from *Imperator* (ruler), a title conferred on victorious Roman generals, and taken by Julius Cæsar as perpetual dictator, B.C. 46.

Augustus Cæsar the first Roman emperor.... B.C. 27
Valentinian I. first Emperor of the West, and Valens first Emperor of the East..... A.D. 364

Charlemagne first Emperor of Germany, crowned by Leo III..... 800

Othman I., founder of the Turkish Empire, the first Emperor of Turkey..... 1396

The Czar the first Emperor of Russia..... 1725

Napoleon Bonaparte first Emperor of the French 1804

Don Pedro IV., of Portugal, the first Emperor of Brazil..... 1825

Louis Napoleon Third and present Emperor of the French, crowned..... 1852

Faustin I. the first Emperor of Hayti, in 1849; deposed..... 1859

Maximilian I. first Emperor of Mexico.... April 10, 1864

EMPIRICIS, a sect of physicians, formed in the 8d century before Christ, who contended that all reasoning respecting the animal economy was useless, and that experience and observation alone were the foundation of medicine. The sect adopted the principles of Acron of Agrigentum, who flourished about 450 B.C.

EMUCAU AND ECCANACHOCO, BATTLES ON, on the 29d and 30th of Jan., 1814. These were fought by 930 Tennessee volunteers and 900 or 800 friendly Indians, under Gen. Jackson, against 900 Creeks. The Americans lost 30 killed and 76 wounded. The Creeks left 190 warriors dead on the field.

ENAMELING was practiced by the Egyptians, Chinese, and other nations, and was known in England in the time of the Saxons. At Oxford is an enameled jewel which belonged to Alfred, and which, as appears by the inscription, was made by his order, in his reign, about 887. Limoges enameled ware was popular in the 16th century. On June 19, 1893, Madame Rachel sued Captain Carnegie for £298 for enameling his wife's face, and was consulted. See *Mosaic*.

ENCANIA, Greek festivals kept on days on which

* The most perfect specimens of modern embalming are preserved in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, one being the body of the wife of Van Butchell, preserved by John Hunter by injecting camphorated spirits of wine, etc., into the arteries and veins; and the other the body of a young woman, who died about 1780 of consumption, in the Lock Hospital. The method of embalming royal personages in modern times is fully described in "Hunter's Posthumous Works." He died in 1793.—During the American War (1861-5) many soldiers' bodies were embalmed and sent home.

cities were built and temples consecrated; and in later times, as at Oxford, at the celebrations of founders and benefactors.—*Oldisworth*. They were the origin of church-wakes in England about 600. They were also feasts celebrated by the Jews on the 25th of the ninth month, in commemoration of the Maccabees cleansing the Temple, which had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes, 181 B.C.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING, the art of enameling or painting by fire.—*Basile*. Painting with burnt wax is said to have been known to Praxiteles, about 360 B.C. This art, after having been lost, was revived by M. Bachelier, 1749, by Count Caylus, 1765, and by Miss Greenland, 1785 and 1792.

ENCRATITES, followers of Tatian, about 170, denounced marriage, and abstained from flesh, and from wine even at the Lord's Supper.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, or **CYCLOPÆDIA**, a general dictionary of art, science, and literature. This name has been given to a work by Alpharagus in the 13th century. Alsted's *Encyclopædia* appeared in 1620, *Hofmann's Lexicon Universale* in 1677, and Bayle's *Dictionnaire* in 1696. The earliest English encyclopædia is the *Lexicon Technicum* of John Harris, 1704; supplements, 1710, 1741.

Louis Morel's *Dictionnaire Historique*..... 1673
Cornellie's *Dictionnaire des Arts*..... 1694
Ephraim Chambers's *Cyclopædia*..... 1728
Zedler's *Universal Lexicon*..... 1782-50
Encyclopédie (by Diderot and D'Alembert)..... 1751-80
[The contributors were termed **ENCYCLOPÆDISTES**, and their bold writings are believed to have hastened the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789.]

Encyclopædia Britannica, 1st edition (by William Smellie)..... 1778

[The 8th completed, 1861.]

Encyclopédie Méthodique (by Panconck)..... 1782-1833

Chambers's *Cyclopædia* (edited by Rees)..... 1786

Rees's *Cyclopædia* (reprinted in Philadelphia, 1810-24)..... 1809-19

Brockhaus's *Conversations-Lexicon*, 1st edition..... 1818

[New editions frequent.]

Encyclopædia Metropolitana..... 1829-45

Encyclopædia Americana (by F. Lieber, etc.)..... 1829-53

Cabinet *Cyclopædia* (a collection of treatises)..... 1829-46

Penny *Cyclopædia*..... 1833-46

Knight's *English Cyclopædia* (4 divisions)..... 1833-61

New American *Cyclopædia*, began..... 1856

Hornes's *Cyclopædia of Commerce*..... 1859

Appleton's *Annual Cyclopædia*..... 1861

Chambers's *Cyclopædia* (now published) began..... 1890

Ersch and Gruber's *Allgemeine Encyclopædie*, began 1818; 135 vols. published..... 1801

ENDERBY LAND. See *Southern Continent*.

ENDOSMOSIS. M. Dutrochet, about 1826, found that if two fluids, gases or vapors, of unequal density, are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the medium. This property he called *endosmosis* when the attraction is from the outside to the inside, and *exosmosis* when it operates from the inside to the outside. By this discovery many natural phenomena are more clearly understood.—*Brande*.

ENFIELD MUSKET. See *Fire-arms*.

ENGEN, Baden. Here Moreau defeated the Austrians, May 3, 1800.

ENGHIEN, or **STYKINKIE** (S.W. Belgium). Here the British under William III. were defeated by the French under Marshal Luxembourg, July 24, 1693.—A victory obtained here by the great Condé first gave the ducal title to a prince of the house of Bourbon-Condé. Their descendant, the Duc d'Enghien, was seized in Baden by order of Bonaparte, conveyed to Vincennes, and, after a hasty trial, shot by torch-light, immediately after condemnation, March 20, 1804. The body was exhumed March 20, 1816.

ENGINEERS. This name is of modern date, as engineers were formerly called trench-masters. Sir William Peltam officiated as trench-master in 1622. The chief engineer was called camp-master general in 1634. Captain Thomas Rudd had the rank of chief engineer to the king about 1660. The corps of engineers was formerly a civil corps, but was made a military force, and directed to rank with the artillery, April 25, 1787. It has a colonel-in-chief, 16 colonels-commandant, and 16 colonels. *Civil Engineering* began to be eminent in the middle of the last century, when Smeaton began the Eddystone light-house, and Brindley the Bridgewater Canal. Since then, the Rennies, Telford, the

Stephensons and Brunels, Locke, and others, have constructed the breakwaters, docks, bridges, railways, tunnels, etc., which are the marvel of our age.

ENGLAND, so named by order of Egbert, first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, 829. This appellation had been used as far back as 683, but had never been, until then, ratified by any assembly of the nation. It came from *Angles*, a tribe of Saxons, and *land*, the Saxon for country. See *Anglo-Saxons*. England and Wales were united in 928; Scotland was united under the same sovereign in 1603, and the same legislation in 1707, when the three were styled Great Britain. Ireland was incorporated with them, by the act of legislative union, Jan. 1, 1801, and the whole was called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. For previous history, see *Britain*; and for farther details, population, revenue, etc., see separate articles. *Histories of England*, by Rapin (in English), 1725-31; Thomas Carte, 1747-55; David Hume, 1755-62; Tobias Smollett, 1757-65; John Lingard, 1819-30; Charles Knight, 1856-62.

Egbert, "king of the English," 827; defeats the Welsh, Danes, etc., at Hengestown..... 535
Alfred, king, 871; after many vicissitudes, vanquishes the Danes..... 871-856
He frames a code of laws, 890; forms a militia and navy, surveys and subdivides the country, and promotes education..... 896
Athelstan's great victory over the Danes, Scots, etc..... 937
Predominance of Dunstan; he promotes monachism and the celibacy of the clergy about..... 962
Ethelred compounds with the Danes for peace..... 991
And treacherously causes their general massacre, Nov. 13, 1009

Which is avenged by Sweyn, king of Denmark;

Ethelred flees to Normandy..... 1003

Sweyn dies, and Ethelred returns, 1014; dies..... 1016

Canute the Dane sole monarch..... 1017

Edward the Confessor king; Saxon dynasty restored..... 1043

Harold II. crowned, Jan. 6; defeats the Norwegians, Sept. 25; defeated and slain at Hastings by William of Normandy..... Oct. 14, 1066

William I. crowned..... Dec. 25, "

The northern counties rebel; ravaged from the Humber to the Tyne..... 1069-70

Introduction of the feudal system about..... 1070

Justices of peace appointed..... 1076

Domesday Book compiled..... 1085-6

William II. crowned..... Sept. 26, 1087

The crusades begin..... 1096

Henry I. crowned; grants a charter restoring Saxon laws, etc..... Aug. 5, 1100

Defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy, 1106

Stephen crowned..... Dec. 26, 1135

Civil war between the Empress Maud, Henry's daughter, and Stephen; her friends the Scots defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 23, 1138; she lands in England, and is successful, 1139; crowned at Winchester, March 8, 1141; is defeated; retires to France, 1147; concludes a peace with Stephen..... 1158

Henry II. crowned..... Dec. 19, 1154

Constitutions of Clarendon enacted..... Jan., 1164

Arrogance of Becket; murdered..... Dec. 29, 1170

Conquest of Ireland..... 1173

England divided into six circuits for the administration of justice..... 1178

English laws digested by Glanville about..... 1181

Richard I. crowned..... Sept. 3, 1189

He joins the crusades, 1191; defeats Saladin, 1192; made prisoner by Henry VI. of Germany, Dec., 1193; is ransomed by his subjects for £460,000..... 1194

John crowned..... May 27, 1199

Normandy lost to England..... 1204

England put under an interdict..... 1208

Magna Charta signed..... June 15, 1215

Henry III. crowned..... Oct. 28, 1216

Gold first coined in England..... 1257

The Barons' War (which see)..... 1262-3

The first regular Parliament..... 1265

Edward I. crowned..... Nov. 20, 1272

Wales united to England..... 1283

Death of Roger Bacon..... 1292

Scotland subdued, 1296; revolts..... 1297

Edward II. crowned..... July 3, 1307

Defeated by Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, June 24, 1314

Insurrection of the barons against his favorites, 1308, 1315, 1325

Edward III. crowned..... Jan. 26, 1327

Defeats the Scots at Halldown Hill..... 1333

Invades France; victorious at Crecy.....	Aug. 26, 1346
Takes Calais.....	1347
Order of the Garter instituted.....	1350
Victory at Poitiers.....	Sept. 19, 1356
Law pleadings in English.....	1362
RICHARD II. crowned.....	June 23, 1377
Insurrection of Wat Tyler suppressed.....	1381
Death of Wickliffe.....	1385
HENRY IV. crowned.....	Sept. 30, 1399
Order of the Bath instituted by Henry IV.....	1403-5
Insurrection of the Percies and the Welsh.....	1403-5
HENRY V. crowned.....	March 21, 1413
France invaded by Henry V., who gains the battle of Agincourt.....	Oct. 25, 1415
Treaty of Troyes; the French crown gained by Henry.....	1420
HENRY VI. crowned at Paris.....	Dec. 1480
Appearance of the Maid of Orleans; the French conquests lost, except Calais.....	1429-31
EDWARD IV. deposes Henry VI.....	March 4, 1461
War of the Roses (see <i>Roses</i> and <i>Battles</i>).....	1455-71
Printing introduced by Caxton.....	1471
EDWARD V.—accession.....	April 6, 1483
RICHARD III. deposes Edward V.....	June 25, " "
HENRY VII.—accession. Richard defeated and slain at Bosworth Field.....	Aug. 23, 1485
Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.....	1486
Insurrection of Lambert Simnel quelled.....	1486-7
Court of Star-Chamber instituted.....	1487
Yeomen of the Guard: the first appearance of a standing army in England, instituted.....	1488
Henry sells the sovereignty of France.....	1492
Insurrection of Perkin Warbeck quelled.....	1492-3
Gardening introduced into England, principally from the Netherlands.....	about 1502
Death of Prince Arthur.....	April 2, " "
HENRY VIII.—accession.....	April 22, 1509
Rise of Wolsey.....	1513
Henry VIII.'s interview with Francis I. at Ardres.....	1514
" <i>Field of the Cloth of Gold</i> ".....	June 4-25, 1520
First map of England drawn by G. Lilly, about " "	" "
Henry VIII. becomes "Defender of the Faith".....	1521
Fall of Wolsey; he dies.....	Nov. 30, 1530
Henry VIII. marries Anne Boleyn; divorces Catharine.....	May 23, 1533
Henry VIII. is styled "Head of the Church".....	1534
The pope's authority in England is abolished.....	" "
Sir Thomas More beheaded.....	July 6, 1535
Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded.....	May 19, 1536
Queen Jane Seymour dies.....	Oct. 24, 1537
Monasteries suppressed.....	1538
Statute of Six Articles passed.....	1539
Abbots of Glastonbury, Reading, etc., executed.....	" "
The first authorized edition of the Bible (Cranmer's) printed.....	" "
Cromwell, Lord Essex, beheaded.....	1540
Anne of Cleves divorced.....	July 9, " "
Queen Catharine Howard beheaded.....	1543
The title of "King of Ireland" confirmed to the English sovereigns.....	1543
Henry marries Catharine Parr.....	July 12, " "
EDWARD VI.—accession Jan. 28; promotes the Reformation (Somerset, protector).....	1547
Somerset deprived of power, 1549; beheaded.....	1552
Book of Common Prayer established.....	" "
MARY—accession July 6; restores popery.....	1553
Execution of Lady Jane Grey and her friends.....	1554
Mary marries Philip of Spain; persecutes the Protestants.....	" "
Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer burnt.....	1555 and 1556
Calais retaken by the French.....	1558
ELIZABETH—accession Nov. 17; the Church of England re-established.....	" "
Mary Queen of Scots lands in England, 1568; executed.....	Feb. 8, 1567
The Spanish Armada.....	1588
Devereux, earl of Essex, beheaded.....	1601
JAMES I.—accession; union of the two crowns.....	March 24, 1603
Assumes the style of "King of Great Britain".....	Oct. 24, 1604
The Gunpowder Plot.....	1605
The present translation of the Bible completed.....	1611
Baronets first created.....	May, " "
The Overbury murder.....	Sept. 15, 1613
Shakespeare dies.....	April 23, 1616
Raleigh beheaded.....	1618
Book of Sports published.....	May 24, " "
CHARLES I.—accession.....	March 27, 1625
Death of Lord Bacon.....	April 9, 1626
Duke of Buckingham assassinated.....	Aug. 23, 1628
Hampton's trial respecting "ship-money".....	1637
Contest between the king and Parliament; impeachment and execution of Lord Strafford.....	1641
"Arrest of the five members," Jan. 4; the Civil War begins; battle of Edgehill (see <i>Battles</i>).....	Oct. 23, 1642
Archbishop Laud beheaded.....	Jan. 10, 1645
Charles defeated at Naseby.....	June 14, " "
He flees to the Scotch, May 6, who give him up.....	Sept. 21, 1646
Execution of Charles I.....	Jan. 30, 1649
Cromwell's victory at Worcester.....	Sept. 3, 1651
OLIVER CROMWELL made Protector of the Commonwealth.....	1653
RICHARD CROMWELL protector.....	Sept. 3, 1658
Richard resigns.....	May 26, 1659
CHARLES II.: monarchy re-established.....	May 29, 1660
Act of Uniformity passed; Church of England restored.....	1662
The great plague.....	1665
The great fire of London.....	Sept. 2, 1666
Disgrace of Lord Clarendon.....	1667
Death of Milton.....	Nov. 8, 1674
Oates's "Popish Plot" creates a panic.....	Aug. 13, 1678
Sir Edmundbury Godfrey found murdered, Oct. 17, Many Roman Catholics executed.....	1678-9
The Habeas Corpus Act, for protecting English subjects against false arrest and imprisonment, passed.....	1679
"Rye-house Plot;" Lord Russell (July 21) and Algernon Sydney (Nov. 21) executed.....	1681
JAMES II.—accession.....	Feb. 6, 1685
Duke of Monmouth's rebellion defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6; he is beheaded.....	July 15, " "
Acquittal of the seven bishops.....	June 30, 1688
Abdication of James II.....	Dec. 11, " "
WILLIAM III. and MARY proclaimed by the Convention Parliament.....	Feb. 13, 1689
National debt begins.....	1692
Bank of England incorporated.....	April 25, 1694
Death of the queen regnant, Mary.....	Dec. 28, " "
Peace of Ryswick.....	1697
Death of James II. in exile.....	Sept. 16, 1701
ANNE—accession.....	March 8, 1702
Victory of Marlborough at Blenheim.....	1704
Union of the two kingdoms under the title of Great Britain.....	May 1, 1707
Sacheverell riots.....	1710
Treaty of Utrecht, advantageous to Great Britain.....	April 11, 1713
GEORGE I.—accession of the house of Hanover.....	Aug. 1, 1714
The Scots' rebellion quelled.....	1715
South Sea bubble.....	1720
Death of the Duke of Marlborough.....	1723
Order of the Bath revived (<i>which see</i>).....	1725
GEORGE II.—accession.....	June 11, 1727
Death of Newton.....	March 20, " "
George II. present at the victory of Dettingen.....	June 16, 1748
Second Scots' rebellion: Prince Charles-Edward gains Edinburg, Sept. 17; victor at Preston-pans, Sept. 21, 1745; at Falkirk, Jan. 18; defeated totally at Culloden.....	April 16, 1746
Death of Prince Frederick-Louis, son of George II. and father of George III.....	1751
New style introduced into England.....	Sept. 3 (made 14), 1753
Seven Years' War begins.....	1756
Conquest of India begins, under Colonel (afterward Lord) Clive (see <i>India</i>).....	1757
Death of General Wolfe (see <i>Quebec</i>).....	1759
GEORGE III.—accession.....	Oct. 25, 1760
His nuptials with Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg-Strellitz, Sept. 8; crowned Sept. 22.....	1761
Peace of Paris.....	1763
Isle of Man annexed to Great Britain.....	1765
Death of the Old Pretender, the "Chevalier de St. George".....	Dec. 30, " "
Royal Marriage Act passed.....	1773
Commencement of American War.....	1773
Death of Earl of Chatham.....	May 11, 1778
"No Popery" riots.....	June 2-7, 1780
Separation of America from England.....	Nov. 30, 1783
Margaret Nicholson's attempt on the life of George III.....	Aug. 3, 1786
Trial of Warren Hastings begins.....	Feb. 13, 1788
Death of the Young Pretender at Rome, March 8, "The king's illness made known.....	Oct. 12, " "
He recovers, and goes to St. Paul's to make thanksgiving.....	April 23, 1789
First coalition against France.....	June 26, 1792
Habeas Corpus Act suspended.....	May 23, 1794
Howe's victory.....	June 1, " "
Marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick.....	April 8, 1795
Warren Hastings's trial ends; acquitted.....	April 17, " "

Princess Charlotte born.....	Jan. 7, 1796	Death of the Duke of Sussex.....	April 21, 1843
Cash payments suspended.....	Feb. 25, 1797	Queen's visit to the Orleans family at Chateau d'Eu.....	Sept. 2, "
Death of Edmund Burke.....	July 8, "	Emperor of Russia visits England.....	June 1, 1844
Battle of the Nile.....	Aug. 1, 1798	King Louis Philippe's visit.....	Oct. 7, "
Habeas Corpus Act again suspended.....	Aug. "	Tractarian or Puseyite controversy.....	1844-5
Hatfield's attempt on the king's life.....	May 11, 1800	Anti-corn-law agitation.....	1845
Union of Great Britain with Ireland.....	Jan. 1, 1801	Queen's visit to Germany.....	Aug. 9, "
Nelson's victory at Copenhagen.....	April 2, "	Peel's new tariff, 1845; railway mania, Nov., 1845; panic.....	March, 1846
Habeas Corpus Act again suspended.....	April 19, "	Corn laws repealed.....	June 26, "
Peace of Amiens.....	Oct. 1, "	Chartist demonstration in London.....	April 10, 1848
War against Bonaparte.....	May 18, 1803	Cholera reappears in England in.....	1848 and 1849
Nelson's victory and death at Trafalgar.....	Oct. 21, 1805	Queen embarks on her visit to Ireland.....	Aug. 1, "
Death of Mr. Pitt.....	Jan. 23, 1806	Adelaide, queen dowager, dies.....	Dec. 2, "
"Delicate Investigation".....	May 22, "	"Exhibition of 1861" announced.....	Jan. 2, 1860
Lord Melville impeached, April 29; acquitted.....	June 12, "	Death of Wordsworth (aged 80).....	April 23, "
Death of Charles James Fox.....	Sept. 18, "	Pate's assault on the queen.....	June 27, "
Orders in council against the Berlin decree, Jan. 7, 1807	Jan. 7, 1807	Death of Sir Robert Peel (aged 62).....	July 2, "
Abolition of the slave-trade.....	March 25, "	Duke of Cambridge dies.....	July 8, "
Death of Sir J. Moore (see <i>Corunna</i>).....	Jan. 16, 1809	Queen's visit to Belgium.....	Aug. 31, "
Duke of York impeached by Col. Wardle.....	Jan. "	Great excitement occasioned by the pope's establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.....	Nov. "
Jubilee celebrating the king's accession.....	Oct. 25, "	Census of United Kingdom (see <i>Population</i>),	March 30, 1861
Unfortunate Walcheren expedition.....	Aug.-Nov. "	The first "Great Exhibition" opened.....	May 1, "
Sir Francis Burdett's arrest, and riots.....	April 6, 1810	Australian gold arrives.....	Dec. "
Death of Princess Amelia; king's malady returns.....	Nov. 2, "	Death of the poet, Thomas Moore.....	Feb. 26, 1862
Great commercial embarrassment.....	Dec. "	Slight earthquake at Liverpool, etc.....	Nov. 9, "
REGENCY—the Prince of Wales PRINCE REGENT.....	Feb. 5, 1811	Death of Wellington (aged 83), Sept. 14, funeral	Nov. 18, "
Luddite riots.....	Nov. "	Camp at Chobham.....	June 14-Aug. 19, 1863
Assassination of Mr. Perceval, premier.....	May 11, 1812	Death of Sir Charles Napier, conqueror of Scinde.....	Aug. 29, "
Earl of Liverpool premier.....	June 9, "	English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus.....	Oct. 22, "
War with America commenced.....	June 18, "	Protocol signed between England, France, Austria, and Prussia, for the re-establishment of peace between Russia and Turkey.....	Dec. 5, "
Peace with France, etc.....	April 14, 1814	Many meetings on the Eastern Question, favorable to Turkey.....	Sept. to Dec. "
Visit of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia to England.....	June 7, "	Great strike at Preston; 14,978 hands unemployed at one time.....	Oct. 15, 1853, to May 1, 1854
Centenary of the house of Hanover.....	Aug. 1, "	Queen reviews the Baltic fleet.....	March 11, "
War with America.....	Aug. "	Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey signed.....	March 12, "
Peace with America (treaty of Ghent).....	Dec. 24, "	War declared against Russia (see <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>).....	March 28, "
Battle of Waterloo (close of French War), June 18, 1815	June 18, 1815	Fast day on account of the war.....	April 26, "
Princess Charlotte marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.....	May 2, 1816	Marquis of Anglesey dies.....	May 28, "
Death of R. B. Sheridan.....	July 9, "	King of Portugal visits England.....	June, "
Spanish meeting (<i>which see</i>).....	Dec. 2, "	Crystal Palace opened by the queen.....	June 10, "
Green-bag inquiry (<i>which see</i>).....	Feb. 2, 1817	Cholera prevails in the south and west of London.....	Aug. and Sept. "
Habeas Corpus Act suspended.....	Feb. 21, "	Thanksgiving for abundant harvest.....	Oct. 1, "
Cash payments resumed.....	Sept. 22, "	Great explosion and fire at Gateshead and Newcastle.....	Oct. 6, "
Princess Charlotte dies in childbirth.....	Nov. 6, "	Meeting of Parliament.....	Dec. 12, "
Queen Charlotte dies at Kew.....	Nov. 17, 1818	Resignation of Aberdeen ministry.....	Jan. 29, 1855
Queen Victoria born.....	May 24, 1819	Formation of Palmerston ministry.....	Feb. "
Manchester reform meeting.....	Aug. 16, "	Death of Joseph Hume (aged 78).....	Feb. 20, "
Duke of Kent dies.....	Jan. 23, 1820	Sebastopol Inquiry Committee nominated, Feb. 28, "	Feb. 28, "
George IV.—accession.....	Jan. 29, "	Visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French.....	April 16-21, "
Cato Street conspirators arrested.....	Feb. 23, "	Loan of 16 millions agreed to.....	April, "
Trial of Queen Caroline.....	Aug. 19 to Nov. 10, "	Distribution of Crimean medals.....	May 18, "
Coronation of George IV.....	July 19, 1821	Metropolitan cattle-market opened.....	June 13, "
Queen Caroline dies at Hammersmith.....	Aug. 7, "	Agitation and rioting concerning Sunday Trading Bill, which is withdrawn.....	July 2, "
Lord Byron dies.....	April 19, 1824	The queen and prince visit Paris.....	Aug. 18, "
Commercial panic.....	1825-26	Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19; thanksgiving day, May 4; illuminations, etc.....	May 20, 1856
Duke of York dies.....	Jan. 22, 1827	War with China (<i>which see</i>).....	Oct., 1856
Mr. Canning first minister, April 30; dies Aug. 8, "	Aug. 8, "	War with Persia (<i>which see</i>).....	Nov. "
Battle of Navarino.....	Oct. 20, "	Dissolution of Parliament, March 31; new Parliament meets.....	April 30, 1857
Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed.....	April 13, 1829	Death of the Duchess of Gloucester (aged 81), the last of George III.'s children.....	April 30, "
Political panic in London; riots.....	Nov. 9, "	Mutiny of Indian army begins (see <i>India</i>), March, "	March, "
WILLIAM IV.—accession.....	June 26, 1830	Educational conference in London, Prince Albert in the chair.....	June 22, "
Mr. Huskisson killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.....	Sept. 15, "	Victoria crosses (<i>which see</i>) distributed by the queen in Hyde Park.....	June 26, "
Grey administration formed.....	Nov. "	Meeting for relief of sufferers by the mutiny in India (by Nov. 15, £360,000 raised).....	Aug. 25, "
King opens the new London Bridge.....	Aug., 1831	Great commercial panic; relieved by suspension of Bank Charter Act of 1844.....	Nov. 12, "
The cholera-morbus in England.....	Oct. 26, "	Parliament meets.....	Dec. 3, "
Reform Bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7; fatal Bristol riots.....	Oct. 29, "	Marriage of princess royal to Prince Frederick-William of Prussia.....	Jan. 25, 1863
Reform Act passed.....	June 7, 1832	Excitement respecting the attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, Jan. 14; indiscreet addresses of French colonels, published.....	Jan. 27, "
Sir Walter Scott dies.....	Sept. 21, "		
Assault on William IV. by a discharged pensioner at Ascot.....	June 19, "		
S. T. Coleridge dies.....	July 25, 1834		
Slavery ceases in the colonies.....	Aug. 1, "		
Corporation Reform Act passed.....	Sept. 9, 1835		
QUEEN VICTORIA—accession; Hanover separated from Great Britain.....	June 20, 1837		
Coronation of Victoria.....	June 28, 1838		
Beginning of war with China.....	March, 1839		
Penny postage begins.....	Jan. 10, 1840		
Marriage of the queen with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg (see p. 189).....	Feb. 10, "		
Oxford's assault on the queen.....	June 10, "		
Prince of Wales born.....	Nov. 9, 1841		
King of Prussia visits England.....	Jan. 24, 1843		
John Francis fires at the queen.....	May 30, "		
Bean presents a pistol at her.....	July 8, "		
Income Tax Act passed.....	Aug. "		
Queen embarks for Scotland (1st visit).....	Aug. 29, "		
Peace of Nankin (with China).....	Dec. "		

"Conspiracy to Murder" Bill (Introduced by Lord Palmerston, Feb. 8) rejected Feb. 19; Palmerston ministry resigns..... Feb. 22, 1868
 Derby-Diarsell administration formed..... Feb. 26, "
 Dr. Simon Bernard acquitted of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon..... April 17, "
 The Jewish Disabilities Bill passed..... July 12, "
 The India Bill passed..... July 23, "
 The queen visits Birmingham, June 15; Cherbourg, Aug. 4, 5; the princess royal (at Potsdam), Aug. 13, etc.; and Leeds..... Sept. 1, "
 Excitement about the confessional; public meetings held against it..... July 12 and Sept. 18, "
 The Association for the Promotion of Social Science meet at Liverpool..... Oct. 13, "
 Excitement respecting the Italian War—proclamation for manning the navy..... April 30, 1859
 Declaration of neutrality of England..... May 12, "
 Proclamation for the organization of volunteer rifle corps; many formed..... May-Oct., "
 The Derby ministry defeated on the Reform Bill; dissolve Parliament, April 23; again defeated, they resign, June 11; and the Palmerston-Russell administration is formed..... June 18, "
 The Handel commemoration..... June 20, 22, 24, "
 The income tax increased to provide for the defenses of the country..... July, "
 Lord Macaulay dies (aged 59)..... Dec. 28, "
 Commercial treaty with France signed Jan. 22; approved by Parliament..... March, 1860
 Sir Charles Barry dies (aged 65)..... May 12, "
 The queen reviews 18,000 volunteers in Hyde Park..... June 23, "
 Great failures in the leather trade..... July, etc., "
 National rifle-shooting match at Wimbledon, "
 July 2-7, "
 The Earl of Derby reviews about 11,000 Lancashire volunteers at Knowsley..... Sept. 1, "
 The queen and prince visit their daughter in Prussia..... Sept., "
 Peace with China signed..... Oct. 24, "
 Thos. Cochrane, earl of Dundonald, dies (aged 82), "
 Oct. 31, "
 Prince of Wales visits Canada and United States, "
 July 24-Oct. 20; returns to England..... Nov. 15, "
 Severe cold (see Cold)..... Dec., 1860, and Jan., 1861
 Charter granted for Exhibition of 1862..... Feb. 14, "
 Death of the Duchess of Kent (aged 75), March 16, "
 Excitement about "Essays and Reviews"..... "
 Seventh census taken..... April 8, "
 Great excitement through Capt. Wilkes (of U. S. Navy) forcibly taking Messrs. Silldell and Mason from the Royal British mail steamer *Trent* (see *United States*)..... Nov. 8, "
 King of Sweden and his son visit London..... Aug., "
 Death of the prince consort of "typhoid fever, duration 21 days," Dec. 14; buried (see *Albert Memorial*)..... Dec. 23, "
 The United States government release Messrs. Silldell and Mason..... Dec. 23, "
 International Exhibition opened by the Duke of Cambridge..... May 1, 1863
 Prince Alfred declared King of Greece at Athens (declined)..... Oct. 23, "
 Final closing of international exhibition, Nov. 15, "
 Remains of the prince consort transferred to the mausoleum at Frogmore..... Dec. 18, "
 Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts begins, April; contributions received, Central Relief Fund, £407,880; Mansion House Fund, £336,926..... Dec. 20, "
 Princess Alexandra of Denmark enters London, "
 March 7; married to the Prince of Wales, "
 March 10, 1863
 The British, French, and Austrian governments remonstrate with Russia on cruelties in Poland, "
 April 7, "
 Inauguration of the Great Exhibition memorial to the prince consort in the Horticultural Gardens, London..... June 11, "
 Arrival of Captains Grant and Speke from exploring the source of the Nile..... June, "
 Great decrease of distress in cotton districts, Oct., "
 Earthquake in central and N. W. England..... Oct. 6, "
 The government declines the French emperor's proposal for a congress of sovereigns..... Nov., "
 Death of William M. Thackeray (aged 52), Dec. 24, "
 Birth of Prince Albert-Victor of Wales..... Jan. 8, 1864
 Final judgment of the judicial committee of the Privy Council that the government had no authority to seize the *Alexandra* (Confederate) steamer..... Feb. 8, "
 Garibaldi's visit to England causes great enthusiasm..... April 2-27, "

The Ionian Isles made over to Greece..... June 1, 1864
 European conference at London on the Schleswig-Holstein Question..... April 24-June 28, "
 Great excitement through the murder of Mr. Briggs in a first-class carriage on the North London Railway..... July 9, "
 Great explosion of gunpowder at the Belvedere Magazine near Woolwich..... Oct. 1, "
 Death of John Leech (aged 47)..... Oct. 29, "
 Death of Richard Cobden (aged 61)..... April 2, 1865
 Prince George of Wales born..... June 3, "
 General election; majority for Palmerston administration..... July 10, etc., "
 Visit of Abd-el-Kader; departs..... Aug. 6, "
 Prevalence of a cattle-plague..... June-Oct., "
 Royal Commission appointed, met..... Oct. 10, "
 English fleet visits Cherbourg, Aug. 15; French fleet visits Portsmouth..... Aug. 30, "
 Fine art and industrial exhibitions opened in London and the provinces..... July-Sept., "
 Death of Lord Palmerston..... Oct. 18, "
 His public funeral..... Oct. 27, "
 The queen announces her assent to the marriage of Princess Helena with Prince Christian of Augustenburg..... Dec. 5, "
 Important commercial treaty with Austria signed, "
 Dec. 16, "
 New Parliament opened by the queen in person, "
 Feb. 6, 1866

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

827. Egbert, styled "King of England" in 828.
 837. Ethelwolf, his son.
 857. Ethelbald, his son.
 860. Ethelbert, brother.
 866. Ethelred, brother.
 871. Alfred the Great, brother; died 21st or 28th Oct., 901.
 901. Edward the Elder, son; died 925.
 925. Athelstan, eldest son; died Oct. 17, 940.
 940. Edmund I., fifth son of Edward the Elder, bled to death from a wound received in an affray, May 26, 946.
 946. Eldred, brother; died 955.
 955. Edwy, eldest son of Edmund, died of grief in 958. In this reign, Dunstan, a turbulent and ambitious priest, ruled the king, who afterward banished him.
 968. Edgar the Peaceable, brother; died July 1, 975.
 975. Edward the Martyr, his son, stabbed at Corfe Castle, at the instance of his mother-in-law Elfrida, March 18, 979.
 979. Ethelred II., half-brother; retired.
 1012. Sweyn proclaimed king; died Feb. 3, 1014.
 1014. Canute the Great, his son.
 1015. Ethelred restored in Canute's absence; died April 24, 1016.
 1016. Edmund Ironside, his son, divided the kingdom with Canute; murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1016; reigned seven months.
 1017. Canute sole king; married Emma, widow of Ethelred; died Nov. 12, 1035.
 1035. Harold I., natural son; died April 14, 1069.
 1069. Hardecanute, son of Canute and Emma; died of repletion at a marriage feast, June 8, 1042.
 1042. Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma; died Jan. 5, 1066, naming William of Normandy his successor.
 1066. Harold II., son of Earl Godwin; reigned nine months; killed near Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066.
 THE NORMANS.
 1066. William the Conqueror, crowned Dec. 25; died at Rouen, Sept. 9, 1087.

* The *ROYAL DATES* are those given by Sir H. Nicolas. The early Norman and Plantagenet kings reckoned their reigns from the day of their coronation; the later Plantagenets from the day after the death of their predecessor. With Edward VI. began the present custom of beginning the reign on the death of the preceding sovereign.

ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND.

William I., William II., and Henry I.—two lions or leopards passant; Stephen—aquilarius, the archer of the signs of the zodiac (*traditional*); Henry II. to Edward II.—three lions passant.
 Edward III. and his successors quartered the preceding with fleurs de lys, the arms of France.
 Henry V. used only 3 fleurs de lys.
 Mary I. quartered the preceding with the arms of her husband, Philip II. of Spain.

UNITED KINGDOM.

James I. and his successors combined the arms of England and France (1st and 4th quarter); 2d, the lion rampant of Scotland; 3d, the harp of Ireland.
 George I., George II., and George III. introduced the arms of Brunswick.
 In 1801 the arms of France were omitted. In 1816 the arms were modified through Hanover being made a kingdom.
 Victoria. In 1837 the arms of Hanover were omitted, and the arms are

- Queen*, Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, earl of Flanders; married in 1054; died in 1083.
1087. William II., Rufus; reign began Sept. 26; killed by an arrow, Aug. 2, 1100.
1100. Henry I., Beauclerc, his brother; reign began Aug. 5; died of a surfeit, Dec. 1, 1135.
- Queen*, Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., king of Scotland; married Nov. 11, 1100; died May 1, 1119. 2. Adela, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvain; married Jan. 29, 1129; survived the king.
1135. Stephen, earl of Blois, nephew of Henry; reign began Dec. 26; died Oct. 25, 1154.
- Queen*, Matilda, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne; married in 1128; died May 3, 1151. [Maude, daughter of Henry I. and rightful heir to the throne; born 1101; betrothed in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V., emperor of Germany, who died 1125. She married, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130. Was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England and claimed the crown, 1139. Crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; concluded a peace with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son Henry, 1153; died 1165.]

THE PLANTAGENETS.

1154. Henry II., *Plantagenet*, grandson of Henry I. and son of Maud; reign began Dec. 19; died July 6, 1189.
- Queen*, Eleanor, the repudiated queen of Louis VII., king of France, and heiress of Guienne and Poitou; married to Henry 1151; died 1204. See *Rosamond*.
1189. Richard I., *Cœur de Lion*, his son; reign began Sept. 3; died of a wound, April 6, 1199.
- Queen*, Berengaria, daughter of the King of Navarre; married May 12, 1191; survived the king.
1199. John, the brother of Richard; reign began May 27; died Oct. 19, 1216.
- Queen*, Avisia, daughter of the Earl of Gloucester; married in 1189; divorced. 2. Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulême; she was the young and virgin wife of the Count de la Marche; married to John in 1200. Survived the king, on whose death she was remarried to the Count de la Marche.
1216. Henry III., son of John; reign begun Oct. 28; died Nov. 16, 1272.
- Queen*, Eleanor, daughter of the Count de Provence; married Jan. 14, 1236; survived the king; and died in 1291, in a monastery.
1272. Edward I., son of Henry, surnamed *Longshanks*; reign began Nov. 30; died July 7, 1307.
- Queen*, Eleanor of Castile; married in 1258; died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Grant-ham, in Lincolnshire, 1290. 2. Margaret, sister of the King of France; married Sept. 12, 1299; survived the king, dying in 1317.
1307. Edward II., son of Edward I.; reign began July 8; de throne Jan. 30, 1327; *murdered* at Berkeley Castle, Sept. 21 following.
- Queen*, Isabella, daughter of the King of France; married in 1308. On the death, by the gibbet, of her favorite Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Risinge, near London, and died in 1357.
1327. Edward III., his son; reign began Jan. 25; died June 21, 1377.
- Queen*, Philippa, daughter of the Count of Hainault; married in 1326; died Aug. 15, 1369.
1377. Richard II., son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III.; reign began June 22; de throne Sept. 29, 1399; *murdered* at Pomfret Castle, Feb. 10 following.
- Queen*, Anne of Bohemia, sister of the Emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; married in Jan., 1382; died Aug. 3, 1394. 2. Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France; married when only seven years old, Nov. 1, 1396. On the murder of her husband she returned to her father.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399. Henry IV., cousin of Richard II.; reign began Sept. 30; died March 20, 1413.
- Queen*, Mary, daughter of the Earl of Hereford; she died before Henry obtained the crown, in 1394. 2. Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne; married 1403; survived the king; died 1437.

now, 1st and 4th quarters, 3 lions passant for England; 2d, lion rampant for Scotland; 3d, harp for Ireland.

1413. Henry V., his son; reign began March 21; died Aug. 31, 1422.
- Queen*, Catharine, daughter of the King of France; married May 30, 1420. She outlived Henry, and was married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII., in 1423; died 1437.
1422. Henry VI., his son; reign began Sept. 1; de posed March 4, 1461; *murdered* by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in the Tower, June 20, 1471.
- Queen*, Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou; married April 23, 1445; survived the king; died Aug. 26, 1481.

HOUSE OF YORK.

1461. Edward IV.; died April 9, 1483.
- Queen*, Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby; married March 1, 1463 or 1464. Suspected of favoring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel; and closed her life in confinement, June 8, 1492.
1483. Edward V., his son; deposed June 25, 1483, and *murdered* in the Tower by Gloucester; reigned two months and thirteen days.
- " Richard III., brother of Edward IV.; began to reign June 26; *slain* at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.
- Queen*, Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales, whom Richard had murdered, 1471. She is supposed to have been poisoned by Richard (having died suddenly, March 16, 1485), to make way for his intended marriage with Princess Elizabeth of York.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485. Henry VII.; began to reign Aug. 22; died April 21, 1509.
- Queen*, Elizabeth of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV.; married January 18, 1486; died Feb. 11, 1503.
1509. Henry VIII., his son; began to reign April 22; died Jan. 28, 1547.
- Queen*, Catharine of Aragon, widow of Henry's elder brother Arthur, prince of Wales; married June 8, 1509; was the mother of Queen Mary; was repudiated, and afterward formally divorced, May 23, 1533; died Jan. 7, 1534.
2. Anne Boleyn, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honor to Catharine; was privately married before Catharine was divorced, Nov. 14, 1532; was the mother of Queen Elizabeth; was beheaded at the Tower, May 19, 1536.
3. Jane Seymour, daughter of Sir John Seymour, and maid of honor to Anne Boleyn; was married May 20, 1536, the day after Anne's execution; was the mother of Edward VI., of whom she died in childbirth, Oct. 24, 1537.
4. Anne of Cleves, sister of William, duke of Cleves; married Jan. 6, 1540; divorced July 10, 1540; died 1557.
5. Catharine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk; married July 28, 1540; beheaded on Tower Hill, Feb. 12, 1542.
6. Catharine Parr, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, lord Latimer; married July 12, 1543; survived the king, after whose death she married Sir Thomas Seymour, created Lord Sudley; died Sept. 5, 1548.
1547. Edward VI., son of Henry VIII. (by Jane Seymour); died July 6, 1553.
1553. Jane, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, and wife of Lord Guildford Dudley; proclaimed queen on the death of Edward; ten days afterward returned to private life; was tried Nov. 13, 1553; beheaded Feb. 12, 1554, when but seventeen years of age.
- " Mary, daughter of Henry (by Catharine of Aragon); married Philip of Spain, July 25, 1554; died Nov. 17, 1558.
1558. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry (by Anne Boleyn), died March 24, 1603.

HOUSE OF STUART.

1603. James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, son of Mary Queen of Scots; died March 27, 1625.
- Queen*, Anne, princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II.; married August 20, 1609; died March 1, 1619.
1625. Charles I., his son; *beheaded* at Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1649.
- Queen*, Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV., king of France; married June 13, 1625; survived the king; died in France, Aug. 10, 1669.
1649. COMMONWEALTH. Oliver Cromwell made Protector, Dec. 12, 1653; died Sept. 3, 1658.

1653. Richard Cromwell, his son, made Protector, Sept. 4; resigned April 22, 1659.
1660. Charles II., son of Charles I.; died Feb. 6, 1685. *Queen*, Catharine of Braganza, infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV. and sister of Alfonso VI.; married May 21, 1662; survived the king; returned to Portugal; died Dec. 21, 1705.
1685. James II., his brother; *abdicated* by flight, Dec. 11, 1688; died in exile, Aug. 6, 1701. *Queen*, [Ann Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon; married Sept., 1660; died before James ascended the throne, 1671; mother of Queens Mary and Anne.] Mary Beatrix, princess of Modena, daughter of Alfonso d'Este, duke; married Nov. 21, 1673; at the Revolution in 1688 she retired with James to France; died at St. Germain's, 1718.
1689. William III., prince of Orange, *King*, and Mary, *queen*, daughter of James; married Nov. 4, 1677; began their reign Feb. 13, 1689; Mary died Dec. 23, 1694; William died of a fall from his horse, March 8, 1702.
1702. Anne, daughter of James II.; married George, prince of Denmark, July 23, 1683; succeeded to the throne March 8, 1702; had thirteen children, all of whom died young; lost her husband Oct. 23, 1708; died Aug. 1, 1714.

HOUSE OF HANOVER. (See *Brunswick and Esta*.)

1714. George I., elector of Hanover and duke of Brunswick-Luneburg; son of Sophia, who was daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I.; died June 11, 1727. *Queen*, Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the Duke of Zell; she died in prison, Nov. 2, 1720.
1727. George II., his son; died Oct. 25, 1760. *Queen*, Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Anspach; married 1705; died Nov. 20, 1787.
1760. George III., grandson of George II.; died Jan. 29, 1820. *Queen*, Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; married Sept. 8, 1761; died Nov. 17, 1818.
1820. George IV., his son; died June 26, 1830. *Queen*, Caroline Amelia Augusta, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick; married April 8, 1795; died Aug. 7, 1821. (See article *Queen Caroline*.)
1830. William IV., brother of George IV.; died June 20, 1837. *Queen*, Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresa Caroline, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen; married July 11, 1818; died Dec. 2, 1849.
1837. Victoria, the reigning queen, whom GOD PRESERVE.

THE PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The QUEEN,* Alexandrina Victoria, only daughter of Edward, duke of Kent;† born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster June 23, 1838; married (Feb. 10, 1840) to her cousin, Francis ALBERT-Augustus Charles-Emanuel, duke of Saxe, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; born Aug. 26, 1819 (ordered June 20, 1837, to be styled *Prince Consort*); elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1847; died Dec. 14, 1861.

ISSUE.

1. Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, princess royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; married to Prince Frederick-William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858 (dowry £40,000 and annuity of £8000). *Issue*: Frederick-William, born Jan. 27, 1859; Charlotte, July 24, 1860; Henry, Aug. 14, 1862; Sigismund, Sept. 15, 1864.
2. Albert-Edward, prince of Wales, duke of Saxony, duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, earl of Chester and Carrick, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles, born Nov. 9, 1841; married Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10, 1863. *Issue*: Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick, June 8, 1865. (See *Wales*.)
3. Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843; married Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, July 1, 1862 (dowry £30,000, annuity £6000). *Issue*: Victoria, April 6, 1863; a princess, Nov. 1, 1864.
4. Alfred-Ernest, born Aug. 6, 1844; entered the *Euryalus* as midshipman Aug. 31, 1863.

* On Nov. 1, 1858, the queen was proclaimed throughout India as "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, QUEEN, defender of the faith," etc.

† He was born Nov. 2, 1787, and died Jan. 29, 1820; he married Victoria-Maria Louisa (widow of the Prince of Lenington, sister of Leopold, king of the Belgians, and aunt to the prince consort), May 29, 1818. She was born Aug. 17, 1786, and died March 16, 1861.

5. Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846.
6. Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1843.
7. Arthur-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.
8. Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.
9. Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

THE QUEEN'S AUNT AND COUSINS, Augusta, duchess (widow of the late duke) of Cambridge, born July 25, 1797. *Her son*, George, duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, born March 26, 1819; and *her daughters*, Augusta, grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born July 19, 1823, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, born Nov. 27, 1833.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE is traced from the Frisian variety of the Teutonic or Germanic branch of the great Indo-European family.

Celtic prevailed in England.....A.D. 1
Latin introduced.....1-450
Saxon prevails (Beowulf, Caedmon, Alfred).....450-1066
Latin reintroduced by missionaries.....596
Norman-French combining with English ("Orn," Robert of Gloucester, Layamon, Havelok), 1066-1350
English in course of formation.....1200-1600
English formed.....1550
Law pleadings were made in English by order of Edward III. instead of the French language.....1362
The English tongue and English apparel were ordered to be used in Ireland, 28 Henry VIII.....1536
The English was ordered to be used in all lawsuits, and the Latin disused.....May, 1751
Percentage of Anglo-Saxon words in the English Bible, 97; Swift, 89; Shakespeare and Thomson, 85; Addison, 83; Spenser and Milton, 81; Locke, 80; Young, 79; Pope, 76; Johnson, 75; Robertson, 68; Hume, 65; Gibbon, 53.—*Marsh*.
Of 100,000 English words, 60,000 are of Teutonic origin; 30,000 Greek and Latin; and 10,000 from other sources.

PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.

	Born	Died
John Gower.....	about 1330	1402
Geoffrey Chaucer.....	1393	1400
Paston Letters.....	1460	1483
William Caxton.....	1421	1491
Sir Thomas More.....	1433	1535
Sir Philip Sidney.....	1554	1586
Holinshed's Chronicles.....	1586	
John Fox.....	1517	1587
Edmund Spenser.....	1563	1598
Richard Hooker.....	1563	1600
William Shakespeare.....	1564	1616
Walter Raleigh.....	1562	1618
Francis Bacon.....	1561	1626
George Herbert.....	1593	1633
Ben Jonson.....	1574	1637
Philip Massinger.....	1584	1640
Jeremy Taylor.....	1613	1667
John Milton.....	1608	1674
Isaac Barrow.....	1630	1677
Samuel Butler.....	1612	1680
John Bunyan.....	1623	1688
John Dryden.....	1631	1700
John Locke.....	1632	1704
Joseph Addison.....	1672	1719
Matthew Prior.....	1664	1721
Richard Steele.....	1671	1729
Daniel De Foe.....	1668	1731
John Gay.....	1683	1732
Alexander Pope.....	1688	1744
Jonathan Swift.....	1667	1745
James Thomson.....	1700	1743
Henry Fielding.....	1707	1754
Samuel Richardson.....	1689	1761
Edward Young.....	1681	1765
Laurence Sterne.....	1713	1768
Mark Akenside.....	1712	1770
Thomas Gray.....	1716	1771
Tobias Smollett.....	1720	1771
Oliver Goldsmith.....	1733	1774
David Hume.....	1711	1776
Samuel Johnson.....	1709	1784
Benjamin Franklin.....	1706	1790
William Robertson.....	1721	1793
Edward Gibbon.....	1737	1794
Robert Burns.....	1759	1796
William Cowper.....	1731	1800
Percy Bysshe Shelley.....	1792	1822
George, Lord Byron.....	1783	1824
Walter Scott.....	1771	1832
Samuel Taylor Coleridge.....	1771	1834
Charles Lamb.....	1775	1834

* William I. and his successors used English in their laws, etc.; it was superseded by Latin in the reign of Henry II. Norman-French was not used in law-deeds till the reign of Henry III.

William Cobbett.....	Born 1769	Died 1835
Robert Southey.....	1774	1843
Thomas Campbell.....	1777	1844
Sidney Smith.....	1771	1845
William Wordsworth.....	1770	1850
J. Fenimore Cooper.....	1798	1861
Joanna Baillie.....	1768	1851
Thomas Moore.....	1790	1869
John Wilson.....	1785	1854
Samuel Rogers.....	1763	1855
Henry Hallam.....	1778	1859
Thomas de Quincey.....	1796	1859
Washington Irving.....	1783	1859
William Prescott.....	1796	1859
T. B. Macaulay.....	1800	1859
Archbishop Richard Whately.....	1787	1863
William Makepeace Thackeray.....	1811	1863
Thomas Carlyle.....	1795	
W. C. Bryant.....	1797	
George Bancroft.....	1800	
Edward Bulwer Lytton.....	1805	
Benjamin Disraeli.....	1805	
H. W. Longfellow.....	1807	
Richard Hildreth.....	1807	
Alfred Tennyson.....	1809	
Charles Dickens.....	1812	
J. L. Motley.....	1814	
J. R. Lowell.....	1819	
John Ruskin.....	1819	

ENGRAVING on signets is mentioned *Exod. xxviii.*, 11, B.C. 1491. Engraving on plates and wood began about the middle of the 15th century. Engraving on glass was perfected by Bourdier, of Paris, 1799. The copyright to engravings has been protected by several statutes; among the principal are the acts 16 & 19 Geo. III., 1778 and 1777; and the acts 7 & 8 Vict., Aug. 6, 1844, and 15 Vict., May 28, 1853. A process of enlarging and reducing engravings by means of sheets of vulcanized India-rubber was shown by the Electro-printing Block Company in 1860. See *Lithography* and *Photo-Galvanography*.

ENGRAVING ON COPPER.—Prints from engraved copper-plates made their appearance about 1450, and were first produced in Germany. Masso, surnamed Finiguerra, is considered to have been the first Italian engraver, about 1440. The earliest date known of a copper-plate engraving is 1461. Rolling-presses for working the plates were invented in 1546. Of the art of *etching* on copper by means of *aqua-fortis*, Francis Mazzuoli, or Parmegiano, is the reputed inventor, about 1532.—*De Fides*. Etching was practiced by Albert Durer. The Etching Club was established in 1838.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD, long known in China, began in Europe with the *brief makers*, or manufacturers of playing-cards, about 1400. See *Printing*. The art is referred by some to a Florentine, and by others to Reuss, a German; it was greatly improved by Durer (1471–1528) and Lucas van Leyden (1497). It was much improved in England by Bewick and his brother, and pupils, Nesbitt, Anderson, etc., 1789 et seq. The earliest wood engraving which has reached our times is one representing St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus over the sea; it bears date 1428.

ENGRAVING ON SOFT STEEL, to be hardened afterward, was introduced into England by Messrs. Perkins and Heath, of Philadelphia, 1819.

MEZZOTINTO is said to have been invented by Col. de Slegen, who engraved a portrait of Princess Amelia of Hesse in mezzotinto in 1648; it was improved by Prince Rupert in 1649; Sir Christopher Wren farther improved it in 1662.

Aquatinta, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, was invented by the celebrated French artist, St. Non, about 1662; he communicated his invention to Le Prince. Barabbe, of Paris, was distinguished for his improvements in this kind of engraving, 1763. *Chiar-oscuro* engraving originated with the Germans, and was first practiced by Mair, one of whose prints bears date 1491. See *Zinc*, etc.

ENNISKILLEN (N.W. Ireland). This town made an obstinate defense against the army of Elizabeth, 1595, and against James II., 1689. 1500 Enniskilleners met General McCarthy with 6000 men (of whom 3000 were slain, and nearly all the rest made prisoners), they losing but twenty men, July 30, 1689. The dragon regiment, the "Inniskillingers," is recruited here.

ENOCH, Book or, an apocryphal work, quoted by "In" Lyons Germania, published in 1861, are illustrations engraved upon blocks photographed from negatives taken by John Leighton, F.S.A.

the fathers, disappeared about the 8th century. A MS. Ethiopic version was found in Abyssinia by Bruce, and brought to England in 1773. Of this Archbishop Lawrence published an English translation in 1821, and the Ethiopic text in 1838.

ENTAIL of estates in England began with the statute of Westminster, 1285. Subsequent legislation broke the entail in cases of treason (1534), when the estate is to revert to the crown, and of bankruptcy (1833 and 1849), when it is to be sold.

ENTOMOLOGY, the science of insects, mainly based upon the arrangement of Linnaeus, 1758. Ray's "Method of Insects" was published in 1705. The Entomological Society of London was instituted in 1833.

ENVELOPES for letters came into general use shortly after the establishment of the penny postal system in 1840. Machinery for their manufacture was patented by Mr. George Wilson in 1844, and by Messrs. E. Hill and Warren de la Rue in 1845.

ENVOYS AT COURTS, in dignity below ambassadors, enjoy the protection, but not the ceremonies of ambassadors. Envoys extraordinary are of modern date.—*Wicquefort*. The court of France denied to them the ceremony of being conducted to court in the royal carriage, 1689.

EPACT (Greek, *added*) is the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, 1 day, 11 hours, 15 minutes, 57 seconds, the lunar month being only 29 days, 19 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds; and the excess of the solar year above the lunar synodical year (nearly 11 days), the lunar year being 354 days. The number of the Gregorian epact for 1866 is 3; for 1866, 14; for 1867, 25.

EPHESUS (in Asia Minor), a city founded by the Ionians about 1045 B.C. It was subdued by Cyrus in 544 B.C.; it revolted from the Persians 501 B.C., and was destroyed by an earthquake in A.D. 17. Paul preached here A.D. 55, 56 (*Acts xviii., xix.*). His epistle to the Ephesians is dated A.D. 64. See *Diana, Temple of*, and *Seven Churches*. The third General Council was held here in 431.

EPHORI, powerful magistrates of Sparta, five in number, said to have been first created by Theopompus to control the royal power, about 757 B.C.

EPIC POEMS (from Greek, *epos*, a song), narrative in verse. Eminent examples:

Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" (Greek), between 8th and 10th century B.C. See <i>Homer</i> .	
Virgil's "Æneid" (Latin), about..... B.C. 19	
Ovid's "Metamorphoses" (Latin), about..... A.D. 1	
Dante (died 1321), "Divina Commedia" (Italian), published..... 1473	
Ariosto, "Orlando Furioso" (Italian)..... 1516	
Camões's "Lusiad" (Portuguese)..... 1569	
Tasso, "Jerusalem Delivered" (Italian)..... 1651	
Spenser's "Faery Queen"..... 1590-6	
Milton's "Paradise Lost"..... 1667	
Voltaire, "Henriade" (French)..... 1798	
Walter Scott, "Lay of the Last Minstrel," etc..... 1805	

EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY. Epicurus of Gargæus, near Athens, about 300 B.C., taught that the greatest good consists in peace of mind springing from virtue, as tending to prevent disquiet; but the name Epicurean is given to those who derive happiness from sensual pleasure.

EPIGRAMS derive their origin from the inscriptions placed by the ancients on their tombs. Marcus Valerius Martialis, the celebrated Latin epigrammatist, who flourished about A.D. 83, is allowed to have excelled all others, ancient or modern. The following Latin epigram on the miracle of our Savior turning water into wine at Cana (*John iii.*) is given as an example:

"Vidit et erubuit lymphæ pedes Deum."

"The modest water saw its God, and blushed."—*Crescens*, d. 1650.

EPIPHANY (appearance), a feast (Jan. 6), vulgarly called Twelfth Day, celebrates the manifestation of the Savior by the appearance of the star which conducted the Magi to the place where he was to be found; instituted 818.—*Wheatley*.

EPIRUS (Northern Greece). Its early history is very obscure.

The first Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) settled in Epirus after the Trojan War, 1170 B.C., and was killed in the temple of Delphi, about..... B.C. 1165. Pyrrhus the Great reigns, 296; he takes Macedonia from Demetrius, 280; compelled to yield it to Lysimachus..... 287.

He invades Italy: defeats the Romans, 280; again, 279; subdues Sicily..... B.C. 278
 He invades Italy again, and is totally defeated by Curtius Dentatus..... 274
 He takes Macedon from Antigonus..... 273
 He unsuccessfully invades Sparta; enters Argos, and is killed by a tile thrown by a woman..... 272
 Philip unites Epirus to Macedon..... 230
 Its conquest by the Romans..... 167

Epirus annexed to the Ottoman Empire..... A.D. 1468
 An insurrection put down..... 1854

EPISCOPACY. See *Bishops*.

EPITAPHS were inscribed on tombs by the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a collection entitled "Chronicles of the Tombs" in 1857.

EPITHALAMIUM, a nuptial song at marriage. Tisias, the lyric poet, is said to have been the first writer of one. He received the name of Stesichorus from the alterations made by him in music and dancing, 583 B.C.—*Boesuet*.

EPOCH, a point of time made remarkable by some event, from which subsequent years are reckoned by historians and chronologers. See *Eras*.

Creation..... B.C. 4004	The birth of Christ..... A.D. 1
Deluge..... 2343	
1st Olympiad..... 776	The Hegira (or flight of Mohammed)..... 622
Building of Rome..... 753	

EPSON (Surrey). The mineral springs were discovered in 1613. The races began about 1711, and have been held annually since 1730.

EQUINOX. When the sun in his progress passes through the equator in one of the equinoctial points, the day and night are equal all over the globe. This occurs twice in the year: about March 21, the vernal equinox, and Sept. 23, the autumnal equinox. The equinoctial points move backward about 50 seconds yearly, requiring 25,000 years to accomplish a complete revolution. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes, which is said to have been observed by the ancient astronomers.

EQUITY. Courts, or, in England, are those of the lord chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the master of the rolls, their office being to correct the operations of the literal text of the law, and supply its defects by reasonable construction not admissible in a court of law. The Supreme Court of Session in Scotland combines the functions of law and equity. In 1805 equity powers were conferred on the County Courts for cases respecting sums under £500.

ERAS. Notices of the principal eras will be found in their alphabetical order; a few only need be mentioned here:

Era of *Nabonassar*, after which the astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, began..... Feb. 26, B.C. 747
 Era of the *Seleucidas* (used by the Maccabees), commenced..... 319

The *Olympiads* belong to the Grecians, and date from the year 776 B.C.; they subsequently reckoned by indictons, the first beginning A.D. 513; these, among chronologers, are still used. See *Indictons*.

The Romans reckoned from the building of their city, 753 B.C., and afterward from the 16th year of the Emperor Augustus (see *Cæsars*), which reckoning was long used by the Spaniards.

The Mohammedans began their era from the *Hegira*, or flight of their prophet from Mecca, A.D. 622 (See *Calendar*, *Creation*, *Anno Domini*).

ERFURT (Central Germany) was founded in 476, and its University established about 1390. Erfurt was ceded to Prussia in 1802. It capitulated to Murat, when 14,000 Prussian troops surrendered, Oct. 16, 1806. In this city Napoleon and Alexander met, and offered peace to England, Sept. 27, 1806. The French retreated to Erfurt from Leipzig, Oct. 18, 1813. A German Parliament met here in March and April, 1850.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE. See *Heat*, note.

ERIE, FOR, in Upper Canada, nearly opposite Black Rock, was the theatre of many stirring events. On the 3d of July, 1814, it was taken from the British by a part of General Brown's division, commanded by Generals Scott and Ripley. The garrison withdrew to the intrenched British camp. Early in August, Fort Erie was besieged by General Drummond, with 5000 men. General Gaines was in command of the fort, with 2500 troops. Drummond made a severe assault on the 15th, but was repulsed with the loss of almost 800 men in

killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Americans lost 26 killed and 86 wounded during the siege. On the 17th of Sept., when General Brown had command of the fort, a sortie was made, by his orders, by 8000 of his division, who drove the British toward Chippewa. They were then more than 5000 strong. In that sortie the British lost almost 1000 men. The Americans lost 79 killed and 316 wounded.

ESCHEATS. Land or other property that falls to a lord within his manor for forfeiture or death. The escheator observes the rights of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.—*Cowel*. In London a court of escheats was held before the lord mayor to recover the property of a bastard who died intestate, for the king; such a court had not been held in the city for 150 years before—July 16, 1771.—*Phillips*.

ESCURIAL (or Escorial, 25 miles N.W. of Madrid), the magnificent palace of the sovereigns of Spain, was commenced by Philip II. in 1563, and completed in 1584, at a cost of 6,000,000 of ducats. It is built in the form of a gridiron in honor of St. Lawrence, on whose day (Aug. 10, 1587) the Spaniards gained the victory of St. Quentin. According to Francisco de los Santos, the total length of all its rooms and apartments is above 120 English miles. Alvarez de Colmenar asserts that there are 14,000 doors and 11,000 windows.

ESPARTO, a Spanish grass, a species of *stipa*, now largely employed in paper-making, was first imported into this country, as we are informed, in 1857.

ESPIERRES (or Point-à-Chin, Flanders). The French, under Pichegru, here attacked the allied English and Austrian army (100,000 men) commanded by the Duke of York, and were repulsed after a long and desperate engagement, losing many killed and wounded, and prisoners, and several pieces of cannon, May 22, 1794.

ESPRIT, SAINT (or Holy Ghost), the title of an order of knighthood, founded by Henry III. of France in 1578, and abolished in 1791.

ESQUIRES, among the Greeks and Romans, were armor-bearers to, or attendants on, a knight.—*Blount*. In England, the king created esquires by putting about their necks the collar of SS, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs. The distinction of esquire was first given to persons of fortune, not attendant upon knights, 1845.—*Stow*.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS," by six clergymen and one layman of the Church of England (the Revs. Drs. Fred. Temple and Rowland Williams, Professor Baden Powell, H. B. Wilson, Mark Pattison, and Professor B. Jowett, and Mr. C. W. Goodwin), were published in an 8vo vol. in March, 1860.*

ESSENES, an ascetic Jewish sect at the time of Christ.

ESSEX, KINGDOM OF. See *Britain*.

ESSLING, BATTLE OF. See *Aspern*.

ESTE, HOUSE OF. Boniface, count of Lucca and duke of Tuscany, about 811, is said to have descended from Odoacer, king of Italy. From Boniface sprang Albert Azzo II., marquess of Italy and lord of Este, born about 996, who married first Cunegonda of the house of Guelf, by whom he had Guelf, duke of Bavaria, and Brunswick, and, secondly, Gersonda, by whom he had Falk, the ancestor of the Estes, dukes of Ferrara and Modena.

ETCHING. See *Engraving*.

ETHER was known to the earliest chemists. Nitric ether was first discovered by Kunkel in 1661, and muriatic ether, from the chloride of tin, by Courtauvau, in 1759. Acetic ether was discovered by Count Lauraguais same year, and hydriotic ether was first prepared by Gay-Lussac. The phosphoric ether was obtained by M. Bonilay. The discovery that by *inhaling ether* the patient is rendered unconscious of pain, is due to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Thomas Morton, of the same place, first introduced it into surgical practice, under Dr. Jackson's directions (1846). See *Chloroform* and *Amylene*. The term "ether"

* The book did not excite much attention at first, but having been severely censured for heterodox views by nearly all the bishops and many of the clergy, it created much excitement in 1861, and was condemned by Convocation June 24, 1864. The ecclesiastical court sentenced the Revs. R. Williams and H. B. Wilson to suspension for one year, and costs, Dec. 15, 1869; but on appeal the sentence was reversed by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, Feb. 8, 1864. The most remarkable among the works put forth in opposition (in 1862) are the "Aids to Faith," edited by the Bishop of Gloucester (W. Thomson, now Abp. of York), and "Replice to Essays and Reviews," edited by the Bishop of Oxford (S. Wilberforce).

was applied to the transparent celestial space by the German astronomer Encke, about 1829, when studying the elements of Pons's comet, discovered in 1818.

ETHICS (Greek term for *Morals*). The works of Plato, Aristotle, and Confucius contain ancient systems. The New Testament is the code of Christian ethics. Paley's *Moral Philosophy* appeared in 1785, and Whewell's *Elements of Morality* in 1845.

ETHIOPIA. The name was applied anciently rather vaguely to countries the inhabitants of which had *sun-burnt* complexions, in Asia and Africa; but it is now considered to apply properly to the modern Nubia, Sennar, and Northern Abyssinia. Many pyramids exist at Napata, the capital of Meroë, the civilized part of ancient Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians settle near Egypt..... B.C. 1615
Zerah, the Ethiopian, defeated by Asa..... 941
A dynasty of Ethiopian kings reigned over Egypt from..... 768 to 715
Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia, marches against Sennacherib..... 710

Ethiopia unsuccessfully invaded by Cambyses..... 525-522
Ptolemy Euergetes extended his conquests in Ethiopia..... 295
Candace, queen of Meroë, advancing against the Roman settlements at Elephantine, defeated and subdued by Petronius..... A.D. 22-23

ETHNOLOGY, a branch of anthropology, is defined as the science "which determines the distinctive characters of the persistent modifications of mankind, their distribution, and the causes of the modifications and distribution." The study of the relations of the different divisions of mankind to each other is of recent origin. Balbi's *Ethnographic Atlas* was published in 1826, and Dr. Prichard's great work, *Researches on the Physical History of Mankind*, 1841-7. The Ethnological Society, established in 1843, publishes its transactions. Dr. R. G. Latham's works, on the Ethnology of the British Empire, appeared in 1851-2.

ETHYL, a colorless gas, with a slight ethereal odor, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, first obtained in the free state by Professor Edw. Frankland in 1849. It is one of the compound radicals. Many of its compounds with metals take fire on exposure to the air.

ETNA, MOUNT (Sicily). Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops; and it is called by Pindar the pillar of heaven. Eruptions are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus as happening 1698 B.C., and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions as occurring 734, 477, and 426 B.C. There were eruptions 126, 121, and 43 B.C.—*Livy*.

Eruptions, A.D. 40, 254, and 420.—*Cicero*.
One in 1012.—*Geoffrey de Viterbo*.
One overwhelmed Catania, when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins..... 1169
Eruptions, 1829, 1408, 1404, 1636, 1537, 1564, and in 1669, when tens of thousands of persons perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the whole country for forty days.
Eruptions in 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811, and in May, 1830, when several villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached near to Rome.
The town of Bronte was destroyed..... Nov. 18, 1832
Violent eruptions occurred in..... Aug. and Sept., 1852
The last eruption began on Feb. 1, and ceased in July, 1855

ETON COLLEGE (Buckinghamshire), founded by Henry VI. in 1440, and designed as a nursery to King's College, Cambridge. John Stanberry, confessor to Henry VI. (bishop of Bangor in 1449), was the first provost. Besides about three hundred noblemen's and gentlemen's sons, there were seventy king's scholars on the foundation, who, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College, Cambridge, and are removed there when there are vacancies, according to seniority. In Dec., 1860, there were in all 830 scholars. See *Cambridge*. The establishment of the *Monem* is nearly coeval with the college. It consisted in the procession of the scholars, arrayed in fancy dresses, to Salt Hill once in three years; the donations collected on the road (sometimes as much as £500) were given to the senior or best scholar, their captain, for his support while studying at Cambridge. The monem was discontinued in 1847. The regatta has taken its place.

ETRURIA (or *TUSCANY*, hence the modern name Tuscany), an ancient province of Italy, whence the Romans, in a great measure, derived their laws, customs, and superstitions. Herodotus asserts that the country was conquered by a colony of Lydians. The subjugation of this country forms an important part of

early Roman history. It was most powerful under Porseus of Clusium, who attempted to renege the Tarquins, 506 B.C. Veil was taken by Camillus, 394 B.C. A truce between the Romans and Etrurians for forty years was concluded 351 B.C. The latter and their allies were defeated at the Vadimonian Lake 336 B.C., and totally lost their independence about 265 B.C. The vases and other works of the Etruscans still remaining show the degree of civilization to which they had attained. See *Tuscany*.—*Etruria*, the site of Mr. Wedgwood's porcelain works, etc., was founded in 1771.

EUBOEAE, the largest island in the Ægean Sea. Two of its cities, Chalcis and Eretria, were very important, till the former was subdued by Athens, 506 B.C., and the latter by the Persians, 490. After the Persian War, Euboea became wholly subject to Athens, being its most valuable foreign possession. It revolted in 445, but was soon subdued by Pericles. After the battle of Chæronea, 338, it became subject to Macedonia. It was made independent by the Romans in 194, but was afterward incorporated in the province of Achæa. It now forms part of the kingdom of Greece.

EUCLID, ELEMENTS OF. Euclid was a native of Alexandria, and flourished there about 300 B.C. The *Elements* are not wholly his; for many of the invaluable truths and demonstrations they contain were derived from Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and others. Euclid was the first to reduce them to regular order, and probably interwove many theorems of his own. The *Elements* were first printed at Basel by Simon Grynaeus in 1533.

EUDIOMETER, an apparatus to ascertain the purity of atmospheric air, or the quantity of oxygen gas or vital air contained in it, was invented by Dr. Priestley in 1772.

EUNUCHS are first mentioned among the Egyptian and Assyrian nations. The first princess who employed them was Semiramis, queen of Assyria, about 2007 B.C. Eunuchs frequently attained to political power in the late Eastern Empire.

EUPATORIA (Koslov), a sea-port on the west coast of the Crimea. After the allied French, English, and Turkish armies landed in the Crimea, Sept. 14, 1854, a detachment under Captain Brock occupied this place, which was afterward re-enforced by the Turks. It was attacked Feb. 17, 1855, by 40,000 Russians under Liprandi. The latter were repulsed with the loss of 500 men by the Turks, whose loss was only 50, among which, however, was Selim Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian contingent.

EUROPE, the smallest of the three divisions of the old continent; area nearly 8,800,000 square miles; population, 270,000,000 (1861). For the history, see *Greece*, *Rome*, and the modern kingdoms.

EURYMEDON, a river in Pamphylia, near which Cimon, son of Miltiades, destroyed the fleet of the Persians at Cyprus, and defeated their land forces, 466 B.C.

EUSTACE, ST. (Lower Canada). The rebels were defeated here, Dec. 19, 1837, and compelled to surrender their arms. Their chiefs fled.

EUSTATIA, ST., a West India island, settled by the Dutch, 1633; taken by the French in 1699; by the English in 1690; again by the British forces under Rodney and Vaughan, Feb. 8, 1781. It was recovered by the French under the Marquis de Bouillé, Nov. 26, same year; captured by the British, 1801, 1810; restored to the Dutch, 1814.

EWATAW SPRINGS, BATTLE OF. One of the most sanguinary battles of the American Revolution was fought at Ewataw Springs, near the Santee, in South Carolina, on the 8th of Sept., 1781. The Americans were commanded by General Greene, and the British by Colonel Stewart. The victory, at the end of the conflict, belonged to neither party. Stewart kept the field, but that night prudently retreated toward Charleston. On the following morning Greene took possession of the battle-ground, and sent detachments in pursuit of his enemy. Congress presented a gold medal to Greene, and a British flag captured on that occasion, in token of their appreciation of his valor. The Americans lost in the battle, in killed, wounded, and missing, 555. The British lost 693.

EUTYCHIANIS, so called from Eutyches, an abbot of Constantinople, who asserted in 446 that there was but one nature in Christ, the human having been absorbed in the divine. This doctrine was condemned by councils—at Constantinople in 448, and at Chalce-

don in 451. It has been also called *Monophysite* (of one nature), and *Jacobite*, from Jacob Baradaeus, its zealous defender in the 6th century. It is the form of Christianity now existing among the Copts and Armenians.

EUXINE. See *Black Sea*.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, founded by Sir Culling Eardley Smith and others at Liverpool in 1845, with the view of promoting unity among all denominations of Protestant Christians against Romanism and infidelity. It holds annual meetings. It met in Sept., 1857, at Berlin, where it was well received by the king. The 19th meeting was held at Hull, Oct. 5, 1865.

EVANGELISTS, preachers of the "Gospel," or good news. See *Gospels*.

EVESHAM (Worcestershire), where Prince Edward, afterward Edward I., defeated the barons headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, Aug. 4, 1265, when the earl, his son Henry, and most of his adherents were slain. Henry III. at one period of the battle was on the point of being cut down by a soldier who did not know his rank, but was saved by his timely exclamation, "Do not kill me, soldier; I am Henry of Winchester, thy king!" This victory broke up the combination of the barons.

EXARCHS, appointed by the Byzantine emperors of the East to govern Central Italy after its conquest by Belisarius and Narses, 543. They ruled from 568 to 752, when Eutychus, the last, was overcome by Astolphus the Lombard.

EXCHANGE. One called *Collegium Mercatorum* existed at Rome, 493 B.C. The Exchange at Amsterdam was reckoned the finest structure of the kind in the world. Many edifices of this name in the United Kingdom are magnificent. See *Royal Exchange* and *Bills of Exchange*.

EXCHANGE, THE MERCHANTS, in the city of New York, was destroyed by the great fire in 1835, which consumed several hundred buildings. A fine marble statue of General Hamilton, by Ball Hughes, was in the Exchange, and lost in the flames. The building of the present Exchange was commenced on the site of the old one in 1836, and was finished in 1840. It is of blue Quincy granite, and cost \$1,900,000. That of Philadelphia is of white marble, and of Boston of Quincy granite.

EXCHEQUER, an institution of great antiquity in England, consisting of officers whose functions are financial and judicial: the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the financial officer, formerly sat in the Court of Exchequer above the barons. The first chancellor was Eustace de Fauconbridge, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry III., about 1221. Sir Robert Walpole was the last Chancellor of the Exchequer who acted judicially (in 1735). The Exchequer stopped payment from Jan. to May 24th, Charles II., 1673.—*Stow*. The English and Irish exchequers were consolidated in 1816. See *Tally Office*.

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER SINCE 1800.

Henry Addington (<i>aft.</i> Lord Sidmouth),	March 21, 1801
Wm. Pitt (<i>premier</i>),	May 16, 1804
Lord Henry Petty (<i>afterward</i> Marquess of Lansdowne),	Feb. 10, 1806
Spencer Perceval,	March 31, 1807
And <i>premier</i> Dec. 6, 1809 (assassinated May 11, 1812)	
Nicholas Vansittart (<i>aft.</i> Lord Bexley),	June 9, "
Fred. J. Robinson (<i>afterward</i> Lord Goderich and Earl of Ripon),	Jan. 31, 1823
George Canning (<i>premier</i>),	April 24, 1827
John C. Herries,	Aug. 17, "
Henry Goulburn,	Jan. 26, 1828
Viscount Althorpe (<i>aft.</i> Earl Spencer),	Nov. 23, 1830
Sir Robert Peel (<i>premier</i>),	Dec. 10, 1834
Thos. Spring Rice (<i>aft.</i> Lord Monteagle),	April 13, 1835
Francis T. Baring (<i>afterward</i> baronet),	Aug. 26, 1839
Henry Goulburn,	Sept. 3, 1841
Charles Wood (<i>afterward</i> baronet),	July 6, 1846
Benjamin Disraeli,	Feb. 21, 1852
William E. Gladstone,	Dec. 28, "
Sir George Cornewall Lewis,	March, 1855
Benjamin Disraeli,	Feb. 27, 1858
William E. Gladstone,	June 18, 1859

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF. Instituted by William I. on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer of Normandy, in 1079; according to some authorities, by Henry I. It included the Common Pleas until they were separated, 16 John, 1215.—*Coke's Reports*. The Exchequer is so named from a checkered cloth which anciently covered the table where the judges and chief

officers sat.* Here are tried all causes relating to the king's revenue; such as are concerning accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed, as well as all matters at common law between subject and subject. The judges are styled barons.—*Beaumont*. There are a chief and four puisne barons; the fifth judge having been added July 23, 1840. The office of Curator Baron was abolished in 1856 by 18 & 19 Vict., s. 86.

EXCISE. The system was established in England by the Long Parliament in 1643, duties being levied on wines, beer, etc., and tobacco, to support the Parliamentary forces against Charles I. It was continued under Charles II. The present system was set off about 1733. The duty was arbitrarily levied upon liquors and provisions. The old excise office was built on the site of Gresham College in 1774; the present is at Somerset House. The officers of excise and customs were deprived of their votes for returning members to Parliament in 1792. In 1840 the Board of Excise was incorporated with that of stamps and taxes, under the name of "the Inland Revenue Office." Notwithstanding the abolition of the excise duty upon numerous articles, and the reduction of duty upon various others, of late years, the total excise revenue, so far from having decreased, has progressively advanced (1847 and 1861 excepted) in its aggregate annual amount. Additional excise duties were charged by 17 & 18 Vict., c. 27, July 3, 1854. The excise duties were farther modified in 1860. See *Revenue*.

AMOUNT OF THE EXCISE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Great Britain.)	1837	1840	1843	1846	1849	1852	1855	1858	1861
1744.....	£3,754,079	1840.....	£14,518,142						
1786.....	5,540,114	1845.....	12,607,766						
1803.....	19,367,914	1847.....	18,585,583						
1820.....	28,364,702	1848.....	12,858,673						
		1849.....	13,919,652						
		(United Kingdom.)	1850.....	15,278,203					
1827.....	20,906,394	1853 (to M'ch 31)	17,825,000						
1830.....	18,644,885	1860.....	20,361,000						
1834.....	16,577,292	1865.....	19,558,000						

EXCLUSION BILL (to exclude the Duke of York, afterward James II., from the throne) was passed by the Commons, but rejected by the Lords in 1679. The revival of the question led to the dissolution of Parliament in 1681.

EXCOMMUNICATION, or separation from Christian communion, founded on *Matt. xviii., 17; 1 Cor. v.*, etc., was originally instituted to preserve the purity of the Church. The Roman Church excommunicated by *Bell, Book, and Candle* (which see). See *Interdict*.

Gregory VII. excommunicated the Emperor Henry IV., and absolved his subjects from their allegiance.....1077
 Innocent III. excommunicated John of England, placing the country under an interdict.....1213-14
 Gregory IX. excommunicated the Emperor Frederick II. four times between.....1223-45
 Louis XII. of France was excommunicated by Julius II., 1510; Francis I. by Leo X., 1521; Henry VIII. of England by Clement VII. in 1537, and by Paul III. in 1538; and Elizabeth by Paul IV.....1553
 The Emperor of France, the King of Sardinia, and others, were virtually excommunicated (but not by name) on account of the annexation of the Romagna by Sardinia.....March 29, 1860

EXECUTIONS. See *Crime*. In the reign of Henry VIII. (38 years), it is shown that no less a number than 73,000 criminals were executed.—*Stow*. In the ten years between 1820 and 1830, there were executed in England alone 797 criminals; but as our laws became less severe, the number of executions decreased. In the three years ending 1830, the executions in England and Wales amounted to 312; in the three years ending 1830, they were 178; in the three years ending 1840, they were 62. The place of execution in London (formerly generally at Tyburn) has been in front of Newgate since 1783. The dissection of the bodies of executed persons was abolished in 1832.

EXECUTIONS OF REMARKABLE CRIMINALS.

Jack Sheppard, highwayman; Tyburn.....	Nov. 16, 1724
Lord Balmerino and others, rebellion; Tower Hill,	
	Aug. 18, 1746
Lord Lovat, rebellion; Tower Hill.....	March 30, 1747
Eugene Aram, murder; York.....	Aug. 6, 1759
Theodore Gardelle, murder; Haymarket.....	April 4, 1760

* In process of time the Court of Exchequer became gradually enlarged in its jurisdiction, until at length it was not merely a revenue court, and one at common law between subject and subject, but one in which suits in equity were also instituted. In fact, until the act 5 Vict., c. 5 (1841), the Court of Exchequer possessed a triple jurisdiction; but by this statute its equity business was transferred to the Court of Chancery.

Earl Ferrers, murder of his steward; Tyburn, May 5, 1760
 John Perrott, fraudulent bankrupt; Smithfield, Nov. 11, 1761
 John McNaughten, Esq., murderer of Miss Knox; Strabane, Dec. 18, "
 Elizabeth Brownrigg, murder of her apprentice; Tyburn, Sept. 14, 1766
 Daniel and Robert Perrean, wine merchants, forgery; Tyburn, Jan. 17, 1776
 Rev. Dr. Dodd, found guilty of forging a bond, in the name of Lord Chesterfield, for £4200: the highest influence was exerted to save him, but when the case came before the council, the minister of the day said to George III., "If your majesty pardon Dr. Dodd, you will have murdered the Perreans;" Tyburn, June 27, 1777
 Rev. Henry Hackman, murder of Miss Reay, mistress of the Earl of Sandwich; Tyburn, April 19, 1779
 Capt. John Donellan, murder of Sir Theodosius Boughton; Warwick, April 2, 1781
 Mrs. Phepoe, celebrated murderess; Old Bailey, Dec. 11, 1797
 Sir Edward Crosbie, high treason; Ireland, June 4, 1798
 Messrs. Sheares, high treason; Dublin, July 13, 1799
 Galloping Dick, highway robbery; Aylesbury, April 4, 1800
 Governor Wall, murder of Sergeant Armstrong; Old Bailey, Jan. 23, 1802
 Mr. Crawley, murder of two females; Dublin, March 16, "
 George Foster, murder of his wife and child; Old Bailey, Jan. 18, 1808
 Col. Despard, high treason; Horsemonger Lane, Feb. 21, "
 John Hatfield (a rank impostor, who married, by means of the most odious deceit, the celebrated "Beauty of Buttermere"), forgery; Carlisle, Sept. 8, "
 Robert Emmet, high treason; Dublin, Sept. 30, "
 Richard Patch, murder of Mr. Bligh; Horsemonger Lane, April 8, 1806
 John Holloway, Owen Haggerty; murder of Mr. Steele; Old Bailey (thirty spectators of this execution were trodden to death, and numbers were pressed, maimed, and wounded), Feb. 22, 1807
 T. Simmons, the man of blood, murder; Hertford, March 7, 1808
 Major Campbell, murder of Capt. Boyd in a duel; Armagh, Oct. 2, "
 Capt. Sutherland, murder; Execution Dock, June 29, 1809
 Richard Armitage, forgery; Old Bailey, June 24, 1811
 John Bellingham, murder of Mr. Perceval; Old Bailey, May 18, 1812
 Philip Nicholson, murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; Pennenden Heath, Aug. 28, 1813
 Francis Tuite, murder of Mr. Goulding; Dublin, Oct. 9, "
 Charles Callaghan, murder of Mr. Merry; Horsemonger Lane, April 2, 1814
 Wm. Sawyer, murder of Jack Hacket; Old Bailey, May 15, "
 Eliza Fenning, administering poison; Old Bailey, July 26, 1815
 [Immediately after her execution, great sensation was caused by its being universally believed that this young creature suffered innocently. She denied her guilt on the scaffold, and thousands believing her, accompanied her funeral. In the "Annual Register" for 1857, p. 143, it is stated, on the authority of Mr. Gurney, that she confessed the crime to Mr. James Upton, a Baptist minister, shortly before her execution.]
 Capt. Grant, Irish robber; Maryborough, Aug. 16, 1816
 John Cashman, Spafields riots; Skinner Street, March 12, 1817
 Murderers of the Lynch family, Wild-geese Lodge affair; Ireland, July 19, "
 The three Ashcrofts, father and sons, murder; Lancaster, Sept. 8, "
 Brandreth and others, high treason; Derby, Nov. 7, "
 Charles Hussey, murder of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper; Pennenden Heath, Aug. 8, 1818
 John Scanlan, Esq., murder of Ellen Hanley; Limerick, March 16, 1820
 Arthur Thistlewood, John Brunt, Jas. Ings, John Davidson, Richard Tidd (see *Cato Street*); Old Bailey, May 1, "
 John Channell, Thomas Calcraft, murder of Mr. Channell, Senr.; Godalming, Aug. 17, "
 Murderers of Miss Thompson; Dublin, May 8, 1821
 David Haggart, famous robber; Edinburgh, June 11, 1821

Josiah Cadman, forgery; Old Bailey, Nov. 21, 1821
 Samuel Greenwood, highway robbery; Old Bailey, Dec. 27, 1822
 John Thurtell, murder of Mr. Weare; Hertford, Jan. 9, 1824
 John Wylie, forgery; Old Bailey, Feb. 24, "
 Hen. Fauntleroy, Esq., banker, forgery; Old Bailey, Nov. 30, "
 Probert (an accomplice of Thurtell's in the murder of Mr. Weare; he became approver), horse-stealing; Old Bailey, June 30, 1825
 Spitalfields gang, highway robbery; Old Bailey, Nov. 29, 1826
 Chas. Thos. White, arson; Old Bailey, Jan. 2, 1827
 *Edward Lowe, coining; Old Bailey, Nov. 22, "
 Catharine Walsh, murder of her child; Old Bailey, April 14, 1828
 †William Rea, highway robbery; Old Bailey, July 4, "
 William Corder, murder of Maria Marten; Bury St. Edmund's, Aug. 8, "
 Jos. Hutton, Quaker, forgery; Old Bailey, Dec. 8, "
 Burke, the murderer (see *Burking*); Edinburgh, Feb. 16, 1829
 Anne Chapman, murder of her child; Old Bailey, June 30, "
 Stewart and wife, noted murderers; Glasgow, July 24, "
 Thomas Maynard, the last executed for forgery; Old Bailey, Dec. 31, "
 Mr. Comyn, burning his own house; Ennis, March 18, 1830
 John Bishop, Thomas Williams, murder of a poor Italian boy (see *Burking*); Old Bailey, Dec. 5, 1831
 Elizabeth Cooke, burking of Cath. Walsh; Old Bailey, Jan. 2, 1832
 John Smith, James Pratt, unnatural crime; Old Bailey, April 8, 1835
 Mary Anne Burdock, remarkable case of poisoning; Bristol, April 15, "
 John Pegsworth, murder; Old Bailey, March 7, 1837
 James Greenacre, murder of Hannah Brown; Old Bailey, May 2, "
 William Lees, murder of his wife; Old Bailey, Dec. 16, 1839
 François Benjamin Courvoisier, murder of Lord W. Russell; Old Bailey, July 6, 1840
 Josiah Misters, wounding Mr. Mackreth; Shrewsbury, April 2, 1841
 Robert Blakesley, murder of Mr. Burdon; Old Bailey, Nov. 15, "
 John Delahunt, murder of Thomas Maguire; Dublin, Feb. 5, 1842
 Daniel Good, murder of James Jones; Old Bailey, May 23, "
 William Crouch, murder of his wife; Old Bailey, May 27, 1844
 James Tapping, murder of Emma Whiter; Old Bailey, March 24, 1845
 John Tawell, murder of Sarah Hart; Aylesbury, March 23, "
 Thomas Henry Hocker, murder of Mr. Delarue; Old Bailey, April 28, "
 Joseph Connor, murder of Mary Brothers; Old Bailey, June 2, "
 John Platts, murder of Collis; Derby, April 1, 1847
 Catharine Foster, murder of her husband; Bury St. Edmund's, April 17, "
 James Bloomfield Rush, murder of Messrs. Jermy, sen. and jun.; Norwich, April 21, 1849
 Fred. George Manning, and his wife, Maria Manning, murder of O'Connor; Horsemonger Lane, Nov. 13, "
 James Barbour, murder of Robinson; York, Jan. 15, 1853
 Henry Horler, murder of his wife; Old Bailey, Jan. 15, "
 Grant, Quin, and Coomey, murder of Thomas Bateson; Monaghan, April 10, 1854
 Emanuel Barthelemy, murder of Mr. Moore and C. Collard; Old Bailey, Jan. 22, 1855
 William Bousfield, murder of his wife and three children; Old Bailey, March 30, 1856
 William Palmer (of Rugeley), murder of J. P. Cook by poison; Stafford, June 14, "
 William Dove, murder of his wife by poison; York, Aug., "
 Joseph Jenkins, alias Robert Marley, murder of Cope, a shopman, in Westminster; Old Bailey, Dec. 15, "
 William Jackson, murder of two children; Chester, Dec. 20, "

* He was the last colner drawn on a sledge to the scaffold.
 † Captain Charles Montgomery was ordered for execution this day for forgery; but he took a dose (an ounce and a half) of prussic acid, he saved himself from the ignominy of the gallows, and was found dead in his cell.

Lagava, Bartelano, and Pettrick, murder of two officers and piracy: Winchester.....Dec. 23, 1856
 Dedea Redaines, murder of two girls at Dover: Maldstone.....Jan. 1, 1867
 Thomas Mansell (after seven months' respite), murder of a soldier: Maldstone.....July 6, "
 Capt. H. Rogers, murder of A. Rose, a black, with great cruelty: Liverpool.....Sept. 12, "
 Thomas Davis, murder of wife: Old Bailey, Nov. 16, "
 John Wm. Beale, murder of Charlotte Pugsley, his sweetheart: Taunton.....Jan. 12, 1858
 James Thomson, *alias* Peter Walker, murder of Agnes Montgomery by poison—discovered by a child: Paisley.....Jan. 14, "
 Christian Sattler, a German, murder of Inspector Thain: Old Bailey.....Feb. 10, "
 Giovanni Lani, murder of Héloïse Thaubin: Old Bailey.....April 26, "
 John B. Bicknell, murder of his grandfather and grandmother: Taunton.....Aug. 24, "
 Henry Reid, murder of wife: Kirkdale.....Jan. 1, 1859
 Wm. Burgess, murder of his daughter: Taunton, Jan. 4, "
 Joseph Castle, murder of his wife: Bedford, March 31, 1860
 William Youngman, murder of his sweetheart, Mary Streeter, and of his mother and two brothers, on Aug. 16: Horsemonger Lane.....Sept. 4, "
 James Mullins, murder of Mrs. Emsley, at Stepney, Old Bailey.....Nov. 19, "
 James Johnson, murder of two non-commissioned officers: Winchester.....Jan. 1, 1861
 Matthew and Charles Wedmore, murder of their aunt: Taunton.....April 5, "
 Wm. Cogan, murder of his wife: Old Bailey, Oct. 14, "
 Thomas Jackson, a soldier, murder of Sergeant John Dickson: Winchester.....Dec. 27, "
 Wm. Charlton, engine-driver, murdered Jane Emmerson to obtain the money she had saved for her funeral: Carlisle.....March 15, 1863
 G. J. Gilbert, brutal murder of Miss M. S. Hall on her way to church: Winchester.....Aug. 4, "
 William Taylor, murder of Mr. Meller from revenge; he previously killed his own children: Kirkdale.....Sept. 13, "
 Catharine Wilson, murder of Mrs. Soames by poison (and of several other persons): Old Bailey, Oct. 30, "
 William Ockold (aged 70), murder of his wife, after 50 years' marriage: Worcester.....Jan. 2, 1863
 Noah Austen, murder of Mr. Allen: Oxford, March 24, "
 Robert A. Burton, murder of a boy: Maldstone, April 11, "
 Edward Cooper, murder of his deformed son: Shrewsbury.....April 11, "
 Dennis Delane hired Beckham and Walsh to murder his landlord, F. Fitzgerald.....April 13, "
 J. Ducker, murder of Tye, a policeman: Ipswich, April 14, "
 Wm. Hope, violation and murder of Mary Corbett: Hereford.....April 15, "
 D. MacPhail and G. Woods, murder of Mrs. Walne: Kirkdale.....April 26, "
 J. Brookes, murder of Davey, a policeman: Old Bailey.....April 27, "
 Joseph Kelly, murder of Fitzhenry, a school-master: Wexford.....Aug. 11, "
 Thomas, Alvarez, Hughes, and O'Brien, ferocious murderers: Kirkdale.....Sept. 12, "
 Alice Holt, murder of her mother: Chester, Dec. 23, "
 Samuel Wright, murder of his paramour.....Jan. 12, 1864
 John Lyon and four others (foreigners), murder and piracy: Old Bailey.....Feb. 22, "
 Charles Bricknell, murder of his sweetheart, Aug. 1, "
 Franz Müller, murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage (see *Trials*): Old Bailey.....Nov. 14, "
 Ferdinand Kohl, murder of M. Fuhrkop: Chelmsford.....Jan. 26, 1865
 Edw. William Pritchard, M.D., murder of wife and her mother: Glasgow.....July 23, "
 John Currie, murder of Major De Vere: Maldstone, Oct. 12, "
 Stephen Forward, *alias* Ernest Southey, murder of wife and four children: Maldstone.....Jan. 11, 1866
 EXETER (Devonshire), said to have been early honored by the name of *Augusta* from having been occupied by the second Augustan legion commanded by Vespasian: its present name is derived from *Exceastre*, "the castellated city of the Exe." It was for a considerable time the capital of the West Saxon kingdom. The *ANNO DOMINI* anciently constituted two sees, Devonshire (founded about 909) and Cornwall. The church of the former was at Crediton, of the latter at Bodmin.

In 1046 the sees were united. St. Petroc was the first Bishop of Cornwall, before 900; Ebdulphus, the first Bishop of Devonshire, 905; and Leofric, the first Bishop of Exeter, in 1049. The cathedral originally belonged to a monastery founded by Athelstan: Edward the Confessor removed the monks to his new abbey of Westminster, and gave their church for a cathedral to the united see, 1049; valued in the king's books at £530 *per annum*. Present stated income £2700.

EXETER CHANGE (London) was built by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter and lord treasurer in 1312, beheaded by order of the queen regent, Isabella, in 1336. It was entirely demolished at the period of the Strand improvements in 1822. The new Exeter Change, built by the Marquis of Exeter near its site, and running from Wellington Street to Catharine Street, with a passage, on each side of which are shops for fancy articles, was opened in 1845. It was pulled down in 1863, and the ground now forms part of the site of the Strand Music Hall.

EXETER COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, in 1314. The college buildings consist of a handsome quadrangle in the later Gothic style.

EXETER HALL (Strand, London), erected in 1550-1 for the meetings of religious, scientific, and other institutions, concerts, oratorios, and musical societies, a large and magnificent apartment, with a splendid orchestra and organ, and having rooms attached for committees, etc. See under *Music*. Religious services were held here in 1856 by the Rev. C. Spurgeon, and in 1867 by ministers of the Church of England, on Sundays.

EXHIBITION OF 1867, PARIS. The *Champs de Mars*, chosen for the site of the great Exposition of 1867, was formerly used for the manoeuvres of troops and for grand reviews. The palace of the Exposition, which rises in the middle of the Champs de Mars, covers a space of 161,804 yards. It measures in its greatest length 1693 feet. It contains seven galleries, all named from the objects they were destined to hold. Each circular gallery is used for special collections. Each collection is subdivided into classes, whose products are placed on the right and left of the gallery. An inscription indicates the number. The exterior and interior limits of the palace are built of iron, brick, etc. The light has been arranged in a way most favorable to the objects exposed. In almost every thing but machinery, the American department was not as full as could be wished. In the art department, the finest pictures by American artists were not on exhibition.

EXODUS (Greek, *way out*), a term applied to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, 1491 B.C., and described in the book of *Exodus*. Chronologists vary in the date of this event: the LXX. give 1614; Hales, 1648; Wilkinson, 1495; Bunsen, 1820 or 1814.

EX OFFICIO INFORMATIONS are those filed by the attorney general, by virtue of his office, without applying to the court where they are filed for leave, or giving the defendant an opportunity of showing cause why they should not be filed.—*Cabinet Lawyer*. They were used by the Liverpool administration about 1817-19. William Hone was tried on criminal information, Dec. 18-20, 1817, and acquitted. The British bank directors were thus tried, 1867.

EXPEDITIONS, BRITISH. Many are described under their respective heads; e. g.:

France, near Port l'Orient.....Oct. 1, 1746
 Cherbourg.....Aug. 1, 1768
 St. Malo; 4000 men lost.....Sept., 1768
 Quiberon Bay (*French emigrants*).....1796
 Ostend (*all made prisoners*).....May, 1798
 Helder Point and Zuyder Zee.....Sept., 1799
 Ferrol, in Spain.....Aug., 1800
 Egypt (*à la crocrombie*).....March, 1801
 Copenhagen.....Sept., 1807
 Walcheren (*unfortunate*).....July, 1809
 Bergen-op-Zoom.....March 8, 1814
 Crimea.....Sept., 1854

EXPENDITURE. See under *Revenue*.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION, UNITED STATES, under Lieutenant Wilkes, consisted of six small vessels of the United States Navy (Vincennes, Peacock, Porpoise, Relief, Flying-Fish, and Sea-Gull), to explore the Southern Seas, sailed from Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the 19th of Aug., 1838. They discovered an Antarctic continent July 19, 1839. The Peacock was lost on the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River in July, 1841. The Vincennes, Wilkes's flag-ship, returned to

New York in June, 1842, after an absence of almost four years. Wilkes's Narrative was published in six vols., illustrated. The scientific reports form twenty quarto and folio vols.

EXPORTS. Edward III., by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favor of English merchandise, that by a balance taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to £294,000, and the imported to only £38,000. See *Revenue*. The declared value is of much less amount than the official.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, VIZ.:

1700.....	£6,097,120	1830.....	£66,785,445
1750.....	10,130,991	1835.....	78,376,732
1775.....	16,326,863	1840.....	97,402,726
1800.....	38,130,120	1845.....	181,564,503
1810.....	45,869,899	1850.....	175,126,706
1820.....	51,733,118	1851.....	190,397,810

TOTAL DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED.

1351.....	£74,448,722	1860.....	£135,891,227
1353.....	98,933,731	1861.....	125,102,814
1855.....	96,688,086	1862.....	123,992,264
1856.....	115,826,948	1863.....	146,603,342
1857.....	122,155,237	1864.....	160,436,302
1859.....	130,440,437		

EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES. The exports of the United States have much increased within twenty years. The principal articles of export are cotton, grain, tobacco, lumber, and manufactured machinery. The total value of the exports for the sixteen years ending in 1862 was \$3,749,031,415.

EXTRADITION TREATY between Great Britain and France was concluded in 1843. In Dec., 1865, the French government gave notice of withdrawing from it in six months.

EXTREME UNCTION. See *Anointing*.

EYLAU (Prussia), where, on Feb. 7, 8, 1807, the French defeated the Russians in one of the most bloody contests of the war. Napoleon commanded in person. Both armies, by this and other battles, were so much reduced, that the French retired to the Vistula, and the Russians on the Pregel. The victor lost 15,000 men; the Russian loss in slain alone was 20,000.

EYRE (old French for *fire*, to go). The Itinerant court of justices, the justices in eyre, was instituted by Henry II., 1176; and when the forest laws were in force, its chief justice had great dignity. These justices were to go their circuit every third year, and punish all abuses committed in the king's forests. The last instance of a court being held in any of the forests is believed to have been in 1611.—*Beaumont*.

F

FABII. A noble and powerful family at Rome, who derived their name from *Faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse; they were said to be descended from Fabius, a supposed son of Hercules, and were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage war against the Volentes. They came to a general engagement near the Cremera, in which all the family, consisting of 906 men, were slain in a sudden attack, 477 B.C. There only remained one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, and from him arose the noble Fabii in the following ages. Fabius *Clunctor* (the delayer) kept Hannibal in check for some time without coming to an engagement, 217, 216, B.C.

FABLES. "Jotham's fable of the trees (*Judges ix.*, about 1209 B.C.) is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since."—*Addison*. Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 *Sam. xli.*, about 1034 B.C.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of Eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnoo Sarma, called *Pilpay*, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient in the world.—*Sir William Jones*. The well-known *Æsop's fables* (*which see*), supposed to have been written about 655 or 630 B.C., were versified by Babrius, a Greek poet, about 130 B.C. (*Coray*), and turned into prose by Maximus Planudes, a Greek monk, about 1320, who added other fables, and appended a worthless life of *Æsop*. The fables of Lafontaine (1700) and Gay (1727) are justly celebrated.

FACTORIES, supplied with machinery for producing manufactures, have immensely increased in England since 1815. The Factory Act, regulating the hours of labor, etc., was passed in 1833. No child is to be employed under nine years of age, except in silk factories. Similar acts have been passed since.

FAIR OAKS, near the Chickahominy, Virginia, the site of two sanguinary indecisive battles between the Confederates, under General Joseph Johnston, and the Federal Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, May 31 and June 1, 1862. See *Peninsular Campaign*.

FAIRS AND WAKES, of Saxon origin, were instituted in England by Alfred, 886.—*Sprentman*. Wakes were established by order of Gregory VII. in 1073, and termed *Feria*, at which the monks celebrated the festival of their patron saint: the vast resort of people occasioned a great demand for goods, wares, etc. Fairs were established in France about 800 by Charlemagne, and encouraged in England about 1071 by William the Conqueror.

FALCONRY in England can not be traced with certainty until the reign of King Ethelbert, the Saxon monarch, 850.—*Pennant*. The grand signior at one time kept six thousand falconers in his service.

FALCZL, PEACE OF, concluded between Russia and Turkey, July 2, 1711, the Russians giving up Azof and all their possessions on the Black Sea to the Turks. The Russians were saved from imminent destruction by the address of Catharine, the empress. In 1712 the war was renewed, and terminated by the peace of Constantinople, April 16, 1713.

FALERNIAN WINE, celebrated by Virgil and Horace, was the produce of Falerum, or, as called by Martial, Mons Mæsilus, in Campania. Horace, in his *Odes*, boasts of having drunk Falerian wine that had been, as it were, born with him, or which reckoned its age from the same consuls, 14 B.C. The Opimian wine is said to have been kept for 200 years.

FALKIRK (Stirlingshire, Scotland), the site of a victory by the English under Edward I. over the Scots, commanded by Wallace, part of whose forces deserted him. It is said from 30,000 to 40,000 of the latter were slain, July 22, 1298. A battle was fought here between the royal forces and Prince Charles Stuart, in which the former were defeated, Jan. 17, 1746.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, a group in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain. Seen by Americus Vesputius, and visited by Davis, 1592. Taken possession of by France, 1764. The French were expelled by the Spaniards; and in 1771, Spain gave up the sovereignty to England. Not having been colonized by us, the republic of Buenos Ayres assumed a right to these islands, and a colony from that country settled at Port Louis; but, owing to a dispute with America, the settlement was destroyed by the latter in 1831. In 1833 the British flag was hoisted at Port Louis, and a British officer has since resided there.—*M'Culloch*.

FAMINES. The famine of the seven years in Egypt began 1708 B.C.—*Usher*; *Blair*.

Famine at Rome, when thousands of people threw themselves into the Tiber..... B.C. 436
Awful famine in Egypt..... A.D. 49
At Rome, attended by plague..... 263
In Britain, so grievous that people ate the bark of trees..... 273
In Scotland, and thousands die..... 506
In England, where 40,000 perish..... 810
Awful one in Phrygia..... 870
In Italy, when parents ate their children (*Dufresnoy*)..... 450
In England, Wales, and Scotland..... 739
Again, when thousands starve..... 823
Again, which lasts four years..... 954
Awful one throughout Europe..... 1016
In England, 21 William I..... 1087
In England and France: this famine leads to a pestilential fever, which lasts from..... 1193 to 1195
Another famine in England..... 1251
Again, so dreadful that the people devoured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and vermin..... 1315

One occasioned by long rains.....A.D.1385
 One in England and France (*Rapin*).....1363
 Again, one so great that bread was made from
 fern-roots (*Stow*).....1438
 One throughout these islands.....1566
 Awful one in France (*Voltaire*).....1698
 One general in these realms.....1748
 One which devastates Bengal.....1771
 At Cape de Verd : 16,000 persons perish.....1776
 One grievously felt in France.....1789
 One severely felt in England.....1795
 Again, throughout the kingdom.....1801
 At Drontheim, owing to Sweden intercepting the
 supplies.....1813
 Scarcity of food severely felt by the Irish poor,
 1814, 1816, 1822, 1831, 1846, in consequence of the
 failure of the potato crop. Grants by Parliament
 to relieve the suffering of the people were made
 in the session of 1847, the whole amounting to
 ten millions sterling.
 In N.W. provinces of India, thousands starving
 (see *India*).....Jan.-March, 1861

FAN. The use of the fan was known to the an-
 cients : *Cape hoc fabelum, et ventulum huius sic facto*.
 "Take this fan, and give her thus a little air."—*Ter-
 ence, Eunuchus*, B.C. 166. Fans, together with muffs,
 masks, and false hair, were first devised by the barlots
 in Italy, and were brought to England from France.—
Stow. The fan was used by females to hide their faces
 at church.—*Pardon*. In the British Museum are fan-
 handles and other articles of Egyptian manufacture,
 used anciently by women.

FARCE, a short comic drama, usually of one or two
 acts. One by Otway is dated 1677. The best English
 farces (by Foote, Garrick, Bickerstaff, etc.) appeared
 from about 1740 to 1780. These species of dramatic
 entertainment originated in the droll shows which
 were exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in
 the open street. See *Drama*.

FARNESSE FAMILY became important through
 the elevation of Alexander Farnese to the papacy as
 Paul III. He gave his natural son Peter the duchy of
 Parma, and his descendants ruled there till the death
 of Antony without issue in 1781. Alexander, prince
 of Parma, was governor of the Netherlands in 1579.

FARTHING, an early English coin. Farthings in
 silver were coined by King John; the Irish farthing
 of his reign is of the date of 1210, and is valuable and
 rare. Farthings were coined in England in silver by
 Henry VIII. First coined in copper by Charles II.,
 1665; and again in 1673, when there was a large coin-
 age of copper money. Half farthings were first coined
 in the reign of Victoria, 1843. See *Queen Anne's Far-
 things*.

FASTS, observed by most nations from the remotest
 antiquity; by the Jews (9 *Chron.* xx., 3); by the Nine-
 vites (*Jonah* iii.). A fast was observed by the Jews
 on the great day of atonement, *Lev.* xliii., 1490 B.C.
 The first Christian ministers were ordained with fast-
 ing (45), *Acts* xiii., 2. Annual fasts, as that of Lent,
 and at other stated times, and on particular occasions
 to appease the anger of God, began in the Christian
 Church in the 2d century, 138. The Mohammedan
 fast is termed *Ramadan* (which see). Fast days are ap-
 pointed by the Reformed churches in times of war and
 pestilence (as March 21, 1855, for the Russian War, and
 Oct. 7, 1867, for the Indian Mutiny). See *Abstinence*.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH. The following are
 the principal:

SECOND CENTURY. <i>Greek.</i>	Athanasius.....d. 873
Justin Martyr.....d. abt. 166	Ephrem Syrus.....d. abt. 378
Irenæus.....d. abt. 200	Basili.....d. 379
Athenagoras.....	Cyril of Jerusalem.....d. 886
THIRD CENTURY. <i>Greek.</i>	Gregory Nazianzen.....d. 889
Clements.....d. abt. 217	Gregory Nyssen.....d. 894
Origen.....d. abt. 253	Epiphanius.....d. 409
<i>Latin.</i>	Chrysostom.....d. 407
Tertullian.....d. abt. 220	Cyril of Alexandria, d. 444
Minutius Felix.....d. abt. 250	<i>Latin.</i>
Cyprian.....d. abt. 258	Arnobius.....d. 308
FOURTH AND FIFTH CENTU- RIES. <i>Greek.</i>	Lactantius.....d. abt. 330
Eusebius.....d. abt. 340	Ambrose.....d. 397
	Jerome.....d. 420
	Augustine.....d. 430

FATIMITES. See *Ali* and *Mohammedanism*.

FATS are oils solid at ordinary temperatures. The
 researches of Chevreul since 1811 on their chemical
 nature are very important. See *Candle*.

FAUSTUS, a professor of magic, renowned in cheap

books, flourished about the end of the 15th century.
 Goethe's poem, "Faust," appeared in 1790.

FEASTS AND FESTIVALS. The "Feasts of the
 Lord," viz., those of the Passover, Pentecost, Trum-
 pets, and Tabernacles, were instituted 1490 B.C. (*Le-
 viticus*, ch. xxiii.). The Feast of the Tabernacles was
 celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen
 days, upon the dedication of the Temple of Solomon,
 1004 B.C. Hezekiah (736 B.C.) and Josiah (625) kept
 the feast of Passover in a most solemn manner. In
 the Christian Church the feasts of Christmas, Easter,
 Ascension, and the Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, are
said to have been ordered to be observed by all Chris-
 tians in the 1st century. Rogation days were appoint-
 ed in 469. Jubilees in the Romish Church were in-
 stituted by Boniface VIII. in 1800. See *Jubilees*. For
 fixed festivals observed in the Church of England, as
 settled at the Reformation, et seq., see Book of Com-
 mon Prayer. For *Feasts of Charity*, see *Agape*.

FEBRUARY (from *Februus*, an Italian divinity),
 the second month of the year, in which were celebra-
 ted *Februa*, feasts on behalf of the manes of deceased
 persons. This month, with January, was added to
 the year by Numa, 713 B.C.

FECEIALES, or FETIALES, heralds of Rome, twenty
 in number, to denounce war or proclaim peace, ap-
 pointed by Numa about 713 B.C.

FEELFREE ISLANDS, or FIJI, in the Pacific Ocean,
 about 1500 miles from Sydney. There are 80 islands,
 the largest about 360 miles in circumference, with
 20,000 inhabitants. The islands were offered by the
 chiefs to the British government, July, 1859, but not
 accepted. In 1860 the House of Commons granted
 £1680 for expenditure in them.

FELONY, in English law (says Blackstone, in 1765),
 comprises every species of crime which occasions the
 forfeiture of land and goods.

FENCING was introduced into England from
 France. Fencing-schools, having led to duelling in
 England, were prohibited in London by statute 13 Edw.
 I., 1285. In 1859 there were eight teachers of fencing
 in London.

FENIANS, a secret society in the United States of
 America, which became known early in 1863, formed
 with the professed object of invading Ireland and es-
 tablishing a republic. Attempts to enlist supporters
 in Dublin in Jan., 1864, were discontinued by the
 Roman Catholic clergy, but secret drilling went on till
 Sept., 1865. John O'Mahony, termed the "head-centre,"
 resides at New York. The principal agent in
 Ireland is Stephens, who was concerned in the move-
 ment in 1848. See *Ireland*.

Plot between the Fenians and their opponents at
 the Rotondo, Dublin.....Feb. 22, 1864
 25 persons arrested in Dublin, and the newspaper
the Irish People (established Sept., 1863) seized,
 Sept. 15, 1863

Other persons, principally of the lower classes of
 society, arrested.....Sept. 17-30, "
 The Fenians in America published an address,
 stating that officers were going to Ireland to or-
 ganize an army of 200,000 men.....Sept., "
 Fenians arrested at Manchester.....Sept. 21, "
 A ship laden with gunpowder seized at Liverpool,
 Sept., "

Allocation of the pope, condemning secret socie-
 ties.....Sept. 30, "
 Evidence adduced that £5000 and 2000 pike-heads
 had been received from America in Sept.
 O'Donovan and five others committed for high
 treason.....Oct. 2, "
 33 Fenians committed for trial up to.....Oct. 14, "
 Many arriving from America are arrested.....Oct., "
 They establish a provisional government at New
 York, and a congress of 600 members held at
 Philadelphia.....Oct., "
 Fierce disputes between the senate and O'Mahony,
 the head-centre, who is charged with corruption
 and deposed; Mr. Roberts appointed his suc-
 cessor.....Dec., "
 Fenians in the United States said to have raised
 £200,000 in October; they prepare to attack Can-
 ada.....Dec., "
 380,000 Fenians reported in the United States, Jan., 1866

FERE-CHAMPENOISE (France). Here the French
 army, under Marmon, Mortier, and Arrighi, were sur-
 prised and defeated by the Austrians under the Prince
 of Schwartzberg, March 25, 1814, after a heroic re-
 sistance. Paris surrendered to the Allies six days
 after.

FERIÆ LATINÆ were solemn festivals at Rome, instituted by Tarquin the Proud about 534 B.C. The principal magistrates of forty-seven towns of Latium assembled on a mount near Rome, where they and the Roman authorities offered a bull to Jupiter Latialis.

FERMENTATION, by Gay-Lussac termed one of the most mysterious processes in nature: he showed that in the process, 45 lbs. of sugar are resolved into 23 of alcohol and 22 of carbonic acid. His memoir appeared in 1810. In 1861 Pasteur brought forward evidence to show that fermentation depends on the presence of minute organisms in the fermenting fluid, and that the source of all such organisms is the atmosphere.

FERNIS (Ireland), an ancient bishopric, once archiepiscopal. St. Edm. was seated here in 598. Leighlin and Ferns were united in 1600; and by the Church Temporalities' Act, passed Aug., 1833, both were united to the bishopric of Ossory. See *Ossory*. — **FERNIS**, an order of cryptogamous plants, now much cultivated in Wardian cases, *whisk aze*, and also *Nature-Printing*.

FEROZESHAH (India). The British, commanded by Sir Hugh Gough, attacked the intrenchments of the Sikhs, and carried by storm their first line of works, Dec. 21, 1845; but night coming on, the operations were suspended till daybreak next day, when their second line was stormed by General Gilbert, and 74 guns captured. The Sikhs advanced to retake their guns, but were repulsed with great loss, and retreated toward the Sutlej, Dec. 23; and recrossed that river unmolested, Dec. 27. The British loss was reckoned at 2415.

FERRARA, a city in the Papal States, formerly part of the Exarchate of Ravenna, under the Emperors of the East. It was subdued by the Lombards in the 8th century, and taken from them about 762 by Pepin, who gave it to Pope Stephen II. About 1208 it fell into the hands of the house of Este (*whisk aze*), and became the principal seat of the literature and fine arts in Italy. Pope Clement VIII. obtained the long-claimed sovereignty in 1598, on the death of the Duke Alfonso II., the last legitimate male of the Este family. His illegitimate nephew, Cesar, became Duke of Modena. The French, under Massena, took Ferrara in 1796, but it was restored to the pope in 1814. An Austrian garrison held it from 1849; it retired in June, 1859, and the people rose and declared for annexation to Sardinia, which was accomplished in March, 1860.

FERRARIS'S ARREST. In March, 1842, Mr. George Ferraris, a member of Parliament, being in attendance on the House, was taken in execution by a sheriff's officer for debt, and committed to the Compter prison. The House dispatched their sergeant to require his release, which was resisted, and an affray taking place, his mace was broken. The House in a body repaired to the Lords to complain, when the contempt was adjudged to be very great, and the punishment of the offenders was referred to the Lower House. On another messenger being sent to the sheriffs by the Commons, they delivered up the senator, and the civil magistrates and the creditor were committed to the Tower, the inferior officers to Newgate, and an act was passed releasing Mr. Ferraris from liability for the debt. The king, Henry VIII., highly approved of all these proceedings, and the transaction became the basis of that rule of Parliament which exempts members from arrest.—*Holtinshed*.

FERRO, the most western of the Canary Isles, from whose west point some geographers have taken their first meridian, was known to the ancients, and was rediscovered in 1492.

FERROL (N.W. Spain). Upward of 10,000 British landed near Ferrol, under the command of Sir James Pulteney, in Aug., 1800. They gained possession of the heights; notwithstanding which, the British general, despairing of success on account of the strength of the works, re-embarked his troops. His conduct, which was in opposition to the opinion of his officers, was very much condemned in England. The French took seven sail of the line here, Jan. 27, 1809.

FESCENINE VERSES were rude extemporary dialogues, frequently licentious, in favor among the ancient Etruscans, and still popular in Italy.

FESTIVALS. See *Feasts*.

FÊTE DE DIEU, a feast of the Roman Church in honor of the real presence in the Lord's Supper, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. See *Corpus Christi*. Berengarius, archbishop of Angers, was opposed to the doctrine of transubstantiation when it was propagated, and to atone for his crime a yearly

procession was made at Angers, which was called *la fête de Dieu*, 1019.

FEEUDAL LAWS. The tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner was introduced into England by the Saxons about 600. This slavery was increased in 1066. The kingdom was divided into baronies, which were given on condition of the holders furnishing the king with men and money. The vasallage, restored, but limited by Henry VII., 1485, was abolished by statute 1660. The feudal system was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008, and the hereditary jurisdictions were finally abolished in that kingdom, 1746-7. The feudal laws, established in France by Clovis I. about 486, were discountenanced by Louis XI. in 1470.

FEUILLANTS, a religious order, founded by Jean de la Barrière in 1677 at the abbey of Feuillant, near Toulouse, and settled in Paris in 1687. The Feuillant Club, formed in Paris by Lafayette and others in 1789, to counteract the intrigues of the Jacobins, was so named from the convent where they met. A body of Jacobins burst into their hall and obliged them to separate, Dec. 25, 1791; and the club was broken up in 1792.

FEZ (in the ancient *Mauritania*, Africa), founded by Edris, a descendant of Mohammed, about 787, was long capital of the kingdom of Fez. After long-continued struggles, it was annexed to Morocco about 1550. Leu Africanus describes it as containing more than seven hundred temples, mosques, and other public edifices in the 18th century.

FICTIONS. See *Romances*.—**FICTIONS IN LAW** were invented by the lawyers in the reign of Edward I. as a means of carrying cases from one court to another, whereby the courts became checks to each other.—*Hume*. Lord Mansfield, in the Court of King's Bench, emphatically declared that "NO FICTION OF LAW SHALL EVER SO FAR PREVAIL AGAINST THE REAL TRUTH AS TO PREVENT THE EXECUTION OF JUSTICE," May 31, 1784.

FIEF. See *Feudal Laws*.

FIELD OF MARCH AND MAT. See *Champ*. **FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD**, a plain near Ardres, near Calais, in France, on which Henry VIII. met Francis I. of France, June 7-25, 1520. The nobility of both kingdoms displayed their magnificence, and many involved themselves in debt. Paintings of the embarkation and interview are at Windsor Castle.

FIERY CHAMBER. See *Chambre Ardente*.

FIESCHI'S ATTEMPT ON LOUIS-PHILIPPE. See *France*, 1835.

FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN about 1645 supposed the period of the Millennium to be just at hand, when Jesus should descend from heaven, and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They proceeded so far as to elect Jesus Christ king at London. Cromwell dispersed them, 1633.—*Kearsey*. Another rising, with loss of life, was suppressed in Jan., 1661.

FIGURES. See *Arithmetic and Digits*.

FILES are mentioned (1 Sam. xiii., 21) B.C. 1078. The manufacture of them has attained to great perfection by means of file-cutting machinery. That set up by Mr. T. Greenwood, of Leeds, in 1806, was invented by M. Bernot, of Paris. It is said that the price of files made by it are reduced from 32d. to 4d. per dozen.

FILIBUSTERS, a name given to the freebooters who plundered the coasts of America in the 17th century. See *Buccanniers and Nicaragua*.

FILTERERS. A plan for purifying corrupted water was patented by Wm. Wollcott in 1678. Other modes followed. James Peacock's method of filtration was patented in 1791.

FINE ARTS. See *Arts, Paintings, Sculpture, Engraving*, etc.

FINES AND RECOVERIES, conferring the power of breaking ancient entails and alienating estates, began in the reign of Edward IV., but was not, properly speaking, law, till Henry VII., by correcting some abuses that attended the practice, gave indirectly a sanction to it, 1487. Fines and recoveries were abolished in 1833.

FINLAND, a Russian grand-duchy, in the middle of the 12th century was conquered by the Swedes, who introduced Christianity. It was several times conquered by the Russians (1714, 1742, and 1809), and restored (1721 and 1749); but in 1809 they retained it by treaty. See *Abu*. Its political constitution was confirmed by the czar in 1809, 1825, and 1835. Population in 1863, 1,746,229.

FIRE is said to have been first produced by striking flints together. The poets supposed that fire was stolen from heaven by Prometheus. Heracitus, about 596 B.C., maintained that the world was created from fire, and deemed to be a god omnipotent.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR, an apparatus invented by Mr. T. Phillips, and made known by him in 1849. When put in action, steam and carbonic acid are formed, which extinguish flame. It was not successful in practice.

FIRE-ARMS. See *Artillery* and *Cannon*. The first small fire-arms were a species of cannon, borne by two men. See *Revolver*.

Fire-arms made at Perugia, in Italy.....1364
Employed by the Burgundians in the defense of Arras.....1414

Edward IV., when he landed at Ravenspur, is said to have been accompanied by 800 Flemings armed with hand-guns.....1471

At the battle of Morat, the Swiss are said to have had 10,000 men armed with fire-arms.....1476

Fire-arms were used at the siege of Berwick.....1521

The petronel (from *petrine*, the chest), or arquebus, came into use 1480; and the musket employed in the armies of the Emperor Charles V. about.....“

All these were of very rude construction, being first discharged by a lighted match, afterward, about 1517, by a wheel-lock, then by the flint.

The match-lock and wheel-lock superseded by the flint-lock about.....1692

The Rev. Mr. Forsythe patented the percussion principle of igniting gunpowder in muskets by means of detonating powder.....1807

Percussion caps came into use between 1820 and 1830

The old musket (*Brown Bess*) was superseded by the Enfield rifle, which is likely to give way to Lancaster's smooth-bored rifle.....1363

SMALL-ARMS OF THE BRITISH SERVICE, 1854.

Percussion musket; pattern, 1842.

Victoria carbine (for cavalry).

Regulation rifle musket; pattern, 1851.

Enfield rifle musket, adopted for the service in 1853, after experiments at the royal manufactory, Enfield Lock.

Artillery carbine; pattern, 1842.

FIRE-ARMS, AMERICAN. The chief inventions in fire-arms by Americans are the "Colt's revolver," "Spencer rifle," and the Dargren rifled cannon. Samuel Colt made the first model of his revolver in 1839, took out his first patent in 1836, and it came into general use and was adopted by the United States government about 1845. The Spencer rifle, a breech-loading eight-shooter, came into general use about 1862. Captain John A. Dargren introduced his shell guns, consisting of short guns of heavy calibre, into the United States Navy in 1850.

FIRE-DAMP INDICATOR is a small apparatus, about the size of a chronometer, invented by Mr. G. F. Ansell, and patented by him in 1865, by which the presence of very small quantities of fire-damp or light carbureted hydrogen gas may be detected in mines. It is an application of the law of the diffusion of gases.

FIRE-ENGINES are said to have been invented by Ctesibius 250 B.C. They are mentioned by Pliny, A.D. 70. A "Water-bow" was patented by Thos. Grent in 1623; one was constructed by John Van der Heyden about 1663. Bramah's engine was patented in 1798, and many others since. Mr. John Braithwaite constructed a steam fire-engine in 1830. A trial of steam fire-engines took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on July 1, 2, 3, 1863, when prizes were awarded to a large one by Merryweather, and a small one by Shand and Mason. Steam fire-engines are now in general use in all the larger cities of the United States.

FIRE-INSURANCE. See *Insurance*.

FIRE-SHIPS were first used in the 13th century. Among the most formidable contrivances of this kind ever used was an explosion vessel to destroy a bridge of boats at the siege of Antwerp in 1835. The first use of them in the British navy was by Charles, lord Howard of Effingham, in the engagement of the Spanish Armada, July, 1588.—*Rapin*.

FIRE-WATCH, or Fire-Guard of London, was instituted Nov., 1791.

FIRE-WORKS are said to have been familiar to the Chinese in remote ages. They were invented in Europe at Florence about 1800, and were exhibited as a spectacle in 1688.

Macanlay states that the fire-works let off in England at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, cost £12,000.

Very grand fire-works were let off from a magnificent building erected in the Green Park, London, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed April 30, 1748.

At an exhibition of fire-works in Paris, May 31, 1770, in honor of the marriage of the dauphin, afterward Louis XVI., nearly 1000 persons perished by pressure and drowning, through a panic.

The display of fire-works, under the direction of Sir Wm. Congreve, on the celebration of the general peace, and to commemorate the centenary accession of the family of Brunswick to the British throne, surpassed all previous exhibitions, Aug. 1, 1814.

A grand display of this kind (at a cost of £10,000) to celebrate the peace with Russia, May 29, 1856.

FIRES IN NORTH AMERICA. Some of the most destructive fires are as follows:

Norfolk, Virginia, destroyed by fire and cannon balls by the British; property to the amount of \$1,500,000 perished.....Jan. 1, 1776

City of New York, soon after passing into the hands of the British, 500 buildings consumed, Sept. 20, 21, “

Theatre at Richmond, Va., when the governor of the state and a large number of the leading inhabitants perished.....Dec. 26, 1811

City of New York, 600 warehouses and property to the amount of \$20,000,000.....Dec. 16, 1835

Washington City, destroying the General Post-office and Patent-office, with over 10,000 valuable models, drawings, etc.....Dec. 15, 1836

At Charleston, S. C., 1153 buildings, covering 145 acres.....April 27, 1838

New York City, 46 buildings; loss \$10,000,000, Sept. 6, 1839

Philadelphia, 52 buildings; loss \$500,000.....Oct. 4, “

Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, 1000 buildings; loss about \$6,000,000.....April 10, 1845

Quebec, Canada, 1600 buildings, many lives, and an immense amount of property lost.....May 28, “

In less than a month afterward, 1800 dwellings—in all, two thirds of the city was destroyed, June 28, “

New York City, 303 stores and dwellings, 4 lives, and \$6,000,000 of property.....July 19, “

St. John's, Newfoundland; nearly the whole town destroyed, 6000 people deprived of homes, June 12, 1846

Quebec Theatre Royal; 47 persons burnt to death, June 14, “

Nantucket, 300 buildings and contents, valued at \$800,000.....July 13, “

At Albany, 600 buildings, besides steam-boats, piers, etc.; 24 acres burnt over; loss \$6,000,000, Sept. 9, 1843

At St. Louis, 15 blocks of houses and 23 steam-boats; loss estimated at \$8,000,000.....May 17, 1849

At Philadelphia, 350 buildings; loss estimated at \$1,500,000; 25 persons were killed, 9 drowned, and 190 wounded.....July 9, 1850

Frederickton, New Brunswick, four entire blocks in the centre of the city, nearly 800 buildings, Nov. 11, “

Nevada, Cal., over 200 buildings destroyed; loss estimated at \$1,300,000.....March 12, 1851

San Francisco, Cal., nearly 2500 buildings burnt; estimated loss about \$3,500,000; many lives lost, May 8 to 9, “

Stockton, Cal.; loss \$1,500,000.....May 14, “

San Francisco, Cal., 500 buildings; estimated loss \$3,000,000.....June 22, “

Concord, N. H., greater part of the business portion of the town destroyed.....Aug. 24, “

Congress Library, Washington City, 35,000 volumes, with works of art.....Dec. 24, “

At Montreal (see *Montreal*).....July 8, 1852

Harper Brothers' printing and publishing house, New York; loss over \$1,000,000.....Dec. 10, 1853

Metropolitan Hall and Lafarge Hotel, New York City. On the same day, Custom-house at Portland, Maine.....Jan. 8, 1854

At Jersey City, N. J., 80 factories and houses, July 30, “

Damariscotta, Maine, almost entirely destroyed. On the same day, more than 100 houses and factories in Troy, N. Y. On the same day, a considerable portion of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, consumed.....Aug. 25, “

At Lockport, N. Y., a large portion of the town destroyed.....Nov. 2, 1855

At Boston, on Lincoln's and Battery Wharves, property to the amount of \$500,000.....April 27, “

At Syracuse, N. Y., twelve acres of ground burnt over, about 100 buildings; loss \$1,000,000.

Nov. 8, 1856
At Toledo, Ohio..... Feb. 12, 1857
At Baltimore, Md.; loss \$400,000..... April 14, "
At New Orleans; loss \$250,000..... July 8, "
At Chicago, Ill.; several lives and \$600,000 lost, Oct. 9, "

New York Crystal Palace destroyed, with an immense amount of property on exhibition, Oct. 5, 1853
At Key West, Florida, 20 acres burnt over, 110 houses; loss \$2,750,000..... May 16, 1859
At New Bedford, Mass.; loss \$300,000..... Aug. 24, "
The city of Charleston, S. C., was almost totally destroyed by fire, with great quantities of naval and military stores..... Feb. 17, 1865
The city of Portland, Maine, was nearly destroyed by fire, and 10,000 people rendered homeless; loss \$15,000,000..... July 4, 1866

FIRES IN LONDON. The conflagration of a city, with all its tumult of concomitant distress, is one of the most dreadful spectacles which this world can offer to human eyes.—*Dr. Johnson.* See *Santiago, Liverpool*, etc. (1862).

REMARKABLE FIRES IN OR NEAR LONDON.

A great part of the city destroyed, including St. Paul's Cathedral..... 903 and 1087
One at London Bridge, began on the Southwark side, and was communicated to the other side, and hemmed in a numerous crowd. Of those who threw themselves into boats and barges, about 3000 were drowned. A great part of the city, north and south, was burnt, 14 John..... 1312
The Great Fire, whose ruins covered 436 acres, extended from the Tower to the Temple Church, and from the northeast gate to Holborn Bridge. It began at a baker's house in Fudding Lane, behind Monument Yard, and destroyed, in the space of four days, 69 churches (including St. Paul's), the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, Guildhall, St. John College, and many other public buildings, besides 13,300 houses, laying waste 400 streets. About 800,000 persons encamped in Islington and Highgate fields (see *Monuments*)..... Sept. 2-6, 1666
In Southwark, 60 houses burnt..... 1676
In Wapping, 150 houses burnt, 50 lives lost..... 1718
Custom-house burnt..... 1718
At Shadwell, 60 houses burnt..... Sept. 10, 1786
In Cornhill Ward, 300 houses burnt: this fire began in Change Alley, and was the most terrible since the great fire of 1666..... March 25, 1748
At Covent Garden, 50 houses..... 1759
In Smithfield, 28 houses burnt..... 1761
At Shadwell, 30 houses burnt..... "
In Throgmorton Street, 30 houses..... 1774
At Wapping, 20 houses..... 1775
At Hermitage Stairs, 31 houses..... 1779
At Horseley Down, 80 houses, besides many warehouses and ships..... April 30, 1780
Newgate, etc., by the Gordon mob..... June, "
In the Strand, 40 houses..... 1781
In Aldersgate Street, 40 houses; the loss exceeding £100,000..... Nov. 5, 1783
The Opera-house..... June 17, 1783
At Rotherhithe, 20 houses..... Oct. 12, 1790
Again, when many ships and 60 houses were consumed..... Sept. 14, 1791
Pantheon, Oxford Street..... June 14, 1792
At Wapping, 630 houses, and an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were stored; the loss £1,000,000..... July 21, 1794
Astley's Amphitheatre..... Sept. 17, "
St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden..... Sept. 11, 1795
At Shadwell, 20 houses burnt..... Nov. 1, 1796
In the Minster, 80 houses..... March 23, 1797
In the King's Bench, 50 residences..... July 14, 1799
Near the Customs, three West India warehouses; loss £300,000..... Feb. 11, 1800
At Wapping, 30 houses..... Oct. 6, "
In Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, immense property destroyed..... Sept. 27, 1802
The great tower over the choir of Westminster Abbey burnt..... July 9, 1803
Astley's again, and 40 houses..... Sept. 1, "
Fifth Street, Soho, lasted several days; many houses destroyed..... Dec. 3, "
Surrey Theatre..... Aug. 12, 1805
Covent Garden Theatre..... Sept. 20, 1805
Drury Lane Theatre..... Feb. 24, 1809
In Conduit Street; Mr. Windham, in adding to save Mr. North's library, received an injury which caused his death..... July 9, "

In Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, half the street made ruins..... June 12, 1811
Custom-house, warehouses, and public records destroyed..... Feb. 12, 1814
At Rotherhithe, 60 houses and several ships destroyed; loss £20,000..... March 16, 1820
At Mile End; loss £200,000..... Aug. 14, 1821
In Smithfield; loss £100,000..... April 11, 1823
Royalty Theatre destroyed..... June 6, 1823
In Red Lion Street, 15 houses..... Feb. 5, 1820
Argyle Rooms destroyed..... Feb. 16, "
English Opera-house, etc., burnt..... Oct. 16, 1834
Houses of Parliament consumed..... Oct. 16, 1834
Fenning's Wharf, London Bridge, etc., etc.; loss £250,000..... Aug. 30, 1836
The Royal Exchange destroyed..... June 16, 1840
At Wapping, 12 houses..... Feb. 7, 1841
Camberwell Church..... June 8, "
Astley's Theatre again..... Oct. 8, "
At the Tower; the armory and 280,000 stand of arms, etc., destroyed..... Oct. 30, "
Raggett's Hotel, Dover Street, Piccadilly; several eminent persons perished..... May 27, 1845
Several houses in New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 14, 1849
Olympic Theatre..... March 29, "
One in St. Martin's Lane (at a publican's named Ben Cantt) three lives lost..... Jan. 15, 1851
Fire at Duke Street, London Bridge; property lost estimated at £60,000..... Feb. 19, "
At the Rose and Crown, Love Lane, City, four lives lost..... May 18, "
Foot of London Bridge, four large hop warehouses burnt; loss £150,000..... June 23, "
Collard and Co., piano-forte makers, Camden-town; loss £60,000..... Dec. 19, "
The warehouses of Messrs. Pawson, St. Paul's Church-yard, burnt..... Feb. 24, 1853
Works of Gatta-percha Company, near City Road; loss £100,000..... June 5, "
Kirkman's piano-forte manufactory..... Aug. 10, "
Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.'s works, Millwall; loss £100,000..... Sept. 10, "
Premises of Messrs. Savill and Edwards, printers, Chandos Street, destroyed..... Sept. 30, "
Premises of Townsend and Co., Bread Street, destroyed; loss about £100,000..... Dec. 31, "
Messrs. Cubitt's premises, Fimlico..... Aug. 17, 1854
Whittington Club-house..... Dec. 3, "
Premises of Messrs. Routledge, Messrs. Rennie, etc., Blackfriars Road; loss, one life and £150,000, Feb. 10, 1855
Of Etna steam battery at Messrs. Scott Russell's works; loss about £150,000..... May 3, "
Pavilion Theatre..... Feb. 13, 1856
Covent Garden Theatre..... March 5, "
Messrs. Scott Russell's (third fire), much valuable machinery destroyed..... March 12, "
Messrs. Dobbs's premises, Fleet Street..... April 1, "
Shad Thames flour-mill; loss about £100,000, July 17, "
Messrs. Broadwood's, piano-forte makers, Westminster..... Aug. 12, "
Premises of Messrs. Almond's, army accoutrement makers, and others, in St. Martin's Lane; estimated loss £20,000..... Nov. 9, "
Messrs. Pickford's premises, at Chalk Farm Station..... June 9, 1857
Gilbert Street, Bloomsbury; 15 lives lost, March 28, 1858
Limehouse; Messrs. Forest, Dixon's, etc., premises destroyed, and Blackwall railway arches insured..... July 19, 20, "
Fresh Wharf; £25,000 worth of silk..... June 31, "
London Docks; great explosion; man killed by fright; loss about £150,000..... June 22, "
Great James Street, Marylebone; six lives lost, Feb. 26, 1859
Messrs. Hubback and Co., Lime Street; one life and a large amount of property..... May 20, "
West Kent Wharf and New Hibernia Wharf; destroyed property valued at £200,000; fire lasted nearly a month..... commenced Aug. 17, 1860
St. Martin's Hall, built for Mr. Huilah, and other premises, destroyed..... Aug. 30, "
Thames iron-works, Blackwall..... Aug. 31, "
Kilburn Church, Maids Hill, destroyed..... Nov. 22, "
Cotton's Wharf and dépôt and other wharves near Tooty Street, containing oil and other combustible substances, took fire about half past 4 P.M., June 22, and continued burning for a month. Several persons were killed, including James Bradwood, the able superintendent of the London fire-bride; the loss of property was estimated at £2,000,000..... 1861

Davis's Wharf, Horsley Down, burnt; loss about £15,000. Ang. 1, 1861
 Near Paternoster Row: Messrs. Longman's, booksellers, Messrs. Knight's, tallow-melters, and others; loss above £50,000. Sept. 4, "
 Mr. Price's, Fountain Court, Strand; three lives lost. Jan. 8, 1862
 At Campden House, Kensington, pictures and other valuable property of Mr. Woolley destroyed, March 29, "
 Mr. Dean's, Berkeley Street, Clerkenwell; three lives lost. May 6, "
 Mr. Joel's, Fore Street, City; four lives lost. May 21, "
 Mr. Boor's, druggist, Bishopegate Street; explosion; two lives lost. June 7, "
 Great Cumberland Street, Hyde Park; Mr. S. Barrett and two daughters burnt. Aug. 15, "
 Messrs. Price's oil-mills, Blackfriars, burnt down; great loss of property, but no lives lost, Nov. 20, "
 The ancient Austin Friars Church, City, partially destroyed. Nov. 22, "
 Mr. Chard's, Portland Street, Soho; six lives lost, Dec. 26, "
 Messrs. Capel's, Seething Lane, City; great destruction of property. April 18, 1863
 Warehouses of Messrs. Grant and others, between Wood Street and Milk Street; property worth about £100,000 destroyed. Dec. 19, "
 Meriton's Wharf, Dockhead; immense loss of property. June 7, 1864
 Royal Savoy Chapel, Strand, destroyed. July 7, "
 Haberdashers' Hall and Messrs. Tapling and others' warehouses. Sept. 19, "
 Messrs. Barry, Sufferance Wharves, Dockhead; great loss. Nov. 25, 26, "
 Surrey Theatre destroyed. Jan. 30, 31, 1865
 Saville House (where George III. was born), Leicester Square. Feb. 23, "
 Postlethorpe's Arms, Leadenhall Market; two lives lost. June 13, "
 Messrs. Meeking's and Co., Holborn; damage £30,000. June 24, "
 Messrs. Sotheby and Co., auctioneers; valuable library destroyed. June 29, "
 Great fire at Beale's Wharf; about £18,000 damage. Oct. 30, "
 Immense fire at St. Katherine's Docks. Jan. 1, 1866
 There were 963 fires in 1864; 1113 in 1867; 1114 in 1858 (88 lives lost); 1188 in 1861; 1803 in 1869; 1404 in 1863; and 1715 in 1864. In but few cases were the premises totally destroyed. Several fires were occasioned by careless use of coal oils in 1861-2.

FIRE-WORSHIPERS. See *Parasæa*.

FIRST-FRUITS were offerings which made a large part of the revenues of the Hebrew priesthood. First-fruits (called *ANNAṬA*, from *annus*, a year), in the Roman Church, originally the profits of one year of every vacant bishopric, afterward of every benefice, were first claimed by Pope Clement V. in 1306, and were collected in England in 1316; but chronologists differ on this point. The exaction was submitted to till the 26th of Henry VIII., 1534, when the first-fruits were assigned, by act of Parliament, to the king and his successors. Mary gave up the Annates once more to the popes (1556), but Elizabeth resumed them (1559). They were granted, together with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poor clergy, by Queen Anne, in 1703. The offices of First-fruits, Tenths, and Queen Anne's Bounty were consolidated by 1 Vic. c. 20, 1833. See *Augmentation of Poor Livings*. Annates were long resisted in France, but not totally suppressed till 1793.

FISH-DAM FORD, BATTLE AT. This is on the Broad River, in South Carolina. On the east side of the river, in Chester District, the Americans, under General Sumter, had a conflict with mounted British and Tories, under Colonel Wemyss, on the 18th of November, 1780, at two o'clock in the morning. Wemyss was badly wounded, many of his command killed, and the remainder dispersed.

FISHERIES. Laws for their protection were enacted by Edward I. in 1284, and by his successors. The rights of the English and French fishermen were defined by treaty in 1832. See *Herring, Whale, and Newfoundland Fisheries*.

FISHGUARD (Pembroke). On Feb. 23, 1797, 1400 Frenchmen landed near this place. On Feb. 24 they surrendered to Lord Cawdor, and some countrymen, armed with scythes and pitchforks.

FIVE HUNDRED, COUNCIL OF, established by the new French Constitution, Aug. 23, 1795, was unceremoniously dissolved by Napoleon Bonaparte, Nov. 10, 1799.

FIVE-MILE ACT, an oppressive statute passed in the 17th year of Chas. II., Oct., 1666. It obliged Non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the Act of Oblivion (unless they were traveling), under the penalty of £50. They were relieved by Will. III. in 1690.

FLAG. The English flag acquired its present form in the 6th century, in Spain; it was previously small and square.—*Asha*. It is said to have been introduced there by the Saracens, before whose time the ensigns of war were extended on cross-pieces of wood.—*Paradon*. The flag at sea denotes to what country a ship belongs, and the rank of its commander. The honor-of-the-flag salute at sea was exacted by England from very early times; but it was formally yielded by the Dutch in 1673, at which period they had been defeated in many actions. Louis XIV. obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to the French, 1680.—*Hénault*. After an engagement of three hours between Tourville and the Spanish Admiral Papachin, the latter yielded by firing a salute of nine guns to the French flag, June 2, 1688.—*Idem*. The American flag before the Revolution had the thirteen stripes for the colonies, but had the interwoven St. George's and St. Andrew's cross in the corner. After the adoption of the Constitution the thirteen stars were placed on a blue field for the corner, with an addition of one star for every state since admitted to the Union. See *Salute at Sea and Union Jack*.

FLAGELLANTS. A fatal plague gave rise to this fanatic sect.—*Hénault*. They established themselves at Perouse about 1263. They maintained that there was no remission of sins without flagellation, and publicly lashed themselves. Clement VI. declared them heretics in 1349; and 90 of them and their leader, Conrad Schmidt, were burnt, 1414. In 1574, Henry III. of France became a flagellant for a short time.

FLAGEOLET. See *Flute*.

FLAMBEAUX, FRASE OF. See *Argos*.

FLAMMOCK'S REBELLION. See *Rebellions*, 1497.

FLANDERS, the principal part of the ancient Belgium, which was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. It became part of the kingdom of France in 843, and was governed by counts subject to the king from 869 till 1369, the first being Baldwin, *Bras de Fer*, who is said to have introduced the cloth manufacture. In 1204, Baldwin IV. became emperor at Constantinople. In 1369, Philip, duke of Burgundy, married Margaret, the heiress of Count Louis II. After this, Flanders was subjected alternately to Burgundy (1384), Austria (1477), and Spain (1565). In 1580 it declared its independence, but afterward returned to its allegiance to the house of Austria. In 1713 it was included in the empire of Germany. France obtained a part of Flanders by treaty in 1669 and 1679. See *Burgundy, Netherlands, and Belgium*.

FLATBUSH, BATTLE OF. See *Long Island*.

FLATTERY CAPE (W. coast of North America), so named by Captain Cook, because at a distance it had the deceptive appearance of a harbor, 1778.

FLAVIAN CÆSARS were the Roman emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, who reigned 69-96.

FLAX was brought from Egypt to Gaul about 1 B.C.; and was ordered to be grown in England by statute 24 Hen. VIII., 1533. For many years the core was separated from the flax, the bark of the plant, by the hand. A mallet was next used; but the old methods of breaking and scutching the flax yielded to a water-mill which was invented in Scotland about 1750. See *Hemp*. In 1861, Chevallier Clausen patented a method of "cottoning" flax.

FLEECE. See *Golden Fleece*.

FLEET-PRISON MARKET, ETC. (London), were built over the small river Fleet, now used as a common sewer. In the reign of Henry VII. this river was navigable to Holborn Bridge; and the obelisk in Fleet Street denotes the extent of it in 1775. The prison was founded in the first year of Richard I., and was allotted for debtors, 1640, and persons were committed here who had incurred the displeasure of the Star-Chamber, and for contempt of the Court of Chancery. It was burnt by the prisoners, June 7, 1790.* It was pul-

* Restored and reopened, Oct. 1, 1865.

* FLEET MARRIAGES.—Illicit marriages were celebrated here to an

ed down in 1845 (and the debtors removed to the Queen's Bench Prison). The site was sold to the London, Dover, and Chatham Railway Company for £60,000 on June 2, 1864. *Fleet Market*, originally formed in 1737, was removed, and the site named Farringdon Street in 1830. A new (Farringdon) market was opened Nov. 20, 1829. The granite obelisk in Fleet Street, to the memory of Alderman Walthman, was erected June 25, 1833.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, the emblem of France, said to have been brought from heaven by an angel to Clovis, he having made a vow that if he proved victorious in a pending battle with the Alemanni, near Cologne, he would embrace Christianity, 496. It was the national emblem till the Revolution in 1789, when the tri-color (white, red, and blue) was adopted.

FLEURUS (Belgium), the site of several battles: (1.) On Aug. 30, 1622, between the Catholic League under Gonzales de Cordova and the Protestant Union (indisive). (2.) When the Prince of Waldeck was defeated by Luxembourg, July 1, 1690. (3.) Between the Allies under the Prince of Coburg and the French Revolutionary army commanded by Jourdan. The Allies, with an army of 100,000 men, had for their object the relief of Charleroi, when they were met on the plains of Fleurus and signally defeated. Between 8000 and 10,000 were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; and Jourdan was enabled to form a junction with the French armies of the Moselle, the Ardennes, and the north. In this memorable battle the French made use of a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, an experiment which it is said contributed to the success of the day, June 26, 1794. (4.) The battle of Ligny (*which see*) is also called the battle of *Fleurus*.

FLIES. There was an extraordinary fall of these insects in London, covering the clothes of passengers in the streets, 1707.—*Chamberlain*. In the United States of America, the *Hessian fly*, from the notion of its having been brought there by the Hessian troops in the service of England in the War of Independence, ravaged the wheat in 1777. Before and during the severe attack of cholera at Newcastle in Sept., 1853, the air was infested with small flies.

FLINTS, in form like arrow-heads, and considered by him to have been shaped by human hands, were found in 1847, near Amlens, by M. Boucher de Perthes. His theory, which gives a much higher antiquity to man than is usually received, was much opposed, but latterly has been received by some eminent geologists. Many have been since discovered in other countries—in Java in 1865.

FLOATING BATTERIES. See *Batteries*, and *Gibraltar*, *Siege of*, 1781.

FLODDEN FIELD (Northumberland). The site of a battle on Sept. 2, 1513, between the English and Scots, in consequence of James IV. of Scotland having taken part with Louis XII. of France against Henry VIII. of England. James, many of his nobles, and upward of 10,000 of his army were slain; while the English, who were commanded by the Earl of Surrey, lost only persons of small note.

FLOGGING. Wm. Cobbett in 1810, and John Drakard in 1811, were punished for publishing censures on flogging in the army. By orders issued Nov. 9, 1839, this mode of punishment was very much diminished in the army (*see Army*); and on Dec. following it was ordered that first-class seamen should not be flogged except after a trial. In 1863, flogging was made a punishment for attempts at garroting.

FLOODS. See *Inundations*.

FLORAL HALL, adjoining Covent Garden Theatre, London, is a large conservatory 220 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 55 feet high, erected from designs by Mr. E. M. Barry, and was opened with the Volunteers' Ball, March 7, 1860. It was opened as a flower-market, May 22, 1861.

FLORALIA, annual games at Rome in honor of Flora, instituted about 753, but not celebrated with regularity till about 174 B.C.

FLORENCE (*Florentia*), capital of Tuscany (*which see*)
 amazing extent. Between the 19th of October, 1704, and Feb. 12, 1705, there were celebrated 2954 marriages in the Fleet, without license or certificate of banns. 30 or 40 couples were sometimes joined in one day, and their names concealed by private marks, if they chose to pay an extra fee. Pennant, at a later period, describes the daring manner in which this nefarious traffic was carried on. He says that, in walking by the prison in his youth, he has often been accosted with, "Sir, will you please to walk in and be married?" And he states that painted signs of a male and female hand conjoined, with the inscription, "Marriage performed within," were common along the building. This glaring abuse was put an end to by the Marriage Act in 1753.

see). It is said to have been founded by the soldiers of Sylla (80 B.C.), and enlarged by the Roman Triumvir. This city is truly the seat of the arts. In its palaces, universities, academies, churches, and libraries are to be found the rarest works of sculpture and painting in the world. The Florentine Academy and *Accademia della Crusca* (established 1582) were instituted to enrich literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter was so named because it rejects like *bram* all words not purely Tuscan: both are now united under the former name.

Destroyed by Totilla about..... 541
 Rebuilt by Charlemagne..... 781
 Becomes an independent republic about..... 1193
 Dante born here..... May 14, 1265
 Savonarola burnt..... 1498
 The power of the Medici begins about 1420; the liberty of Florence was lost by the appointment of Alexander de' Medici as perpetual governor. 1530
 Cosmo de' Medici created Grand-duke of Tuscany, 1569
 Revolution at Florence..... April 27, 1866
 Annexation to Sardinia voted by the people, March 11, 19; the king enters Florence..... April 7, 1860
 The king opens the exhibition of the industrial products of Italy..... Sept. 15, 1861
 Florence decreed to be the capital of Italy, Dec. 11, 1864
 The king and court remove there..... May 18, 1866
 The Dante festival (the 600th anniversary of his birth) opened by the king..... May 14, "
 Inauguration of a national rifle meeting; the king fires the first shot..... June 18, "
 FLORES, or ILES OF FLOWERS (one of the Azores, *which see*), discovered by Vanderberg in 1489, and settled by the Portuguese in 1448.

FLORIDA, a peninsula, one of the Southern states of North America, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. It was visited by Ponce de Leon, the Spanish navigator, April 2, 1513, in a voyage he had absurdly undertaken to discover a fountain whose waters had the property of restoring youth to the aged who tasted them! Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Ferdinand de Soto in 1539, but the settlement was not fully established until 1565. It was plundered by Sir Francis Drake in 1585, and by Davis, a buccaneer, in 1665. It was invaded by the British in 1702, and again by General Oglethorpe in 1734; ceded to the British crown in 1763; taken by the Spaniards in 1781; and guaranteed to them in 1763. Revolution in 1810, when the American government took means for occupying the country; and after a tedious negotiation it was finally ceded* by Spain to the United States in 1820-31, and admitted into the Union in 1845, from which it seceded in Dec., 1860; reunited in 1865. See *United States*.

FLORIN, a coin first made by the Florentines. A *florin* was issued by Edward III. which was current in England at the value of 6s. in 1337.—*Camden*. This English coin was called *florin* after the Florentine coin, because the latter was of the best gold.—*Ashe*. The florin of Germany is in value 2s. 4d.; that of Spain, 4s. 4½d.; that of Palermo and Sicily, 2s. 6d.; that of Holland, 2s.—*Ayliffe*. A silver coinage of florins (value 2s.) was issued by proclamation of Queen Victoria, August, 1849.

FLOWERS. The present common flowers were for the most part introduced into England from the reign of Henry VII. to that of Elizabeth (1485-1603). The art of preserving flowers in sand was discovered in 1688. A mode of preserving them from the effects of frost in winter, and hastening their vegetation in summer, was invented in America, by Geo. Morris, in 1792. A very great number have been introduced from America, Australia, the Cape, etc., during the present century.

Acacia, N. America, before..... 1640
 Allspice shrub, Carolina..... 1726
 Aniseed-tree, Florida, about..... 1706
 Arbor Vitæ, Canada, before..... 1596
 Arctopus, Cape of Good Hope..... 1774
 Auricularia, Switzerland..... 1567
 Azarole, S. Europe, before..... 1640
 Bay, royal, Madeira..... 1665
 Bay, sweet, Italy, before..... 1548
 Camellia, China..... 1811
 Canary bell-flower, Canaries..... 1696
 Canary Convolvulus, Canaries..... 1690
 Carnation, Flanders..... 1567

* In 1801, the American government purchased Louisiana from the French, of which they contended West Florida formed a part. On the Revolution, and in consequence of this purchase, Spain, unable to defend the country, ceded the whole of Florida to the United States, to which it was finally annexed after the negotiation above mentioned.

Ceanothus, blue, New Spain.....	1518
Chaste-tree, Sicily, before.....	1570
Christ's thorn, Africa, before.....	1596
Convulvulus, many-flowered.....	1779
Coral-tree, Cape.....	1816
Coral-tree, bell-flowered, Cape.....	1791
Coral-tree, tremulous, Cape.....	1739
Creeper, Virginian, N. America.....	1693
Dahlia, China.....	1806
Dryandra, New Holland.....	1803
Eryngium, thorn, Italy.....	1629
Everlasting, great-flowered, Cape.....	1781
Everlasting, giant, Cape.....	1793
Fernbush, sweet, N. America.....	1714
Fox-glove, Canaries.....	1696
Fuchsia fulgens, Mexico, about.....	1835
Geranium, Flanders.....	1534
Gillyflower, Flanders.....	1567
Gold-plant, Japan.....	1793
Golden bell-flower, Madeira.....	1777
Hawthorn, American, before.....	1683
Heatha, Cape.....	1774-1803
Honeyflower, great, Cape.....	1693
Honeysuckle, Chinese, China.....	1806
Honeysuckle, fly, Cape.....	1752
Honeysuckle, trumpet, N. America.....	1669
Hyssop, south of Europe, before.....	1543
Jasmine, Circassia, before.....	1548
Jasmine, Catalonia, E. Indies.....	1629
Judas-tree, south of Europe, before.....	1596
Laburnum, Hungary.....	1576
Laurel, Alexandrian, Portugal, before.....	1713
Laurestine, south of Europe, before.....	1596
Lavender, south of Europe, before.....	1598
Lily, Italy, before.....	1460
Lily, gigantic, N. South Wales.....	1800
Lily, red-colored, S. America.....	1623
Lobolly bay, N. America, before.....	1780
Lupine-tree, Cape, about.....	1793
Magnolia (see <i>Magnolia</i>), N. America.....	1688
Magnolia, dwarf, China.....	1756
Magnolia, laurel-leaved, N. America.....	1734
Malden-hair, Japan.....	1714
Mignonette, Italy.....	1638
Milk-wort, great-flowered, Cape.....	1713
Milk-wort, showy, Cape.....	1814
Mock orange, south of Europe, before.....	1806
Mountain tea, N. America, before.....	1758
Myrtle, candleberry, N. America.....	1699
Myrtle, woolly-leaved, China.....	1776
Nettle-tree, south of Europe, before.....	1596
Oleander, red, south of Europe.....	1806
Olive, Cape, Cape.....	1730
Olive, sweet-scented, China.....	1771
Paraguay tea, Carolina, before.....	1794
Passion-flower, Brazil.....	1699
Passion-flower, orange, Carolina.....	1792
Pigeon-berry, N. America.....	1736
Pink, from Italy.....	1667
Ranunculus, Alps.....	1523
Roses, Netherlands.....	1522
Rose, the China, China.....	1759
Rose, the damask, south of Europe, about.....	1543
Rose, the Japan, China.....	1793
Rose, the moss, before.....	1794
Rose, the musk, Italy.....	1593
Rose, the Provence, Flanders.....	1567
Rose, sweet-scented, Guelder, from China.....	1821
Rose, tube, from Java and Ceylon.....	1629
Rose without thorns, N. America, before.....	1736
Rosemary, south of Europe.....	1543
Sage, African, Cape.....	1731
Sage, Mexican, Mexico.....	1794
St. Peter's-wort, N. America.....	1730
Sassafras-tree, N. America, before.....	1663
Savin, south of Europe, before.....	1534
Snowdrop, Carolina.....	1756
Sorrel-tree, N. America, before.....	1752
Sweet bay, south of Europe, before.....	1543
Tamarisk plant, Germany.....	1560
Tea-tree, China, about.....	1763
Tooth-ache-tree, from Carolina, before.....	1739
Trumpet flower, N. America.....	1640
Trumpet flower, Cape.....	1823
Tulip, Vienna.....	1573
Virginia creeper, N. America, before.....	1699
Virgin's bower, Japan.....	1776
Wax-tree, China.....	1794
Weeping willow, Levant, before.....	1692
Winter-berry, Virginia.....	1736
Yulan, China.....	1789

FLUORESCENCE. When the invisible chemical rays of the blue end of the solar spectrum are sent through uranium glass, or solutions of quinine, horse-

chestnut bark, or stramonium datura, they become luminous. This phenomenon was termed "fluorescence" by its discoverer, Professor Stokes, in 1852. See *Calorecence*.

FLUORINE, a gaseous element, obtained from fluor spar; first collected over mercury by Priestley. Its property of corroding all vessels is so great that it is separated with great difficulty. It was named by Ampère in 1810. Its chemical history was farther elucidated by Davy (1809), Berzelius (1824), and succeeding chemists. The corroding property of fluoric acid was employed in the arts in 1700 by Schwankhard of Nuremberg.—*Gmelin*.

FLUSHING, *SIEGE* or. See *Walcheren Expedition*.

FLUTE, a most ancient instrument, known to the Greeks. It has been improved by Böhm in Germany, and in London by Richard Potter, 1785; Rudall and Rose, 1832, and others. The English flute or *flageolet* was patented by William Bainbridge in 1803, with improvements in 1810 and 1819.

FLUXIONS, a branch of the higher mathematics, invented by Newton, 1665, similar to the differential calculus described by Leibnitz, 1684. The finest applications of the calculus are by Newton, Euler, La Grange, and La Place. The first elementary work on fluxions in England is a tract of twenty-two pages in *A New Short Treatise of Algebra, together with a Specimen of the Nature and Algorithm of Fluxions*, by John Harris, M.A. London, 1702.

FLYING, ARTIFICIAL, has been attempted in all ages.* Friar Bacon maintained the possibility of the art of flying, and predicted it would be a general practice, 1576. Bishop Wilkins says (1651) it will yet be as usual to hear a man call for his wings when he is going on a journey, as it is now to hear him call for his boots! Borelli (about 1670) showed the futility of these speculations. About 1800, Sir George Cayley experimented on the subject, and in 1843 Mr. Henson invented a flying machine; but nothing has been devised capable of serving a practical purpose.

FOG SIGNALS. In 1863, much attention was paid to the subject by the Royal Commission on Light-houses, etc. The use of bells, steam-trumpets, a battery of whistles blown by steam, the transmission of sound through water, the sirens, etc., were considered.

FONTAINEBLEAU, near the Seine, France. The royal palace, founded by Robert le Pieux about 999, enlarged and adorned by successive kings, was completed by Louis Philippe, 1837-40. Fontainebleau was entered by the Austrians Feb. 17, 1814. Here Napoleon resigned his dignity, April 4, and bade farewell to his army, April 6, 1814.

Peace between France, Denmark, etc..... 1679
Treaty between Germany and Holland..... Nov. 8, 1785
Treaty between Napoleon and Spain..... Oct. 27, 1807
Concordat between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII., Jan. 25, 1813

FONTENOY, near Tonnay, in Belgium, the site of a battle on April 30 (May 11, N.S.), 1745, between the French, commanded by Marshal Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland.† The battle was fought with great obstinacy, and the carnage on both sides was considerable, the Allies losing 12,000 men, and the French nearly an equal number of lives; but the Allies were compelled to retire. Marshal Saxe (ill of the disorder of which he afterward died) was carried about to all the posts in a litter, assuring his troops that the day would be their own.

FONTHILL ABBEY, Wiltshire, founded in 1796, the mansion of Wm. Beckford, author of "Vathek," and son of Alderman Beckford. He died in 1844. Within this edifice (which alone cost £273,000) were collected most costly articles of vertu, the rarest works of the old masters, and the finest specimens of the arts. The sale of the abbey and its contents to Mr. Farquhar took place in 1819; 7200 catalogues, at a guinea each, were sold in a few days. On Dec. 27, 1825, the lofty tower fell, and, in consequence, the remaining buildings were sold.

* In Greek mythology, it is said that Dedalus attached wings of wax to the body of his son Icarus, who, neglecting the advice of his father, flew so high that the sun melted his wings, and he fell into the sea which has received his name. (*Ovid, Met., viii., 165.*) Archytas is said to have made an artificial flying dove about 400 B.C.

† The king (Louis XV.) and the dauphin were present at this great battle. The success of the British at the commencement of it is still quoted by military men as the best illustration of the extraordinary power of a column. The advance of the Austrians during several hours at the battle of Marengo (fought June 14, 1800) was compared to it by Bonaparte.

FONTS. Formerly the baptistry was a small place partitioned off in a church, within which a large font was placed, where the persons to be baptized (frequently adults) were submerged. Previously, lakes and rivers were resorted to for immersion. Fonts are said to have been set up about 167.

FOOLS, FESTIVALS OF, were held at Paris on the 1st of January, where we are told all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, from 1198 to 1488. Fools or licensed jesters were kept at court in England (and at other courts in Europe), and were tolerated up to the time of Charles I., 1625.

FORCE See *Correlation*.

FOREIGNERS. See *Alien*.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT, 59 Geo. III., c. 69 (1819), forbids British subjects to enter the service of a foreign state without license from the king or privy council, and also the fitting out or equipping ships for any foreign power to be employed against any power with which our government is at peace. See *Trials*, 1863, 1865. In 1606, Englishmen were forbidden to enter foreign service without taking an oath not to be reconciled to the pope. The act was suspended in 1835 on behalf of the *British Legion* (which see).

FOREIGN LEGION. Foreigners have frequently been employed as auxiliaries in the pay of the British government. See *Hessians*. An act (18 & 19 Vict., c. 2) for the formation of a Foreign Legion as a contingent in the Russian War (1855) was passed Dec. 23, 1851.* The queen and Prince Albert reviewed 3500 soldiers, principally Swiss and Germans, at Shorncliffe, Aug. 9, 1855. On the peace in 1856, many were sent to the Cape of Good Hope; but, not prospering, returned.

FOREIGN OFFICE was established at the re-arrangement of the duties of secretaries of state in 1782. It has the exclusive charge of British interests and subjects in foreign countries. The secretary for foreign affairs negotiates treaties, selects ambassadors, consuls, etc., for foreign countries, and grants passports. The new foreign office, building in the Italian style (designed by Glibert Scott), was begun in 1864.

FOREIGN ORDERS. No British subject is permitted to accept a foreign order from the sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without her majesty's consent. Regulations published in *London Gazette*, May 10, 1855.

FORESTALLING was forbidden by statutes (in 1350, 1552, etc.), all repealed in 1844.

FORESTS. There were in England, even in the last century, as many as 68 forests, 18 chases, and upward of 780 parks. The New Forest in Hampshire was made by William I., who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, pulled down 36 churches, and dispeopled the country for 30 miles round, 1079-85.—*Stowe*.

FORESTS, CHARTER OF THE, *Charta de Foresta*, granted by Henry III. in 1217, was founded on *Magna Charta*, granted by King John, June 15, 1215.

FORFARSHIRE STEAMER, on its passage from Hull to Dundee, was wrecked in a violent gale, and thirty-eight persons out of fifty-three perished. The Outer-Fern Light-house keeper, James Darling, and his heroic daughter Grace, ventured out in a tremendous sea in a coble, and rescued several of the passengers.

FORGERY. The forging deeds, or giving forged deeds in evidence, was made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and seared, the forfeiture of land, and perpetual imprisonment, 8 Eliz., 1562. Since the establishment of paper credit, a multitude of statutes have been enacted.†

Forgery first punished by death.....1634
Forging letters of attorney made capital.....1729
Mr. Ward, M.P., a man of wealth, expelled the House of Commons for forgery, May 16, 1736, and consigned to the pillory.....March 17, 1737

* The endeavor to enlist for this legion, in 1854, in the United States, gave great offense to the American government. Mr. Crampton, our envoy, was dismissed May 28, 1856, in spite of all the judicious pacific efforts of Lord Clarendon. Lord Napier was sent out as our representative in 1857.

† It appears, from official returns, that the first forger on the Bank of England was Richard William Vaughan, a linen-draper of Stafford, in 1788, before which time, since the establishment of the bank, a period of sixty-six years, no attempt at this species of forgery had been made. Vaughan employed a number of artists on different parts of the notes fabricated, which had all the appearance of being genuine. The criminal had filled up twenty of the notes, and had deposited them in the hands of a young lady of high respectability, whom he was on the point of marrying, as a proof of his being a man of substance. Bank-notes having been in circulation so long previously, and none having been before counterfeited, no suspicion of these notes was entertained. One of the artists was the informer and accuser.

Value of forged notes presented to the bank 1801-10 nominally £101,661.

The bank prosecuted 142 persons for forgery or the uttering of forged notes.....1817
Thos. Maynard was the last person executed for forgery.....Dec. 31, 1829
Statutes reducing into one act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punished with death.....1830
The punishment of forgery with death ceases, except in cases of forging or altering wills or powers of attorney to transfer stock.....1832
These cases also reduced to transportable offenses, 1837
A barrister, Jam Saward, and others, tried for forging numerous drafts on bankers.....March 6, 1857
The law respecting forgery amended in.....1861
(See *Executions* [for forgery], 1776, 1777 et seq.)

FORKS were in use on the Continent in the 13th and 14th centuries.—*Vollatra*. This is reasonably disputed. In Fynes Morison's *Itinerary*, reign of Elizabeth, he says, "At Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat while he cuts it, for there they deem it ill manners that one should touch it with his hand." Thomas Coryate describes with much solemnity the manner of using forks in Italy, and adds, "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," 1608. Two-pronged forks at Sheffield were made soon after. Three-pronged forks are much more recent. Silver forks came into use in England about 1814.

FORMA PAUPERIS. A person having a just cause of suit, certified as such, yet so poor that he can not meet the cost of maintaining it, has an attorney and counsel assigned him on his swearing that he is not worth £5, by stat. 11 Henry VII., 1495.—This act has been remodeled, and now persons may plead *in forma pauperis* in the courts of law.

FORMIC ACID. Its artificial production by Pelouze in 1831 is considered an event in the progress of organic chemistry.

FORT DONELSON, TENNESSEE. This fort, built by the Confederates near the beginning of the war, on the Cumberland River, east of Fort Henry, was designed, in connection with the latter, to prevent an approach to Nashville and into the interior of the Confederacy. Its importance was not appreciated by the Confederates, who expected that the national troops would in 1862 advance into East Tennessee. Fort Henry was captured February 6, and the surrender of Donelson to General Grant took place on the 16th. The naval attack made by Commodore Foote on the 14th was repulsed. A battle was fought on the 15th, in which an attempt was made by the garrison to cut its way through Grant's line of investment. The attack was made on the national right with great success at first, but the advantages gained were not followed up, and on the 16th the fort was surrendered, with 10,000 prisoners and 40 guns. The garrison numbered on the 15th about 18,000 men. Of these over 2000 were killed or wounded, and a large number escaped by the river, among them Generals Floyd, Pillow, and Forrest. The defense was mismanaged. The national loss was about 2000; the Confederate somewhat larger. The immediate results of the surrender of Donelson were the Confederate evacuation of Nashville and Columbus.

FORT HENRY, TENNESSEE. This fort, situated on the Tennessee River, was captured by General U. S. Grant and Commodore A. H. Foote, February 6, 1862. The attacking fleet consisted of seven gun-boats, four of which were iron-clad. General Grant, with 11 regiments, co-operated with Foote by a movement to the rear of the fort, which led General Tilghman, commanding the post, to send the main portion of his command—about 3000 men—to Fort Donelson, retaining 83 in the fort to contend with the gun-boats. Twenty-one of these were killed or wounded, and the remainder, including Tilghman, were captured with the fort. Seventeen guns were captured.

FORT SUMTER IN THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION. This fort is situated in Charleston Harbor, nearly midway between Sullivan and Morris Islands, and 8½ miles from Charleston City. It was originally a casemated brick work of five faces, designed to mount two tiers of guns in embrasure and *en barbette*. In the spring of 1861 Major Robert Anderson commanded the national works in Charleston Harbor. This officer, in view of the secession of South Carolina (December 20, 1860), and of the preparations being made by the military forces at that state to seize the forts in the harbor, evacuated Fort Moultrie on the

night of December 26, and occupied Fort Sumter with his command. The Star of the West, in an attempt to re-enforce Sumter, was fired upon off Morris Island (January 9, 1861), and obliged to return to New York. On the 4th of February the seceding states met in Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, named themselves "The Confederate States of America," adopted a Constitution, and formed a provisional government, of which Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was president, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, vice-president. On the 4th of March Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States. Commissioners sent from the Confederate States to negotiate for their recognition failed to accomplish their mission; and on the 8th of April, Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, was informed that Fort Sumter would be re-enforced, peaceably if possible, but by force if necessary. In the mean time an expedition was sent for the purpose of re-enforcement. For four months preparations were made by the Confederate forces at Charleston—numbering 7000 men, and commanded by General P. G. Beauregard—for an attack on Fort Sumter. On the 11th of April Beauregard demanded the surrender of the fort, which demand was refused by Major Anderson. That night the relieving flotilla reached the ofing, and at 3 30 A.M. on the 12th, Anderson was notified that fire would be opened upon him in one hour. At the time appointed the bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced from Fort Moultrie, two batteries at Fort Johnson, an iron-clad battery on Cumming's Point, another near Charleston, and other works, which had been constructed within range. The first gun was fired by Edmund Ruffin, an aged Virginian. After about three hours this fire was replied to by the garrison. Three times during the day the quarters were set on fire by the shells. At noon the relieving fleet was discerned from the fort and saluted. The bombardment was continued till dark, and renewed on the 13th. It was impossible for re-enforcements to reach the fort. The fires in the quarters again broke out, and the fort being untenable, Major Anderson surrendered it to the Confederates, and the next day evacuated the work, lowering his flag with a salute, and, with the garrison, sailed northward. In this first conflict of the rebellion there were no casualties on either side. On the 17th of April, 1863, an attempt was made by Admiral Dupont, with a fleet of monitors, to reduce Fort Sumter, but failed on account of obstructions in the harbor, which prevented the vessels from reaching the weakest side of the fort. In this attack the monitor *Keokuk* was sunk, and other vessels of the fleet sustained serious injuries. The bombardment was renewed by Admiral Dahlgren after the occupation of Morris Island in the summer of 1863, and the fort, though reduced to an earth-work, and rendered temporarily harmless as an offensive work, was not captured. The fort was held by the Confederates until General Hardee evacuated the city of Charleston, February 17, 1865. On the 14th of April, 1865, the old flag, which had been lowered by Major Anderson four years before, was again raised above the fort. On this occasion a masterly oration was delivered on the spot by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL was commenced July 10, 1768, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and opened July 28, 1790. A communication is formed between the eastern and western seas on the coast of Scotland.

FORTIFICATION. The Phœnicians were the first people to fortify cities. Apollodorus says that Perseus fortified Mycenæ, where states were afterward erected to him. The modern system was introduced about 1500. Albert Durer first wrote on the science of fortification in 1527; and great improvements were made by Vanban (1707) and others. The fortifications of Paris, the most recent work claiming notice, were completed in 1846. See *Paris*. In Aug., 1860, the British Parliament passed an act for the expenditure of £2,000,000 in one year upon the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Portland, the Thames, Medway, and Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, and Cork, and on the purchase of a central arsenal establishment; the estimated expense being £9,500,000.

FORTUNE-TELLING is traced to the early astrologers, by whom the planets Jupiter and Venus were supposed to betoken happiness. The Sibyls were women who flourished in different parts of the world, and who were said to have been inspired by Heaven. See *Sibyls* and *Pythias*. In England the laws against fortune-telling were at one time very severe. A declaration was published in France, Jan. 11, 1830, of exceeding severity against fortune-tellers and poisoners, under which several persons suffered death.—*Herald*. Fortune-tellers, although liable by the act of 1324 to

be imprisoned as rogues and vagabonds, still flourish in England.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE (Northamptonshire), built about 1400. Here Richard III. of England was born in 1450; and here Mary Queen of Scots was tried, Oct. 11-14, 1536, and beheaded, Feb. 8, 1587. It was demolished by her son, James I. of England, in 1604.

FOUGHARD, near Armagh, N. Ireland. Here Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, after invading Ireland in 1315, was defeated by Sir John Bermingham in 1318. Bruce was killed by Roger de Maupia, a Burgess of Dundalk.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS. A species of foundling hospital was set up at Milan in 787, and in the Middle Ages most of the principal cities of the Continent possessed one. The French government in 1790 declared foundlings to be the "children of the state."

Foundling Hospital at Moscow, founded by Catherine II. in 1763; about 12,000 children are received annually.

Foundling hospitals are recent in England; none existed when Addison wrote in 1713
London Foundling Hospital, projected by Thomas Coram, a sea captain, incorporated by charter in Oct., 1739; opened June 2, 1756
It succors about 500 infant children; Coram's statue was put up in 1856

Foundling Hospital in Dublin instituted in 1704. In this charity there had been received, according to Parliamentary returns, in the thirty years preceding Jan., 1825, as many as 52,150 infants: of these, 14,613 had died infants—25,539 were returned as dead from the country, where they were out nursing—730 died in the infirmary after returning—322 died grown children—total deaths, 41,524; so that 10,626 only escaped this fate. Owing to this mortality, and from certain moral considerations, the internal department was closed by order of government. . . . March 31, 1835

FOUNTAINS are apparatus, natural or artificial, by which water is made to spring upward. The fountain of Hero of Alexandria was invented about 150 B.C. Among the remarkable fountains at Rome are the Fontana di Trevi, constructed for Pope Clement XII. in 1786; the Fontana Paolina, erected for Pope Paul V. in 1613; and Fontana dell' Acqua Felice, called also the Fountain of Moses. The fountains in the palace gardens at Versailles, made for Louis XIV., and the Grand Jet d'Eau at St. Cloud, are exceedingly beautiful. There are above 100 public fountains in Paris, the most striking being the Château d'Eau on the Boulevard St. Martin (by Girard, 1811), and that at the Palais Royal. London is not remarkable for fountains; the largest are those in Trafalgar Square, which were constructed in 1845, after designs by Sir Charles Barry. There are beautiful fountains at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. The magnificent fountains at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, were first publicly exhibited on June 18, 1854, in the presence of the queen and twenty thousand spectators.

FOURIERISM, a social system devised by M. Chas. Fourier (who died in 1837). The Phalanstery (or association of 400 persons living in one edifice) was to be so arranged as to give the highest amount of happiness at the lowest cost. All attempts to realize the system have failed; caused, it is said, by the smallness of the scale on which they were tried.

FOX-GLOVE. The Canary fox-glove (*Digitalis Canariensis*), from the Canary Islands, 1698. The Madelara fox-glove came here in 1777. The fox-grape shrub (*Vitis vulpina*), from Virginia, before 1666.

FRANCE was known to the Romans by the name of *Gaul* (which see). In the decline of her power it was conquered by the Franks, a people of Germany, then inhabiting Franconia, where they became known about 940. These invaders gave the name to the kingdom (*Franken-ric*, Franks' kingdom), but the Gauls, being by far the most numerous, are the real ancestors of the modern French. The present Constitution is chiefly based upon the plebiscitums of Dec. 21, 22, 1851; and Nov. 21, 22, 1852. For the dynastic changes, see list of sovereigns, p. 211. Previous to the Revolution, France was divided into 40 governments. In 1790 it was divided into 83, and subsequently into 130 departments, including Corsica, Geneva, Savoy, and other places, chiefly conquests. In 1815 the departments were reduced to 86; in 1840 they were raised to 89 by the acquisition of Savoy and Nice.* For details of important events, see separate articles.

* Population of France in 1700, 19,669,330; in 1789, 21,769,168; in

- The Franks settle in that part of Gaul, till late called Flanders, about..... 418
- Clovis, 481; defeats Syagrius and the Gauls at Soissons, 486; and the Alemanni at Tolbiac, near Cologne, and embraces Christianity..... 496
- He kills Alaric the Goth in battle near Poitiers, unites his conquests from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and makes Paris his capital..... 507
- He proclaims the Salique law; and dies, leaving four sons (see p. 211)..... 511
- The mayors of the palace now assume almost sovereign authority..... 584
- Charles Martel becomes mayor of the palace, and rules with despotic sway..... 714
- Invasion of the Saracens, 720; defeated by Charles Martel, near Tours..... Oct. 10, 732
- Reign of Pepin the Short..... 752
- Charlemagne king, 768; conquers Saxony and Lombardy, 778; crowned Emperor of the West, Dec. 25, 800
- The Normans invade Neustria, 876; part of which is granted to Rollo, as Normandy, by Charles the Simple..... 911
- Reign of Hugh Capet..... 967
- Paris made the capital of all France..... 996
- Letters of franchise granted to cities and towns by Louis VI..... 1125
- Louis VII. joins in the Crusades..... 1146
- Philip Augustus defeats the Germans at Bouvines, 1214
- Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*, frees his serfs..... 1234
- Louis IX., called St. Louis, defeats John of England; conducts an army into Palestine; takes Damietta; and dies before Tunis..... 1250-70
- Charles of Anjou conquers Naples and Sicily..... 1266
- His tyranny leads to the massacre called the Sicilian Vespers (*which see*)..... 1282
- Philip the Fair's quarrels with the pope..... 1301-2
- Knights Templars suppressed..... 1307-8
- Union of France and Navarre..... 1314
- English invasion—Philip VI. defeated at Crécy, Aug. 26, 1346
- Calais taken by Edward III..... Aug. 8, 1347
- Dauphiny annexed to France..... 1849
- Battle of Poitiers (*which see*); King John taken and brought prisoner to England..... 1356
- France laid under an interdict by the pope..... 1407
- Battle of Agincourt (*which see*)..... Oct. 25, 1415
- Henry V. of England acknowledged heir to the kingdom..... 1420
- Henry VI. crowned at Paris; the Duke of Bedford's regency..... 1422
- Siege of Orleans, May 8; battle of Patay; the English defeated by *Joan of Arc*..... June 18, 1429
- Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen..... May 30, 1431
- England lost all her possessions (but Calais) in France, between..... 1434 and 1450
- League of the Public Good formed against Louis XI. by the nobles..... Dec., 1464
- Edward IV. of England invades France..... 1475
- Charles VIII. conquers Naples, 1494; loses it..... 1496
- League of Cambray against Venice..... 1508
- Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League against France..... 1511
- English invasion—Battle of Spurs..... Aug. 16, 1513
- Interview of the *Cloth of Gold* between Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England..... 1520
- Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia, Feb. 24, 1525
- Peace of Cambray..... Aug. 5, 1529
- Persecution of Protestants begins..... 1530
- Royal printing-press established, 1581; Robert Stephens prints his Latin Bible..... 1539
- League of England with the Emperor Charles V.; Henry VIII. invades France..... 1544
- Successful defense of Metz by the Duke of Guise, 1552
- He takes Calais (*which see*)..... 1558
- Religious wars; massacre of Protestants at Vassy, March 1, 1562
- Guise defends the Huguenots at Dreux..... Dec. 19, "
- Guise killed at the siege of Orleans, Feb. 18; temporary peace..... March 19, 1563
- Huguenots defeated at St. Denis, Nov. 10, 1567, and at Jarnac, March 13; at Moncontour..... Oct. 3, 1569
- Massacre of St. Bartholomew..... Aug. 24, 1572
- The "Holy Catholic League" established..... 1576
- Duke of Guise assassinated by command of the king, Dec. 23; and his brother, the cardinal, Dec. 24, 1588
- Henry III. murdered by Jacques Clement, a friar, Aug. 1, 1589
- Henry IV. becomes a Roman Catholic..... July 25, 1593
- The League leaders submit to him..... Jan., 1596
- He promulgates the Edict of Nantes..... April 13, 1598
- Silk and other manufactures introduced by him, and Sully..... 1600-10
- Quebec in North America settled..... 1603
- Murder of Henry IV. by Ravalliac..... May 14, 1610
- Regency of Mary de' Medici..... 1610-14
- The States-General meet and complain of the management of the finances..... Oct. 27, 1614
- Rise of the Concilins, 1610; and their fall..... 1617
- Navarre annexed to France..... 1620
- Vigorous and successful administration of Richelieu, begins with finance..... 1624
- Rochelle taken after a long siege..... 1628
- Richelieu organizes the *Académie de France*..... 1634
- His death (aged 58)..... Dec. 4, 1642
- Accession of Louis XIV., aged four years (Anne of Austria regent)..... May 14, 1643
- Administration of Mazarine; victories of Turenne..... 1640-6
- Civil wars of the Fronde..... 1648, etc.
- Colbert becomes financial minister..... 1661
- War with Holland, etc..... 1671
- Canal of Languedoc constructed..... 1664-81
- Edict of Nantes revoked..... Oct. 22, 1685
- Louis marries Madame de Maintenon..... 1656
- War with William III. of England..... 1689, etc.
- Peace of Ryswick..... Sept. 20, 1697
- War of the Spanish Succession..... 1701
- French defeated at Blenheim..... Aug. 13, 1704
- At Ramillies..... May 23, 1706
- Peace of Utrecht (*which see*)..... 1713
- Accession of Louis XV.; stormy regency of the Duke of Orleans..... Sept. 1, 1715, etc.
- Law's bubble in France (see *Law*)..... 1716
- French defeated at Dettingen..... June 16, 1748
- Successful campaign of Marshal Saxe..... 1746
- Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle..... Oct., 1748
- Seven Years' War begun..... 1756
- Damiens's attempt on the life of Louis XV., Jan. 5, 1757
- Canada lost—battle of Quebec..... Sept. 13, 1759
- The Jesuits banished from France, and their effects confiscated..... 1763
- Peace of Paris; Canada ceded to England..... 1763
- Louis XV. enslaved by Madame du Barry..... 1769
- Death of Louis XV..... May 10, 1774
- Louis XVI. assists America to throw off its dependence on England, at first secretly..... 1778
- Torture abolished in French judicature..... 1789
- Peace with England..... Sept. 3, 1783
- The diamond necklace affair..... 1785
- Meeting of the Assembly of Notables, Feb. 22, 1787; again..... Nov. 9, 1789
- Opening of the States-General (808 ecclesiastics, 285 nobles, and 621 deputies, tiers état)..... May 5, 1789
- The tiers état constitute themselves the National Assembly..... June 17, "
- The French Revolution commences with the destruction of the Bastille (*which see*)..... July 14, "
- The National Assembly decrees that the title of the "King of France" shall be changed to that of the "King of the French"..... Oct. 16, "
- The plate and other property of the clergy is confiscated..... Nov. 6, "
- Confederation of the *Champ de Mars*; France is declared a limited monarchy; Louis XVI. takes the oath to maintain the Constitution..... July 14, 1790
- The silver plate used in the churches transferred to the mint and coined..... March 8, 1791
- Death of Mirabeau..... April 2, "
- The king, queen, and royal family arrested at Varennes; in their flight from Paris..... June 21, "
- Louis (now a prisoner) sanctions the National Constitution..... Sept. 15, "
- The Jacobin Club declare their sittings permanent..... June 18, 1792
- The multitude, bearing the red bonnet of Liberty, march to the Tuilleries to make demands on the king..... June 20, "
- First coalition against France: commencement of the great French War..... June, "
- (See *Battles*, 1792 to 1815.)
- The royal Swiss Guards cut to pieces; massacre of 5000 persons..... Aug. 10, "
- Decree of the National Assembly against the priests; 40,000 exiled..... Aug. 26, "
- Dreadful massacre in Paris; the prisons broken open, and 1200 persons (100 priests) slain, Sept. 2-5, "
- Murder of the Princess de Lamballe*..... Sept. 3, "
- * The multitude hurried to the Temple bearing the mutilated body

1801, 27,249,003; in 1890, 30,461,187; in 1896, 32,540,910; in 1944, 35,401,761; in 1956, 36,039,364; in 1961, including the new departments, 37,393,726. Population of the colonies (in Asia, Pondicherry, etc.; Africa, Algeria, etc.; America, Martinique, Guadeloupe, etc.; Oceania, the Marquesas, etc.) in 1858, 3,641,294. In May, 1862, the *Moniteur* asserted the effective army to be 447,000, with a reserve of 170,000.

The National Convention opened.....Sept. 17, 1793
 The Convention abolishes royalty and establishes a republic.....Sept. 20-22, "
 The French people declare their fraternity with all nations who desire to be free, and offer help, Nov. 19, "
 Decree for the perpetual banishment of the Bourbon family, those confined in the Temple excepted.....Dec. 20, "
 Louis imprisoned in the Temple distinct from the queen, and brought to trial, Jan. 19; condemned to death, Jan. 20; beheaded in the *Place de Louis Quinze*.....Jan. 21, 1793
 War with England declared.....Feb. 1, "
 Insurrection in La Vendée.....March, "
 Reign of Terror—proscription of the Girondists, May 31; establishment of the Convention, June 23, "
 Marat stabbed by Charlotte Corday.....July 13, "
 The queen beheaded.....Oct. 16, "
 Philip Egalité, the Duke of Orleans, who had voted for the king's death, is himself guillotined at Paris (see *Orléans*), Nov. 6; and Madame Roland, Nov. 8, "
 Execution of Danton and others, April 5; of Madame Elizabeth.....March 10, 1794
 Robespierre and 71 others guillotined.....July 28, "
 Louis XVII. dies in prison.....June 8, 1795
 French Directory chosen.....Nov. 1, "
 Bonaparte's successful campaigns in Italy.....1796, etc.
 Babeuf's conspiracy suppressed.....May 12, 1796
 Pichegru's conspiracy fails.....May, 1797
 Council of Five Hundred deposed by Bonaparte, who is declared First Consul.....Nov. 10, 1799
 He defeats the Austrians at Marengo.....June 24, 1800
 His life attempted by the infernal machine, Dec. 24
 Peace of Amiens (with England, Spain, and Holland) signed.....March 27, 1802
 Amnesty to the emigrants.....April, "
 Legion of Honor instituted.....May 19, "
 Bonaparte made consul for life.....Aug. 2, "
 The Bank of France established.....April 14, 1803
 Declaration of war against England.....May 22, "
 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte, Feb. 15; the latter was found strangled in prison (see *Georges*).....April 6, 1804
 Duke d'Enghien shot.....March 20, "
 France formed into an empire; Napoleon proclaimed emperor.....May 18, "
 He is crowned King of Italy.....May 26, 1805
 He defeats the Allies at Austerlitz.....Dec. 2, "
 And the Prussians at Jena.....Oct. 14, 1806
 New nobility of France created.....March 1, 1808
 Divorce of the Emperor and Empress Josephine decreed by the senate.....Dec. 14, 1809
 Holland united to France.....July 9, 1810
 War with Russia declared.....June 22, 1812
 Victory at Borodino.....Sept. 7, "
 Disastrous retreat.....Oct., "
 Triple alliance of Austria, Russia, and Prussia against France.....Sept. 9, 1813
 The British pass the Bidassoa, and enter France, Oct. 7, "
 Surrender of Paris (see *Battles*) to the allied armies, March 31, 1814
 The constitutional charter established, June 4-10, "
 Abdication of Napoleon.....April 5, "
 Bourbon dynasty restored, and Louis XVIII. arrives in Paris.....May 2, "
 Napoleon arrives at Elba.....May 8, "
 Quits Elba, and lands at Cannes.....March 1, 1815
 Arrives at Fontainebleau.....March 20, "
 Joined by all the army.....March 22, "
 The allies sign a treaty for his subjugation, March 25, "
 He abolishes the slave-trade.....March 29, "
 Leaves Paris for the army.....June 12, "
 Is defeated at Waterloo.....June 18, "
 Returns to Paris, June 20, and abdicates in favor of his infant son.....June 22, "
 Intending to embark for America, he arrives at Rochefort.....July 8, "
 Louis XVIII. enters Paris.....July 8, "
 Napoleon surrenders to Captain Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*.....July 15, "
 Transferred at Torbay to the *Northumberland*, and, with Admiral Sir George Cockburn, sails for St. Helena.....Aug. 8, "
 Arrives at St. Helena to remain for life.....Oct. 15, "

of Madame de Lamballe, in order to exhibit the "impious head" of their relative to the royal family: the queen and the Princess Elizabeth manifested the deepest emotion and sensibility; but the king said, with assumed apathy (while shrinking at the sight), to the person by whom it was shown to him, "Vous avez raison, Monsieur."—"You are right, sir." These assassins were termed the Septemberers (*which see*).

Execution of Marshal Ney.....Dec. 7, 1815
 The family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by the law of amnesty.....Jan. 12, 1816
 Duke of Berry murdered.....Feb. 13, 1820
 Death of Napoleon I. (see *Wills*).....May 5, 1821
 Louis XVIII. dies; Charles X. succeeds.....Sept. 16, 1824
 National guard disbanded.....April 30, 1827
 War with Algiers; the dey's fleet defeated, Nov. 4
 Election riots at Paris; barricades; several persons killed.....Nov. 19, 20, "
 Seventy-six new peers created.....Nov. 5, "
 The Villèle ministry replaced by the Martignac.....Jan. 4, 1828
 Béranger condemned and imprisoned for his songs, Dec. 10, "
 Polignac administration formed.....Aug. 8, 1829
 Chamber of Deputies dissolved.....May 16, 1830
 Algiers taken.....July 5, "
 The constitutional charter of July published, Aug. 14, "
 The obnoxious ordinances regarding the press, and reconstruction of the Chamber of Deputies, July 28, "
 Revolution commencing with barricades, July 27, "
 Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the national guard) and the army, July 28-30, "
 Charles X. retires to Rambouillet; flight of the ministry, July 31; Charles X. abdicated, Aug. 2
 The Duke of Orleans accepts the crown as Louis-Philippe I.....Aug. 7, "
 Charles X. retires to England.....Aug. 17, "
 Polignac and other ministers tried and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.....Dec. 31, "
 The abolition of the hereditary peerage decreed by both chambers; the peers (36 new peers being created) concurring by a majority of 108 to 70, Dec. 27, 1831
 The A. B. C. (*abbatisés*) insurrection in Paris suppressed.....June 5, 1833
 Charles X. leaves Holyrood House for the Continent.....Sept. 18, "
 Ministry of Marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia, Oct. 11, "
 Bergeron and Benoit tried for an attempt on the life of Louis-Philippe; acquitted.....March 13, 1833
 The Duchess of Berry, who has been delivered of a female child, and asserts her secret marriage with an Italian nobleman, is sent to Palermo, June 9, "
 Death of Lafayette.....May 20, 1834
 Marshal Gersac takes office.....July 15, "
 Duc de Broglie minister.....Feb. 8, 1835
 Fieschi attempts the king's life.....July 28, "
 He is executed.....Feb. 6, 1836
 Louis Alibaud fires at the king on his way from the Tuileries, June 25; guillotined.....July 11, "
 Ministry of Count Molé in room of M. Thiers, Sept. 6, "
 Death of Charles X.....Nov. 6, "
 Attempted insurrection at Strasburg by Louis Napoleon (now emperor), Oct. 30; he is sent to America.....Nov. 13, "
 Prince Polignac and others set at liberty from Ham, and sent out of France.....Nov. 23, "
 Mennier fires at the king on his way to the French Chambers.....Dec. 27, "
 Amnesty for political offences.....May 8, 1837
 "Idées Napoléonnes," by the present emperor, were published.....May 17, 1838
 Talleyrand dies.....May 17, "
 Marshal Soult at the coronation of the Queen of England.....June 28, "
 Birth of the Count of Paris.....Aug. 24, "
 Death of the Duchess of Wurtemberg (daughter of Louis-Philippe), a good sculptor.....Jan. 2, 1839
 M. Thiers, minister of foreign affairs.....March 1, 1840
 The Chambers decree the removal of Napoleon's remains from St. Helena to France, t.....May 12, "

* He fired an infernal machine as the king rode along the lines of the national guard, on the Boulevard du Temple, accompanied by his three sons and suite. The machine consisted of twenty-five barrels, charged with various species of missiles, and lighted simultaneously by a train of gunpowder. The king and his sons escaped; but Marshal Mortier, duke of Treviso, was shot dead, many officers were dangerously wounded, and upward of forty persons killed or injured.

† By the permission of the British government, these were taken from the tomb at St. Helena, and embarked on the 16th of October 1840, on board the *Belle Poule* French frigate, under the command of the Prince de Joinville; the vessel reached Cherbourg on November 30th, and on December 15th the body was deposited in the *Hôtel des Invalides*. The ceremony was witnessed by 1,000,000 of persons; 150,000 soldiers assisted in the obsequies; and the royal family and all the high personages of the realm were present; but it was remarkable that all the relatives of the emperor were absent, being proscribed, and in exile or in prison. The body was finally placed in its crypt on March 31, 1861.

- Descent of Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and 60 followers, at Vimeroux, near Boulogne, Aug. 6; the prince sentenced to imprisonment for life. Oct. 6, 1840
- Dames fires at the king. Oct. 15, " "
- M. Guizot, minister of foreign affairs. Oct. 29, " "
- Project of law for an extraordinary credit of 140,000,000 of francs, for erecting the fortifications of Paris. Dec. 15, " "
- The duration of copyright to 30 years after the author's death fixed. March 30, 1841
- Bronze statue of Napoleon placed on the column of the Grande Armée, Boulogne. Aug. 15, " "
- Attempt to assassinate the Duke of Aumale (son of the king) on his return from Africa. Sept. 13, " "
- The Duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage. July 13, 1842
- The Queen of England visits the royal family at the Château d'Eu. Sept. 2 to 7, 1843
- Extradition treaty signed. " "
- Attempt of Lecompote to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau. April 16, 1846
- Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham. May 25, " "
- The seventh attempt on the life of the king, by Joseph Henri. July 29, " "
- Marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain. Oct. 10, " "
- Disastrous inundations in the south. Oct. 13, " "
- The Prasin murder (see *Prasin*). Aug. 18, 1847
- Death of Marshal Oudinot (Duke of Reggio), at Paris, in his 91st year, Sept. 13; Soult made general of France in his room. Sept. 26, " "
- Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of 32 years. Oct. 10, " "
- Death of the Ex-empress Maria Louisa, Dec. 17; and of Madame Adelaide. Dec. 30, " "
- The proposed grand reform banquet at Paris suppressed. Feb. 21, 1848
- Violent revolutionary tumult in consequence; impeachment and resignation of Guizot, Feb. 29; barricades thrown up, the Tuilleries ransacked, the prisons opened, and frightful disorders committed by the populace. Feb. 23, 34, " "
- Louis-Philippe abdicates in favor of his infant grandson, the Comte de Paris, who is not accepted; the royal family and ministers escape. Feb. 24, " "
- A republic proclaimed from the steps of the Hôtel de Ville. Feb. 26, " "
- The ex-king and queen arrive at Newhaven, in England. March 3, " "
- Grand funeral procession in honor of the victims of the revolution. March 4, " "
- The provisional government, which had been formed in the great public commotion, resigns to an executive commission, elected by the National Assembly of the French Republic, May 7, " "
- [The members of this new government were M.M. Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, and Crémieux. The secretaries, Louis Blanc, Albert Flocon, and Marrast.]
- Perpetual banishment of Louis-Philippe and his family decreed. May 26, " "
- Election of Louis-Napoleon for the department of the Seine and three other departments to the National Assembly. June 13, " "
- Rise of the Red Republicans; war against the troops and national guard; more than 300 barricades thrown up, and firing continues in all parts of Paris during the night. June 23, " "
- The troops, under Generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière, succeed, with immense loss, in driving the insurgents from the left bank of the Seine. June 24, " "
- Paris declared in a state of siege. June 25, " "
- The Faubourg du Temple carried with cannon, and the insurgents surrender. June 26, " "
- [The national losses caused by this dreadful outbreak were estimated at 30,000,000 francs; 16,000 persons killed and wounded, and 8000 prisoners were taken. The Archbishop of Paris was killed.]
- Gen. Cavaignac made President of the Council, June 28, " "
- Louis-Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly. Sept. 26, " "
- Paris relieved from a state of siege, which had continued four months. Oct. 20, " "
- Solemn promulgation of the Constitution of Nov. 4, in front of the Tuilleries. Nov. 12, " "
- Louis-Napoleon elected President of the French Republic, Dec. 11; proclaimed. Dec. 20, " "
- He had 6,048,372 votes; Cavaignac, 1,479,121; Ledru-Rollin, Raspail, and Lamartine had but few.]
- Military demonstration to stifle an anticipated insurrection. Jan. 29, 1849
- Death of King Louis-Philippe, at Claremont, in England. Aug. 26, 1850
- Liberty of the press restricted. Sept. 26, " "
- Gen. Changarnier deprived of the command of the national guard. Jan. 10, 1851
- Death of the Duchess of Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI., at Frohsdorf. Oct. 19, " "
- Death of Marshal Soult. Oct. 26, " "
- Electric telegraph between England and France opened. Nov. 13, " "
- Coup d'état*; the Legislative Assembly dissolved; universal suffrage established, and Paris declared in a state of siege; the election of a president for ten years proposed, and a second chamber or senate. Dec. 2, " "
- M.M. Thiers, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Bédau, Lamoricière, and Charres arrested, and sent to the castle of Vincennes. Dec. 2, " "
- Over 180 members of the Assembly, with M. Berryer at their head, attempting to meet, are arrested, and Paris is occupied by troops, Dec. 2, " "
- Sanguinary conflicts in Paris; the troops victorious. Dec. 3, 4, " "
- Consultative commission founded. Dec. 15, " "
- Voting throughout France for the election of a president of the republic for ten years; affirmative votes 7,481,231, negative votes 640,737. Dec. 21, 22, " "
- Installation of the prince-president in the cathedral of Notre-Dame; the day observed as a national holiday at Paris, and Louis-Napoleon takes up his residence at the Tuilleries. Jan. 1, 1852
- Gens. Changarnier, Lamoricière, and others, conducted to the Belgian frontier. Jan. 9, " "
- 83 members of the Legislative Assembly banished; 575 persons arrested for resistance to the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, and conveyed to Havre for transportation to Cayenne. Jan. 10, " "
- [The inscription "*Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*," ordered to be forthwith erased throughout France, and the old names of streets, public buildings, and places of resort to be restored. The trees of liberty are every where hewn down and burnt.]
- The national guard disbanded, and reorganized anew, and placed under the control of the executive, the president appointing the officers. Jan. 10, " "
- A new Constitution published. Jan. 14, " "
- Decree obliging the Orleans family to sell all their real and personal property in France within a year. Jan. 22, " "
- Second decree, annulling the settlement made by Louis-Philippe upon his family previous to his accession in 1830, and annexing the property to the domain of the state. Jan. 23, " "
- The birthday of Napoleon I. (Aug. 15) to be the only national holiday. Feb. 17, " "
- The departments of France released from a state of siege. March 27, " "
- Installation of the Legislative Chambers, Mar. 29, " "
- A permanent Crystal Palace authorized to be erected in the Champs Elysées at Paris, Mar. 30, " "
- Plot to assassinate the prince-president discovered at Paris. July 1, " "
- President's visit to Strasburg. July 19, " "
- M. Thiers and other exiles permitted to return to France. Aug. 8, " "
- The French senate prays "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family". Sept. 13, " "
- Enthusiastic reception of the prince-president at Lyons. Sept. 19, " "
- Infernal machine, intended to destroy the prince-president, seized at Marseilles. Sept. 23, " "
- Prince-president visits Toulon, Sept. 27; and Bordeaux, where he says "the empire is peace" (*L'Empire c'est la paix*). Oct. 7, " "
- He releases Abd-el-Kader (see *Algiers*). Oct. 16, " "
- He convokes the senate for November to deliberate on a change of government, when a *senatus consultum* will be proposed for the ratification of the French people. Oct. 19, " "
- Protest of Comte de Chambord. Oct. 25, " "
- In his message to the senate, the prince-president announces the contemplated restoration of the empire, and orders the people to be consulted upon this change. Nov. 4, " "
- Votes for the empire, 7,339,552; nays, 254,501; null, 63,699. Nov. 21, " "

The prince-president declared emperor; assumes the title of Napoleon III. Dec. 2, 1852
 Marriage of the emperor with Eugénie, countess of Teba, at Notre-Dame. Jan. 29, 1853
 4312 political offenders pardoned. Feb. 2, "
 Bread riots. Sept. "
 Military camp at Satory, near Paris. Sept. "
 Emperor and empress visit the provinces (many political prisoners discharged). Oct. "
 Francis Arago, astronomer, etc., died. Oct. 2, "
 Attempted assassination of the emperor; ten persons condemned to transportation for life, Nov. "
 Reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbons at Fohrsdorf. Nov. 20, "
 Marshal Ney's statue inaugurated exactly 88 years after his death on the spot where it occurred. Dec. 7, "
 War declared against Russia (see *Russo-Turkish War*). March 27, 1854
 Visit of Prince Albert at Boulogne. Sept. 5, "
 Death of Marshal St. Arnaud. Sept. 29, "
 The emperor and empress visit London. April 16-21, 1855
 Industrial exhibition at Paris opened. May 15, "
 Attempted assassination of the emperor by Pianori, April 28; by Bellemarre. Sept. 8, "
 Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France. Aug. 18-27, "
 Death of Count Molé. Nov. 24, "
 Birth of the imperial prince; amnesty granted to 1000 political prisoners. March 16, 1856
 Peace with Russia signed. March 30, "
 Awful inundation in the south. June, "
 Distress in money market. Oct. 6, "
 Sibour, archbishop of Paris, assassinated by Verger, a priest. Jan. 8, 1857
 Elections (3,000,000 voters to elect 257 deputies); Gen. Cavaignac elected deputy, but declines to take the oath. June 21, 23, "
 Conspiracy to assassinate the emperor in Paris detected. July 11, "
 Death of Béranger. July 16, "
 Longwood, the residence of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, bought for 180,000 francs. Aug. 6, 7, "
 The conspirators Grilli, Bartolotti, and Tibaldi tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation, etc. Aug. 6-10, "
 Emperor and empress visit England. Sept. 26, "
 The emperor meets the Emperor of Russia at Stuttgart. Oct. 23, "
 Death of Eugène Cavaignac (aged 55). Jan. 4, 1858
 Death of Mlle. Rachel (aged 38). "
 Attempted assassination of the emperor by Orsini, Pieri, Rudlo, Gomez, etc., by the explosion of three shells (two persons killed, many wounded). Jan. 14, "
 Public Safety Bill passed—bold protest against it by Ollivier. Feb. 13, "
 France divided into five military departments; General Espinasse becomes minister of the interior. Feb. "
 "*Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre*" published, Mar. 11, "
 Intemperate speeches in France against England—misconceptions between the two countries removed in. March, "
 A Republican outbreak at Chalons suppressed. March 9, "
 Orsini and Pieri executed. March 18, "
 Simon Bernard tried in London as their accomplice, and acquitted. April 12-17, "
 Marshal Pélissier sent as ambassador to London, April 16, "
 Espinasse retires from the ministry of the interior (he was killed at the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859). June, "
 Queen of England meets the emperor; visits Cherbourg. Aug. 4, 5, "
 Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian principalities closes. Aug. 19, "
 Dispute with Portugal respecting the *Charles et Georges* (which see) settled. Oct. 23, "

* The subscriptions in London to relieve the sufferers amounted to £48,000. Sir Jamesjee Jjeebhoy, of Bombay, gave £500 for the same purpose.

† Felix Orsini, a man of talent and energy, intensely devoted to endeavoring to obtain Italian independence, was born Dec. 1819; studied at Bologna in 1837; joined a secret society in 1845; was arrested and condemned to the gallies for life in 1844; was released in 1845; took part in the Roman revolution in 1848, when he was elected a member of the Assembly; and on the fall of the republic, fled to Genoa in 1849, and came to England in 1853. Entering into fresh conspiracies, he was arrested in Hungary, Jan., 1856, and sent to Mantua; he escaped thence and came to England in 1854, where he associated with Kossuth, Mazzini, etc.; delivered lectures, and where he devised the plot for which he suffered. In his will he acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

Trial of Comte de Montalembert. Nov. 25, 1853
 Emperor's address to the Austrian ambassador (see *Austria*). Jan. 1, 1859
 Marriage of Prince Napoleon to Princess Clotilde of Savoy. Jan. 30, "
 Publication of "*Napoleon III. et l'Italie*". Feb. "
 On the Austrians invading Sardinia, France declares war, and the French enter Sardinia; the empress appointed regent; the emperor arrives at Genoa. May 12, "
 Loan of 30,000,000 francs raised. May 21, "
 Victories of the allies (French and Sardinians) at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Melegnano (Marignano), June 8; Napoleon enters Milan, June 8; victory of allies at Solferino. June 24, "
 Armistice agreed on. July 6, "
 Meeting of Emperors of France and Austria at Villa Franca. July 11, "
 Peace agreed on. July 19, "
 Louis Napoleon returns to Paris. July 17, "
 The emperor addresses the senate, July 19; and the diplomatic body. July 21, "
 Reduction of the army and navy ordered. Aug. "
 Conference of Austrian and French envoys at Zurich (see *Zurich*). Aug. 8-Nov. "
 Amnesty to political offenders. Aug. 17, 18, "
 Violent attacks of the French press on England repressed. Nov. "
 "*Le Pape et le Congrès*" published; 50,000 sold in a few days. Dec. "
 Count Walewski, the foreign minister, resigns; M. Thouvenel succeeds him. Jan., 1860
 The emperor announces a free-trade policy; Mr. Cobden at Paris. Jan. 5, "
 Commercial treaty with England signed, Jan. 28, "
 L'Univers suppressed for publishing the pope's letter to the emperor. Jan. 29, "
 Treaty for the annexation of Savoy and Nice signed. March 24, "
 The press censured for attacking England, April 7, "
 The emperor meets the German sovereigns at Baden. June 15-17, "
 Jerome Bonaparte, the emperor's uncle, dies (aged 76). June 24, "
 The emperor, in a letter to Count Persigny, disclaims hostility to England. July 26, "
 The emperor and empress visit Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers. Sept. 1-17, "
 New tariff comes into operation. Oct. 1, "
 Public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and free issue of pastoral letters checked. Nov. "
 Empress visits London, Edinburgh, etc., Nov.-Dec. "
 Important ministerial changes; greater liberty of speech granted to the Chambers; two sets of ministers appointed—speakers and administrators; Pélissier made governor of Algeria; Persigny, minister of the interior; Flahault, English ambassador. Nov. and Dec. "
 Passports for Englishmen to cease after Jan. 1, 1861. Dec. 16, "
 Six bishoprics vacant. Dec. "
 Persigny relaxes the bondage of the press, Dec. 11; (but for a short time). Dec. 20, "
 The emperor advises the pope to surrender his revolted provinces. Dec. 31, "
 "*Rome et les Evêques*" published. Jan. 6, 1861
 Jerome (son of Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Paterson, an American lady†) claims his legitimate rights; nonsuited after a trial. Jan. 25-Feb. 15, "
 Purchase of the principality of Monaco for 4,000,000 francs, Feb. 2; announced. Feb. 5, "
 Meeting of French Chambers, Feb. 4; stormy debates in the Chambers. Feb. and March, "
 "*La France, Rome, et l'Italie*" published. Feb. 15, "
 Angry reply to it by the Bishop of Poitiers, who compares the emperor to Pilate. Feb. 27, "
 Failure of Mirès, a railway banker and loan contractor, etc.; he is arrested. Feb. 17, "
 Many influential persons suspected of participating in his frauds; the government promise a searching inquiry and strict justice. Feb. and March, "
 Eugene Scribe, dramatist, dies (aged 80). Feb. 20, "

* In Oct., 1858, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "*De Dilectis et Fidei*," in which he eulogized English institutions and deprecated those of France. He was condemned and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs, but was pardoned by the emperor, Dec. 2. The comte appealed against the sentence of the court, and was again condemned, but acquitted of a part of the charge. The sentence was once more remitted by the emperor (Dec. 31). In Oct., 1859, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "*Fin IX. et la France en 1843*" in 1859. In which England is severely censured for opposition to popery. † The marriage took place in America on Dec. 24, 1853, but was annulled, and Jerome married the Princess Catharine of Wurttemberg

Eloquent speech of Prince Napoleon in favor of Italian unity, the English alliance, and against the temporal government of the pope. March 1, 1861
 Strong advocacy of the temporal government of the pope in the Chambers; the French army stated to consist of 687,000 men. March, "
 Circular forbidding the priests to meddle with politics. April 11, "
 Liberal commercial treaty with Belgium signed. May 1, "
 Publication in Paris of the Duc d'Aumale's severe letter to Prince Napoleon, April 13; printer and publisher fined and imprisoned. May, "
 Declaration of neutrality in the American conflict. June 11, "
 Official recognition of the kingdom of Italy. June 24, "
 Visit of the King of Sweden. Aug. 6, "
 Conflict between French and Swiss soldiers at Ville-la-Grande. Aug. 18, "
 Mirès, the speculator, sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Aug. 29, "
 Pamphlet "*La France, Rome, et l'Italie*" appears. Sept., "
 Commercial treaty between France, Great Britain, and Belgium comes into operation. Oct. 1, "
 Meeting of the emperor and King of Prussia at Compiègne, Oct. 6; and King of Holland, Oct. 12, "
 French troops enter the valley of Dappes (Switzerland) to prevent an arrest. Oct. 27, "
 Convention between France, Great Britain, and Spain respecting intervention in Mexico, signed (see Mexico). Oct. 31, "
 Embarrassment in the government finances; Achille Fould becomes finance minister, Nov. 14; with enlarged powers. Dec. 13, "
 The emperor reminds the clergy of their duty "toward Caesar." Jan. 1, 1862
 French army lands at Vera Cruz. Jan. 7, "
 The French masters of the province of Bienhoa, in Annam. Jan. 20, "
 Fruitless meeting of French and Swiss commissioners respecting the Ville-la-Grande conflict. Feb. 3, "
 Fould announces his finance scheme, includes reduction of 4½ per cent. stamp to 3 per cent., and additional taxes and stock duties. Feb. 24, "
 Fierce debate in the Legislative Chamber, in which Prince Napoleon takes part. Feb. 27, "
 French victories in Cochín-China (six provinces ceded to France). March 23, "
 The Spanish and British plenipotentiaries decide to quit Mexico; the French declare war against the Mexican government (for the events see Mexico). April 16, "
 Sentence against Mirès examined and reversed at Douai; he is released. April 21, "
 Treaty of peace between France and Annam signed. June 8, "
 Duke Pasquier dies (aged 96). July 5, "
 New commercial treaty with Prussia signed, Aug. 2, "
 Newspaper *La France*, opposed to Italian unity, set up by Laguerroun. Aug. 2, "
 Ship *Prince Jerome*, containing re-enforcements for Mexico, burnt near Gibraltar; crew saved, Aug. 2, "
 Camp at Chalons formed on account of Garibaldi's movements in Sicily; broken, when he is taken prisoner. Aug. 29, "
 Great sympathy for him in France. Sept., "
 Treaty of commerce with Madagascar. Sept. 13, "
 Drouyn de Lhuys made foreign minister in room of Thouvenel. Oct. 15, "
 Baron Gros becomes ambassador at London in the room of the Comte de Flahault, resigned. Nov. 13, "
 Sergeant Glover brings an action in the Court of Queen's Bench against the Comte de Persigny and M. Billault, claiming £14,000 for subsidizing the *Morning Chronicle* and other newspapers. Nov. 22, "
 The emperor inaugurates Boulevard Prince Eugène, Paris. Dec. 7, "
 Great distress in the manufacturing districts through the cotton famine and the Civil War in America. Dec., "
 Treaty of commerce with Italy signed. Jan. 17, 1863
 Revolt in Annam suppressed. Feb. 26, "
 Convention regulating the French and Spanish frontiers concluded. Feb. 27, "
 Resignation of M. Magne, the "speaking minister" in the Assembly. April 1, "
 Dissolution of the Chambers. May 8, "

Aug. 19, 1867; their children are the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde (see p. 315).

Persigny issues arbitrary injunctions to electors, May, 1863
 Thiers, Ollivier, Favre, and other opposition candidates elected in Paris. May 31-June 15, "
 Changes in the ministry—resignation of Persigny, Walewski, and Rouland. June 23, "
 The Empress visits the Queen of Spain at Madrid, Oct., "
 Baron Gros resigns, and the Prince Tour d'Auvergne becomes ambassador at London, Oct. 14, "
 Death of M. Billault (born 1806), the "speaking minister" in the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 13; succeeded by M. Rouher. Oct. 18, "
 The emperor proposes the convocation of a European Congress, and invites the sovereigns or their deputies by letter. Nov. 4, "
 Thiers and his friends form the centre of a new opposition. Nov. 9, "
 The invitation to the Congress declined by England. Nov. 25, "
 Thiers speaks in the Chamber. Dec. 24, "
 Arrest of Grego and other conspirators against the emperor's life, Jan. 8; tried and sentenced to transportation and imprisonment. Feb. 27, 1864
 Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Hayti for establishing a telegraphic line between Europe and America. May 16, "
 Death of Marshal Pellissier, duke of Malakoff, governor of Algeria (born 1794). May 23, "
 Convention between France and Japan signed by Japanese ambassadors at Paris. June 20, "
 Convention of commerce, etc., between France and Switzerland signed. June 30, "
 Prince Napoleon Victor, son of Prince Napoleon Jerome and Princess Clotilde, born. July 16, "
 Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, etc. Sept. 15, "
 Garnier-Pagès and 19 others who had met at his house for election purposes, convicted as members of a society "of more than 20 members." Dec. 7, "
 Death of the emperor's private secretary and old friend, Mocquard. Dec. 9, "
 Death of Proudhon (born 1809), who said "Propriété c'est vol." Jan. 19, 1865
 The clergy prohibited from reading the pope's encyclical letter of Dec. 8 in churches; creates much excitement, and the Archbishop of Besançon and other prelates disobey. Jan., "
 The Prince Napoleon Jerome appointed vice-president of the privy council. Jan., "
 Decree for an international exhibition of the products of agriculture and industry, and of the fine arts, at Paris, on May 1, 1867. Feb. 1, "
 Treaty with Sweden signed. Feb. 13, "
 The minister Duruy's plan of compulsory education rejected by the Assembly. March 8, "
 Death of the Duc de Morny, said to be half-brother of the emperor. March 10, "
 Loi des suspects (or of public safety) suffered to expire. March 31, "
 A secretary at the Russian embassy assassinated April 24, "
 The emperor visits Algeria. May 3-27, "
 Inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I. at Ajaccio, with an imprudent speech by Prince Napoleon Jerome, May 15; censured by the emperor; the prince resigns his offices. June 9, "
 The English fleet entertained at Cherbourg and Brest. Aug. 15 et seq., "
 The French fleet entertained at Portsmouth. Aug. 23-Sept. 1, "
 Death of General Lamoricière. Sept. 11, "
 The Queen of Spain visits the emperor at Biarritz. Sept. 11, "
 Notice given of the abrogation of the extradition treaty in six months. Dec., "
 Riots of Republican students at Paris; several expelled from the Academy of Medicine. Dec., "
 Emperor opens the Chambers with a pacific speech. Jan. 22, 1866
 The emperor produces a great sensation throughout Europe by a speech at Auxerre, declaring his detestation of the treaties of 1815. May 6, "
 He invites (in conjunction with England and Russia) Austria, Prussia, and Italy to a peace conference to be held in Paris. May 24, "
 Declares that in consequence of the reserve of Austria the conference is impossible. June 3, "
 He announces a policy of "watchful neutrality" as to the German Italian War. June 11, "
 The Prussian government refuses to accede to Napoleon's demand for a cession of part of the Rhine Provinces. Aug. 15, "

French occupation of Rome terminated. . . Dec. 11, 1866
 The Exposition Universelle opened at Paris, April 1, 1867
 The Luxemburg question settled by the Great Powers in London. May 7, "

KINGS OF FRANCE.

MEROVINGIAN RACE.

- Pharamond (his existence doubtful).
 423. Clodion the Hairy, his supposed son; king of the Salic Franks.
 447. Mérovéus, or Mérovée, son-in-law of Clodion.
 458. Childeric, son of Mérovée.
 481. Clovis the Great, his son, and the real founder of the monarchy. He left four sons, who divided the empire:
 511. Childobert, Paris.
 " Clodomir, Orleans.
 " Thierry, Metz; and
 " Clotaire, Soissons.
 534. Theodebert, Metz.
 548. Theodebald, succeeded in Metz.
 568. Clotaire, now sole ruler of France. Upon his death the kingdom was again divided between his four sons, viz.,
 561. Charibert, ruled at Paris.
 " Gontram, in Orleans and Burgundy.
 " Sigebert, at Metz, and
 " Chilperic, at Soissons. } Both assassinated.
 575. Childobert II.
 584. Clotaire II., Soissons.
 596. Thierry II., son of Childobert, in Orleans.
 " Theodebert II., Metz.
 613. Clotaire II. became sole king.
 623. Dagobert the Great, son of Clotaire II.; he divided the kingdom, of which he had become sole monarch, between his two sons:
 638. Clovis II. has Burgundy and Neustria,
 " Sigebert II. has Austrasia.
 656. Clotaire III., son of Clovis II.
 670. Childeric II.; he became king of the whole realm of France; assassinated, with his queen and his son Dagobert, in the forest of Livri.—*Hénauld.*
 [At this time Thierry III. rules in Burgundy and Neustria, and Dagobert II., son of Sigebert, in Austrasia. Dagobert is assassinated, and Thierry reigns alone.—*Hénauld.*
 691. Clovis III. Pepin, mayor of the palace, rules the kingdom in the name of this sovereign, who is succeeded by his brother,
 695. Childobert III., surnamed the Just; in this reign Pepin also exercises the royal power.
 711. Dagobert III., son of Childobert.
 716. Chilperic II. (Daniel); he is governed, and at length deposed, by Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, whose sway is now unbounded.
 719. Clotaire IV., of obscure origin, raised by Charles Martel to the throne; dies soon after, and Chilperic is recalled from Aquitaine, whither he had fled for refuge.—*Hénauld.*
 720. Chilperic II. restored; he shortly afterward dies at Noyon, and is succeeded by
 " Thierry IV., son of Dagobert III., surnamed *de Chelles*; died in 737. Charles Martel now reigns under the new title of "Duke of the French."—*Hénauld.*
 737. Interregnum till the death of Charles Martel in 741; and until
 742. Childeric III., son of Chilperic II., surnamed the Stupid. Carloman and Pepin, the sons of Charles Martel, share the government of the kingdom in this reign.

THE CARLOVINGIANS.

752. Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel; he is succeeded by his two sons,
 768. "Charlemagne and Carloman; the former, surnamed the Great, crowned EMPEROR OF THE WEST by Leo III. in 800. Carloman reigned but three years.
 814. Louis I. *le Débonnaire*, EMPEROR; dethroned, but restored to his dominions.

* This great prince wore only a plain doublet in winter, made of an otter's skin, a woollen tunic fringed with silk, and a blue coat or casack; his hose consisted of transverse bands or fillets of different colors. He would march with the greatest rapidity from the Pyrenean Mountains into Germany, and from Germany into Italy. The whole world echoed his name. He was the tallest and the strongest man of his time. In this respect he resembled the heroes of fabulous story; but he differed from them, as he thought that force was of use alone to conquer, and that laws were necessary to govern. Accordingly, he enacted several laws after the form observed in those days, that is, in mixed assemblies, composed of a number of bishops and the principal lords of the nation.—*Eginhart.*

840. Charles, surnamed the Bald, KING; EMPEROR in 875; poisoned by Zedeclias, a Jewish physician.
 877. Louis II., the Stammerer, son of Charles the Bald, KING.
 879. Louis III. and Carloman II.; the former died in 882, and Carloman reigned alone.
 884. Charles III. *le Gros*; a usurper, in prejudice to Charles the Simple.
 897. Eudes, or Hugh, count of Paris.
 908. Charles III. (or IV.), the Simple; deposed, and died in prison in 929; he had married Edgiva, daughter of Edward the Elder, of England, by whom he had a son, who was afterward king.
 922. Robert, brother of Eudes; crowned at Rheims; but Charles marched an army against him, and killed him in battle.—*Hénauld.*
 923. Rudolf, duke of Burgundy; elected king, but he was never acknowledged by the southern provinces.—*Hénauld.*
 936. Louis IV. *d'Outremer*, or Transmarine (from having been conveyed by his mother into England), son of Charles III. (or IV.) and Edgiva; died by a fall from his horse.
 954. Lothaire, his son; he had reigned jointly with his father from 953, and succeeds him, at 15 years of age, under the protection of Hugh the Great; poisoned.
 966. Louis V., the Indolent, son of Lothaire; also poisoned, it is supposed by his queen, Blanche. In this prince ended the race of Charlemagne.

THE CAPETS.

987. Hugh Capet, the Great, count of Paris, etc., eldest son of Hugh the Abbot, July 3; he seizes the crown, in prejudice to Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis Transmarine. From him this race of kings is called Capetians and Capetians. He dies Oct. 24.
 996. Robert II., surnamed the Sage; son; died lamented July 20.
 1081. Henry I., son; dies Aug. 29.
 1060. Philip I., the Fair, and *P. moureux*; succeeded at 8 years of age, and ruled at 14; son; dies Aug. 8.
 1108. Louis VI., surnamed the Lusty, or *le Gros*; son; dies Aug. 1.
 1187. Louis VII., son, surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, with whom he was for some years associated on the throne; dies Sept. 18.
 1180. Philip II. (Augustus), son; succeeds at 15; crowned at Rheims in his father's lifetime; dies July 14.
 1223. Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*; son; dies Nov. 8.
 1226. Louis IX., son; called St. Louis; ascended the throne at 15, under the guardianship of his mother, who was also regent; died in his camp before Tunis, Aug. 25.
 1270. Philip III., the Hardy; son; died at Perpignan, Oct. 6.
 1285. Philip IV., the Fair; son; ascended the throne in his 17th year; dies Nov. 29.
 1314. Louis X., son; surnamed *Hutín*, an old French word signifying headstrong, or mutinous; died June 5.
 1316. John, a posthumous son of Louis X.; born Nov. 15; died Nov. 19.
 " Philip V., the Long (on account of his stature); brother of Louis; died Jan. 2.
 1323. Charles IV., the Handsome; brother; died Jan. 81, 1328.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328. Philip VI., de Valois, grandson of Philip the Hardy (called the Fortunate); died Aug. 23.
 1350. John II., the Good; son; died suddenly in the Savoy in London, April 8.
 1364. Charles V., surnamed the Wise; son; died Sept. 16.
 1380. Charles VI., the Beloved; son; died Oct. 21.
 1423. Charles VII., the Victorious; son; died July 22.
 1461. Louis XI., son; able but cruel; died Aug. 30.
 1483. Charles VIII., the Affectable; son; died April 7.
 1498. Louis XII., *Duke of Orleans*, the Father of his People; great-grandson of Charles V.; died Jan. 1.
 1515. Francis I. of *Angoulême*, called the Father of Letters; great-grand-son of Charles V.; died March 31.
 1547. Henry II., son; died of a wound received at a tournament when celebrating the nuptials of his sister with the Duke of Savoy, accidentally inflicted by the Comte de Montmorency, July 10.

1550. Francis II., son; married Mary Stuart, afterward Queen of Scots; died Dec. 5.
 1560. Charles IX., brother; Catholicism of Medicis, his mother, obtained the regency; died May 30.
 1574. Henry III., brother; elected King of Poland; last of the house of Valois, murdered by Jacques Clement, a Dominican friar, Aug. 1, 1589.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1589. Henry IV., the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre; son-in-law of Henry II.; murdered by Francis Ravaillac, May 14.
 1610. Louis XIII., the Just; son; died May 14.
 1643. Louis XIV., the Great, styled *Dieudonné*; son; died Sept. 1.
 1715. Louis XV., the Well-beloved; great-grandson; died May 20.
 1774. Louis XVI., his grandson; ascended the throne in his 20th year; married the Archduchess Marie-Antoinette, of Austria, in May, 1770; dethroned July 14, 1789; guillotined Jan. 21, 1793,* and his queen, Oct. 16 following.
 1793. Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI. Though numbered with the kings, this prince never reigned; he died in prison, supposed by poison, June 8, 1795, aged 10 years 2 months.

THE REPUBLIC.

1792. The NATIONAL CONVENTION (750 members), first sitting, Sept. 21.
 1795. The DIRECTORY (Larivière, Lépaulx, Letourneur, Rewbell, Barras, and Carnot) nominated Nov. 1; abolished, and Bonaparte, Ducos, and Siéyès appointed an executive commission, Nov., 1799.
 1799. The CONSULATE. Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun appointed consuls, Dec. 24. Napoleon appointed consul for 10 years, May 6, 1802; for life, Aug. 2, 1802.

FRENCH EMPIRE†

[Established by the senate May 18, 1804.]

1804. Napoleon (Bonaparte) I.; born Aug. 15, 1769. He married, first, Josephine, widow of Alexia, vicomte de Beauharnais, March 8, 1796 (who was divorced Dec. 16, 1809, and died May 29, 1814); 2d, Maria-Louisa of Austria, April 2, 1810 (she died Dec. 17, 1847). He renounced the thrones of France and Italy, and accepted the Isle of Elba for his retreat, April 5, 1814; again appeared in France, March 1, 1815; was

* On Monday, the 31st of January, 1793, at eight o'clock in the morning, this unfortunate monarch was summoned to his fate. He ascended the scaffold with a firm air and step; and raising his voice, he said, "Frenchemen, I die innocent of the offenses imputed to me. I pardon all my enemies, and I implore of Heaven that my beloved France—" Able instant the laborer, the executioner ordered the drums to beat, and the executioners to perform their office. When the guillotine descended, the priest exclaimed, "Son of St. Louis! ascend to heaven." The bleeding head was then held up, and a few of the populace shouted, "Vive la République!" The body was interred in a grave that was immediately afterward filled up with quick-lime, and a strong guard was placed around until it should be consumed.—*Hist. French Revolution.*

†

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

[The name appears at Florence and Genoa in the 13th century; in the 15th a branch settles in Corsica.]
 CHARLES BONAPARTE, born March 29, 1746, died Feb. 24, 1785. He married in 1761 Letitia Ramolina (born Aug. 24, 1759, died Feb., 1836); issue,
 JOSEPH, born Jan. 7, 1768, made King of Two Sicilies, 1805; of Naples alone, 1806; of Spain, 1808; resides in United States, 1815; comes to England, 1832; settles in Italy, 1841; dies at Florence, July 28, 1844.
 NAPOLEON I., emperor, born Aug. 15, 1769 (see above).
 LUCIEN, prince of Cambray, born 1775; at first aided his brother Napoleon, but opposed his progress toward universal monarchy. He was taken by the English on his way to America, and resided in England till 1814. He died at Viterbo, June 30, 1840. His son Charles (born 1803, died 1857) was an eminent naturalist.
 LOUIS, born Sept. 2, 1778; made King of Holland, 1806; died July 15, 1846. By his marriage with Hortense Beauharnais (daughter of the Empress Josephine), in 1802, he had three sons: Napoleon Louis (born 1803, died 1807); Louis Napoleon (born 1804, died 1831); and CHARLES-LOUIS NAPOLEON, born April 20, 1808; educated under the care of his mother at Aremberg, Switzerland, and at Thun, under General Dufour; took part in the Carbonari insurrection in the Papal States in March, 1831; attempted a revolt at Strasbourg, Oct. 30, 1836; sent to America, Nov. 13, 1836; repairs to London, Oct. 14, 1838; lands at Boulogne with fifty followers, Aug. 6, 1840; condemned to imprisonment for life, Oct. 4, 1840; escapes from Ham, May 25, 1846; arrives at Boulogne, March 2, 1848; elected deputy, June 8; and takes his seat, Aug. 27; his *coup d'état*, Dec. 2, 1851; elected president of the republic, Dec. 10; for 10 years, Dec. 21, 22, 1851; elected emperor, Nov. 21, 1852; declared emperor, as Napoleon III., Dec. 2, 1852.
 JEROME, born Nov. 15, 1784; King of Westphalia, Dec. 1, 1807-1814; made governor of the Invalides, 1848; and marshal, 1850; died June 24, 1860; his children are
 Napoleon, born Sept. 9, 1822; married Princess Clotilde of Savoy, Jan. 30, 1859; issue, Napoleon-Victor-Jerome, born July 15, 1863;
 Napoleon-Louis-Joseph, born July 15, 1864.
 Mathilde, born May 17, 1820; married to Prince A. Demidoff in 1847.

defeated at Waterloo; finally abdicated in favor of his infant son, June 22, 1815; banished to St. Helena, where he dies, May 6, 1821. (See note, p. 207.)

BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII. (*Comte de Provence*), brother of Louis XVI.; born November 17, 1755; married Marie-Josephine-Louise of Savoy; entered Paris, and took possession of the throne, May 8, 1814; obliged to flee, March 20, 1815; returned July 8, same year; died without issue, Sept. 16.
 1824. Charles X. (*Comte d'Artois*), his brother; born Oct. 9, 1757; married Marie-Thérèse of Savoy; deposed July 30, 1830. He resided in Britain till 1832, and died at Gratz, in Hungary, Nov. 6, 1836.
 [His: Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called Comte de Chambord, son of the Duc de Berri; born Sept. 29, 1820.]

HOUSE OF ORLEANS. (See Orleans.)

1830. Louis-Philippe, son of Louis-Philippe, duke of Orleans, called *Egalité*, descended from Philippe, duke of Orleans, son of Louis XIII.; born Oct. 6, 1773; married Nov. 26, 1800, Maria-Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand I. (IV.), king of the Two Sicilies. Raised to the throne as King of the French, Aug. 9, 1830; abdicated Feb. 24, 1848. Died in exile, in England, Aug. 26, 1850.

NEW REPUBLIC, 1848.

The revolution commenced in a popular insurrection at Paris, Feb. 22, 1848. The royal family escaped by flight to England, a provisional government was established, monarchy abolished, and France declared a republic.

Charles-Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte declared by the National Assembly (Dec. 19) PRESIDENT of the republic of France, and proclaimed next day, Dec. 20; elected for ten years, Jan. 15, 1852.

FRENCH EMPIRE REVIVED.

- [1821. Napoleon II.* (Napoleon-Joseph), son of Napoleon I. and Maria-Louisa, archduchess of Austria; born March 20, 1811; created King of Rome. On the abdication of his father he was made Duke of Reichstadt, in Austria; and died at the palace of Schoenbrunn July 22, 1832, aged 21.]
 1852. Napoleon (Charles-Louis) III., Dec. 2 (formerly president), the PRESIDENT (1850) Emperor of the French. (See note 1, first col.)
 Empress: Eugénie-Marie (a Spaniard, formerly Countess of Teba), born May 5, 1826; married Jan. 29, 1853.
 Heir: Napoleon-Eugénie-Louis-Jean-Joseph, born March 16, 1856.
 [On Dec. 18, 1852, the succession, in default of issue from the emperor, was determined in favor of Prince Jerome-Napoleon and his heirs male.]

FRANCE, ISLE OF. See Mauritius.

FRANCHE COMTÉ, successively part of the kingdom and duchy of Burgundy and the kingdom of France, was given to Philip II. of Spain as the dowry of Isabella of France, whom he married in 1559. It was conquered and retained by Louis XIV. in 1674.

FRANCHISE. A privilege or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction; and anciently an asylum or sanctuary where the person was secure. In Spain, churches and monasteries were, until lately, franchises for criminals, as they were formerly in England. See *Sanctuaries*. In 1429 the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE for counties was restricted to persons having at least 40s. a year in land, and resident. See *Reform*.

FRANCIS'S ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN. John Francis, a youth, fired a pistol at Queen Victoria as she was riding down Constitution Hill in an open broughie, accompanied by Prince Albert, May 30, 1842. The queen was uninjured. Previous intimation having reached the palace of the intention of the criminal, her majesty had commanded that none of the ladies of her court should attend her. Francis was condemned to death June 17 following, but was afterwards transported for life.

FRANCISCANS, Roman Catholic friars, called also Gray friars, founded by Francis de Assisi about 1209 or 1220. Their rules were chastity, poverty, obedience, and very austere regimen. In 1228 they appeared in

* Decried to be so termed by the present emperor on his accession.

England, where, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII, they had fifty-five abbeys or other houses, 1536-38.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN (Central Germany), many ages a free city; was taken and retaken several times during the French wars, and held by Bonaparte from 1803 to 1813, when its independence was guaranteed by the allied sovereigns.

The Diet of the Princes of Germany established here by the Rhenish Confederation.....1806
Appointed capital of the German Confederation, 1815
The Frankfort Diet publish a federative Constitution.....March 30, 1848
The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg, etc., here constitute themselves the council of the Germanic Diet.....Sept. 1, 1850
The German sovereigns (excepting the King of Prussia) met at Frankfort (at the invitation of the Emperor of Austria) to consider a plan of federal reform, Aug. 17; the plan was not accepted by Prussia.....Sept. 22, 1863
Population in 1850, 67,975. See *Germany*.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER (N. Germany); a member of the Hanseatic League, suffered much from marauders in the Middle Ages and in the Thirty Years' War. The University was founded in 1606, and incorporated with the Breslau in 1811. Near Frankfort, on Aug. 13, 1759, Frederick of Prussia was defeated by the Russians and Austrians. See *Cosmography*.

FRANKING LETTERS, passing letters free of postage, was claimed by Parliament about 1660. The privilege was restricted in 1837, and abolished on the introduction of the uniform penny postage, Jan. 10, 1840. The queen was among the first to relinquish her privilege. In the United States, the President is allowed the franking privilege during life, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives during their term of office.

FRANKLIN, the English freeholder in the Middle Ages. See "the Franklin's Tale," in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (written about 1364).

FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION. Sir John Franklin, with Captains Crozier and Fitzjames, in H.M. ships *Erebus* and *Terror* (carrying in all 138 persons), sailed on an arctic expedition of discovery and survey, from Greenwich, on May 24, 1845. Their last dispatches were from the Whalefish Islands, dated July 12, 1845. Their protracted absence caused intense anxiety throughout Europe, and numerous expeditions were sent from England and elsewhere in search of them to various parts of the polar regions. Quantities of coals, provisions, clothing, and other necessities, were deposited in such places in the Arctic Seas as the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* discovered ships might visit, so as to afford them immediate relief, by our own and by the American government, by Lady Franklin, and numerous private persons. The *True Love*, Captain Parker, which arrived at Hull Oct. 4, 1849, from Davis's Straits, brought intelligence (not afterwards confirmed) that the natives had seen Sir John Franklin's ships as late as the previous March, beset or frozen up by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet. Other accounts were equally illusory. Her majesty's government, on March 7, 1850, offered a reward of £20,000 to any party of any country that should render efficient assistance to the crews of the missing ships. Sir John's first winter quarters were found at Beechy Island by Captains Ommanney and Penny.

1. H.M.S. *Plover*, Capt. Moore (afterward under Capt. Maguire), sailed from Sheerness to Behring's Straits in search.....Jan. 1, 1848
2. Land expedition under Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, left England.....March 25, "
[Sir John Richardson returned to England in 1849, and Dr. Rae continued his search till 1851.]
3. Sir James Ross, with the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (June 12, 1848), having also sailed in search to Barrow's Straits, returned to England (Scarborough).....Nov. 3, 1849
4. The *Enterprise*, Capt. Collinson, and *Investigator*, Commander McClure, sailed from Plymouth for Behring's Straits.....Jan. 30, 1850
[Both of these ships proceeded through to the eastward.]
5. Capt. Austin's expedition, viz., *Resolute*, Capt. Austin, C.B.; *Assistance*, Capt. Ommanney; *Intrepid*, Lieut. Bertie Cator; and *Pioneer*, Lieut.

Sherard Osborn, sailed from England for Barrow's Straits.....April 25, 1850
[Returned home Sept., 1851.]

6. The *Lady Franklin*, Capt. Penny, and *Sophia*, Capt. Stewart, sailed from Aberdeen for Barrow's Straits.....April 18, "
[Returned Sept., 1851.]
7. The AMERICAN expedition in the *Advanee* and *Rescue*, under Lieut. De Haven and Dr. Kane (son of the judge), toward which Mr. Grinnell subscribed \$80,000, sailed for Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits: after drifting in the pack down Baffin's Bay, the ships were released in 1851 uninjured.....May 25, "
8. The *Felix*, Sir John Ross, fitted out chiefly by the Hudson's Bay Company, sailed to the same locality.....May 22, "
[Returned in 1851.]
9. H.M.S. *North Star*, Commander Saunders, which had sailed from England in 1849, wintered in Wolstenholme Sound, and returned to Spithead, Sept. 28, "
10. H.M.S. *Herald*, Capt. Kellett, C.B., which had sailed in 1848, made three voyages to Behring's Straits, and returned in.....1851
Lieut. Pim went to St. Petersburg, with the intention of traveling through Siberia to the mouth of the River Kolyma, but was dissuaded from proceeding by the Russian government, Nov. 18, "
[The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (see No. 4 above) not having been heard of for two years.]
11. Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, consisting of—*Assistance*, Sir Edward Belcher, C.B.; *Resolute*, Capt. Kellett, C.B.; *North Star*, Capt. Pallen; *Intrepid*, Capt. McClintock; and *Pioneer*, Capt. Sherard Osborn, sailed from Woolwich, April 15, 1853
[This expedition had arrived at Beechy Island Aug. 14, 1852. The *Assistance* and *Pioneer* proceeded through Wellington Channel, and the *Resolute* and *Intrepid* to Melville Island; the *North Star* remaining at Beechy Island.]

LADY FRANKLIN'S EQUIPMENTS.

Lady Franklin, from her own resources, aided by a few friends (and by the "Tasmanian Tribute" of £1500), equipped four separate private expeditions:

12. The *Prince Albert*, Capt. Forsyth, sailed from Aberdeen to Barrow's Straits.....June 5, 1850
[Returned Oct. 1, 1850.]
13. The *Prince Albert*, Mr. Kennedy, accompanied by Lieut. Bellot, of the French Navy, and John Hepburn, sailed from Stromness to Prince Regent's Inlet.....June 4, 1851
[Returned Oct., 1852.]
14. The *Isabel*, Commander Inglefield, sailed for the head of Baffin's Bay, Jones's Sound, and the Wellington Channel, July 6, and returned Nov., 1853
15. Mr. Kennedy sailed again in the *Isabel*, on a renewed search to Behring's Straits.....1853
16. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, Commander Trollope, dispatched to assist the *Plover*, Capt. Maguire (who succeeded Capt. Moore), at Point Barrow in April; met with it.....Aug., "
17. The second AMERICAN expedition, the *Advanee*, under Dr. Kane, early in.....June, "
18. The *Phœnix* (with the *Breadalbane* transport), Commander Inglefield, accompanied by Lieut. Bellot, sailed in May; he returned, bringing dispatches from Sir E. Belcher, etc.....Oct., "
The *Investigator* and Sir E. Belcher's squadron were safe, but no traces of Franklin's party had been met with. Lieut. Bellot* was unfortunately drowned in August while voluntarily conveying dispatches to Sir E. Belcher. Capt. McClure had left the *Herald* (10) at Cape Lisburne, July 31, 1850. On Oct. 8 the ship was frozen in, and so continued for nine months. On Oct. 26, 1850, while on an excursion party, the captain discovered an entrance into Barrow's Straits, and thus established the existence of a N.E.—N.W. passage. In Sept., 1851, the ship was again fixed in ice, and so remained till Lieut. Pim and a party from Capt. Kellett's ship, the *Resolute* (11), fell in with them in April, 1853. The position of the *Enterprise* (4) was still unknown.

Dr. Rae, in the spring of 1853, again proceeded toward the magnetic pole; and in July, 1854, he reported to the Admiralty that he had purchased from a party of Esquimaux a number of articles

* A monument to his memory was erected at Greenwich. His "Journal" was published in 1854.

which had belonged to Sir J. Franklin and his party, namely, Sir John's star or order, part of a watch, silver spoons, and forks with crests, etc. He also reported the statement of the natives that they had met with a party of white men about four winters previous, and had sold them a seal; and that four months later, in the same season, they had found the bodies of thirty men (some buried), who had evidently perished by starvation; the place appears, from the description, to have been in the neighborhood of the Great Fish River of Back. Dr. Rae arrived in England on Oct. 22, 1854, with the melancholy relics, which have since been deposited in Greenwich Hospital. He and his companions were awarded £10,000 for their discovery.

13. The *Phoenix*, *North Star*, and *Talbot*, under the command of Capt. Inglefield, sailed in May, and returned in Oct. 1854

Sir E. Belcher (No. 11), after mature deliberation, in April, 1854, determined to abandon his ships, and gave orders to that effect to all the captains under his command; and Capt. Kellett gave similar orders to Capt. McClure, of the *Investigator*. The vessels had been abandoned in June* when the crews of the *Phoenix* and *Talbot* (under Capt. Inglefield) arrived (19). On their return to England the captains were all tried by court-martial and honorably acquitted. Oct. 17-19, " Capt. Collinson's fate was long uncertain, and another expedition was in contemplation, when intelligence came, in Feb., 1855, that he had met the *Rattlesnake* (18) at Fort Clarence in Aug. 31, 1854, and had sailed immediately, in hopes of getting up with Capt. Maguire in the *Floer* (1), which had sailed two days previously. Capt. Collinson, having failed in getting through the ice in 1850 with Capt. McClure, returned to Hong-Kong to winter. In 1851 he passed through Prince of Wales's Straits, and remained in the Arctic regions without obtaining any intelligence of Franklin till July, 1854, when, being once more released from the ice, he sailed for Fort Clarence, where he arrived as above mentioned. Captains Collinson and Maguire arrived in England in May, 1855

20. The third AMERICAN expedition in search of Dr. Kane, in the *Advance*, consisted of the *Recluse* and the steamer *Arctic*, the barque *Erango*, and another vessel, under the command of Lieut. H. J. Hartstene, accompanied by a brother of Dr. Kane as surgeon. May 31, "

[On May 17, 1855, Dr. Kane and his party quitted the *Advance*, and journeyed over the ice, 1300 miles, to the Danish settlement; on their way home in a Danish vessel, they fell in with Lieut. Hartstene, Sept. 18, and arrived with him at New York, Oct. 11, 1855. Dr. Kane visited England in 1856; he died in 1857.]

The Hudson's Bay Company, under advice of Dr. Rae and Sir G. Back, sent out an overland expedition, June, 1855, which returned Sept. following. Some more remains of Franklin's party were discovered.

21. The 13th British expedition (equipped by Lady Franklin and her friends, the government having declined to fit out another)—the *Fox*, screw steamer, under Capt. (since Sir) F. L. McClintock, R.N. (see No. 11)—sailed from Aberdeen July 1, 1857; returned Sept. 22, 1859

On May 8, 1859, Lieut. Hobson found at Point Victory, near Cape Victoria, besides a cairn, a tin case, containing a paper, signed April 23, 1848, by Captain Fitzjames, which certified that the ships *Erabus* and *Terror*, on Sept. 12, 1846, were beset in lat. 70° 05' N., and long. 98° 23' W.; that Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847; and that the ships were deserted April 23, 1848. Captain McClintock continued the search, and discovered skeletons and other relics. His journal was published in Dec., 1859; and on May 23, 1860, gold medals were given to him and to Lady Franklin by the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Hall, the arctic explorer, reported, in August, 1865, circumstances that led him to hope that Capt. Crozier and others were surviving.

* Capt. Kellett's ship, the *Recluse*, was found adrift 1000 miles distant from where she was left by a Mr. George Henry, commanding an American whaler, who brought her to New York. The British government having abandoned their claim on the vessel, it was bought by order of the American Congress, thoroughly repaired and equipped, and intrusted to Capt. H. J. Hartstene, to be presented to Queen Victoria. It arrived at Southampton Dec. 12, 1855, was visited by her majesty on the 16th, and formally surrendered on the 30th.

FRANKS (or freemen), a name given to a combination of the Northwestern German tribes about 240, which invaded Gaul and other parts of the empire soon after with various success. See *Gaul and France*.

FRATRICELLI (Little Brethren), a sect of the Middle Ages, originally Franciscan monks of the stricter sort. Their numbers increased, and they were condemned by a papal bull in 1317, and suffered persecution, but were not extinct till the 16th century. They resembled the "Brethren of the Free Spirit."

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES ACT, 20 & 21 Vict., c. 54, was passed in 1857, in consequence of the delinquencies of Sir John D. Paul, the British Bank frauds, etc. It was brought in by Sir R. Bethell, then attorney general, and is very stringent.

FRAUNHOFER'S LINES. See *Spectrum*.

FREDERICKSBURG (Virginia), BATTLE OF. Fredericksburg lies on the south bank of the Rappahannock, 65 miles north of Richmond, and on the shortest railroad route to that city from Washington. Besides this fact, the vicinity of Aquia Creek, on the Potomac—furnishing an excellent base of supplies—made movement on Richmond via Fredericksburg more feasible than that via Culpepper and Gordonsville, which involved transportation over twice the distance, or 150 miles. General Burnside, on the 7th of November, received an order which instructed him to relieve McClellan of the command of the Army of the Potomac. He immediately planned and carried into execution the Fredericksburg campaign, which came to a speedy termination with the national defeat of December 12. The national army was 100,000 strong, that of the Confederates 80,000. On Dec. 11-12, 1862, General Burnside, with the Army of the Potomac, crossed the small deep river Rappahannock, and Fredericksburg was bombarded. On the 13th commenced a series of most desperate yet unsuccessful attacks on the Confederate works, defended by Generals Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and others. On Dec. 15 and 16 the national army recrossed the Rappahannock. The battle was one of the most severe in the war. The Confederate loss was 4600, the national 10,500.

FREDERICKSHALD (Norway), memorable by Charles XII. of Sweden being killed by a cannon-shot before its walls while examining the works. He was found with his hand upon his sword, and a Prayer-book in his pocket, Dec. 11, 1718.

FREE CHURCH (of Scotland*) was formed by an act of secession of nearly half the body from the national church of Scotland, May 18, 1843. The difference arose on the question of the right of patrons to nominate to livings. The Free Church claims for the parishioners the right of a veto. Much distress was endured the first year by the ministers of the new church, although £366,719 14s. 3d. had been subscribed. In 1863 there were 850 congregations. A large college was founded in 1846. In 1856 the sustentation fund amounted to £108,638, from which was paid the sum of £138 each to 700 ministers.

FREEHOLDERS. Those under forty shillings per annum were not qualified to vote for members of Parliament by 8 Hen. VI., c. 7, 1429. Various acts have been passed for the regulation of the franchise at different periods. The more recent were the act to regulate polling, 9 Geo. IV., 1828; act for the disqualification of freeholders in Ireland, which deprived those of forty shillings of this privilege, passed April 13, 1829; Reform Bill 2 & 3 Will. IV., 1832. County elections act, 7 Will. IV., 1836. See *Chandos Clause*.

FREE TRADE principles, advocated by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" (1776), triumphed in England when the corn laws were abolished in 1846, and the commercial treaty with France was adopted in 1860. Mr. Richard Cobden, who was very instrumental in passing these measures, has been termed "The Apostle of Free Trade." Since 1830 the exports have been tripled.

FREEMASONRY. Writers on masonry, themselves masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." It is traced by some to the building of Solomon's Temple; and it is said the architects from the African coast, Mohammedans, brought it into Spain, about the 6th century. Its introduction into Britain has been

* The Rev. H. Hampton, one of the curates of Islington, having been dismissed, a part of his congregation erected a temporary church. The Bishop of London, after inquiry, refused to license it. On this the congregation declared itself to be the Free Church of England. Eventually it left the neighborhood and re-entered the establishment.

fixed at 674; many of our Gothic cathedrals are attributed to freemasons. The Grand Lodge at York was founded 926. Freemasonry was interdicted in England, 1484. In 1717 the Grand Lodge of England was established; that of Ireland in 1730; and that of Scotland in 1736. Freemasons were excommunicated by the pope in 1738; again condemned, Sept. 30, 1865. The Freemasons' Hall, London, was built 1776; the charity was instituted 1788. The order is in a very flourishing condition in the United States. The masons have just finished a most beautiful masonic hall in Boston, Mass., built of white granite, which is almost unequalled for architectural beauty. It was completed at a cost of nearly a million. It was dedicated by the President of the United States June 27, 1867.

FRENCH LANGUAGE is mainly based on the rude Latin which prevailed in the nations subjugated by the Romans. German was introduced by the Franks in the 8th century. In the 9th the Gallo-Romanic dialect became divided into the *Langue d'oïl* of the south and the *Langue d'oil* of the north. The French language as written by Froissart assimilates more to the modern French, and its development was almost completed when the Académie Française, established by Richelieu in 1634, published a dictionary of the language in 1674. The French language, laws, and customs were introduced into England by William I., 1066. Law pleadings were changed from French to English in the reign of Edward III., 1362.—*Snow*.

PRINCIPAL FRENCH AUTHORS.

	Born	Died
Joinville, thirteenth century.		
Froissart.....	1347-1400?	
Monstrelet.....		1453
Comines.....		1509
Marot.....	1465	1544
Rabelais.....	1493	1553
Montaigne.....	1533	1592
Malherbe.....	1555	1628
Des Cartes.....	1596	1650
Pascal.....	1623	1662
Molière.....	1622	1673
Rochebroucault.....	1613	1680
Cornellie.....	1606	1684
La Fontaine.....	1621	1695
La Bruyère.....	1644	1696
Racine.....	1639	1699
Bossuet.....	1627	1704
Bayle.....	1647	1706
Bolcau.....	1636	1711
Fénélon.....	1651	1715
Rollin.....	1661	1741
Le Sage.....	1663	1747
Montesquieu.....	1689	1755
Voltaire.....	1694	1778
J. J. Rousseau.....	1712	1778
D'Alembert.....	1717	1783
Buflon.....	1707	1788
Marmontel.....	1722	1799
De Staël.....	1766	1817
De Genlis.....	1746	1830
Siemond.....	1773	1842
Chateaubriand.....	1769	1843
Augustin Thierry.....	1795	1856
Beranger.....	1780	1857
Eugene Sue, aged 58.....		1857
Eugene Scribe, aged 80.....		1862
A. G. De Barante.....	1789	
F. Guizot.....	1787	
A. F. Villemain.....	1790	
A. De la Martine.....	1790	
Victor Cousin.....	1792	
Amédée Thierry.....	1797	
L. A. Thiers.....	1797	
Jules Michelet.....	1798	
Victor Hugo.....	1802	
P. Mérimée.....	1803	
Louis Blanc.....	1813	

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. In 1792 the French nation adopted a new calendar, professedly founded on philosophical principles. The first year of the era of the republic began at midnight, between Sept. 21 and 22, 1792; but its establishment was not decreed until the 4th Frimaire of the year II., Nov. 9, 1793. The calendar existed until the 10th Nivose, year of the republic XIV., Dec. 31, 1805, when the Gregorian mode of calculation was restored by Napoleon.

AUTUMN.

Vendémiaire.....	Vintage month.....	Sept. 22 to Oct. 21.
Brumaire.....	Fog month.....	Oct. 22 to Nov. 20.
Frimaire.....	Sleet month.....	Nov. 21 to Dec. 20.

WINTER.

Nivose.....	Snow month.....	Dec. 21 to Jan. 19.
Pluviose.....	Rain month.....	Jan. 20 to Feb. 18.
Ventose.....	Wind month.....	Feb. 19 to Mar. 20.

SPRING.

Germinal.....	Sprouts' month.....	Mar. 21 to Apr. 19.
Floral.....	Flowers' month.....	April 20 to May 19.
Prairial.....	Pasture month.....	May 20 to June 19.

SUMMER.

Messidor.....	Harvest month.....	June 19 to July 13.
Fervidor, or Thermidor.....	Hot month.....	July 13 to Aug. 17.
Fructidor.....	Fruit month.....	Aug. 18 to Sept. 16.

SANS-CULOTIDES, OR FEASTS DEDICATED TO

Les Vertus.....	The Virtues.....	Sept. 17.
Le Génie.....	Genius.....	Sept. 18.
Le Travail.....	Labor.....	Sept. 19.
L'Opinion.....	Opinion.....	Sept. 20.
Les Récompenses.....	Rewards.....	Sept. 21.

FRENCHTOWN, on the River Raisin, was the scene of a conflict on the 18th of Jan., 1813. A force of 100 British and 400 Indians was attacked by Colonels Allen and Lewis with about 600 Americans, defeated, and routed. The Americans lost 13 killed and 54 wounded; the enemy lost 83 killed and 50 wounded.

FRENCH TREATY, the term given to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, signed Jan. 23, 1860, at Paris by Lord Cowley and Mr. Richard Cobden, and by the ministers M. M. Baroche and Rouher. The beneficial results of this treaty compensated for the depression of trade occasioned by the Civil War in North America (1861-5).

FRENCH WARS IN AMERICA, between the French and English colonists.

The first broke out in.....	1639
Casco and Schenectada burnt.....	1690
"Queen Anne's War".....	1702
French and Indians ravage Maine.....	1703
French and Spaniards invade South Carolina.....	1706
Expedition against Fort Royal.....	1707
" against Canada.....	1711
Peace of Utrecht.....	1713
"King George's War".....	1744
Louisburg and Cape Breton taken by the English colonists.....	1745
Peace.....	1749
French and Indian War.....	1753-4
Washington assailed at Fort Mifflin.....	1754
Braddock's Defeat.....	1755
Oswego taken by Montcalm.....	1756
Fort William Henry, by same commander.....	1757
Louisburg taken by Amherst, and Duquesne by Washington.....	1758
Battle of Ticonderoga, and defeat of the English, " Frontenac taken by the American Provincials.....	"
Defeat of the English.....	"
Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara, and Quebec taken.....	1759
Canada surrendered to Great Britain, 1760; and secured to her by the treaty at Paris in.....	1763

FRESCO PAINTINGS are executed on plaster while fresh. Very ancient ones exist in Egypt and Italy, and modern ones in the British houses of Parliament, at Berlin, and other places. The fresco paintings by Giotto and others at the Campo Santo, a cemetery at Pisa, executed in the 13th century, are justly celebrated. See *Stereochromy*.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week; so called from Friga, the Scandinavian Venus. She was the wife of Thor, and goddess of peace, fertility, and riches; and with Thor and Odin composed the supreme council of the gods. See *Good Friday*.

FRIEDLAND (Prussia). Here the allied Russians and Prussians were beaten by the French, commanded by Napoleon, on June 14, 1807. The Allies lost eighty pieces of cannon and about 18,000 men; the French about 10,000 men. The peace of Tilsit followed, by which Prussia was obliged to surrender nearly half her dominions.

FRIENDLY ISLES, in the Southern Pacific, consist of a group of more than 150 islands, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent. These islands were discovered by Tasman in 1642, and visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, 1767, and by Captain Cook, who gave them their present name on account of the friendly disposition of the natives, 1773. Subsequent voyagers describe them as very ferocious.

FRIENDS. See *Quakers*.

FRIESLAND: EAST (N. Germany), formerly governed by its own counts. On the death of its Prince Charles Edward in 1744, it became subject to the King of Prussia; Hanover dispossessed its possession, but Prussia prevailed. It was annexed to Holland by Bona-parte in 1806, and afterward to the French Empire, but was awarded to Hanover in 1814. The English language is said to be mainly derived from the old Frisian dialect.—**FAIRSLAND, Wæst**, in Holland, was part of Charlemagne's empire in 800. It passed under the Counts of Holland about 936, and was one of the seven provinces which renounced the Spanish yoke in 1580. The term *Chevaux de Fries* (sometimes, though rarely, written *Cheval de Fries*, a *Friesland Horse*) is derived from Friesland, where it was invented.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher, who tried to find a northwest passage to China, and, after exploring the coast of New Greenland, entered this strait Aug. 11, 1576. He returned to England, bringing with him a quantity of black ore, supposed to contain gold, which induced Queen Elizabeth to patronize a second voyage. The delusion led to a third fruitless expedition. He was killed at the taking of Brest in 1594.

FRONDE, CIVIL WARS OF THE, in France, in the minority of Louis XIV. (1648-53), during the government of Queen Anne of Austria and Cardinal Mazarin, between the followers of the court and the nobility, and the Parliament and the citizens. The latter were called *Frondeurs (singers)*. It is said, from an incident in a street quarrel. In a riot on Aug. 27, 1648, barricades were erected in Paris.

FROSTS. The following are some of the most remarkable:

The Euxine Sea frozen over for 20 days.....	401
A frost at Constantinople, when the two seas there were frozen a hundred miles from the shore, Oct. 763-Febr., 764	
A frost in England on Midsummer day is said to have destroyed the fruits of the earth.....	1085
Thames frozen for 14 weeks.....	1063
Dreadful frosts in England from Nov. to April.....	1076
The Categat entirely frozen.....	1294
Baltic passable to travelers for six weeks.....	1823
The Baltic frozen from Pomerania to Denmark.....	1402
In England, when all the small birds perished.....	1407
The ice bore riding upon it from Lübeck to Prussia.....	1426
Severe frost, when the large fowl of the air sought shelter in the towns of Germany.....	1433
The river frozen below London Bridge to Gravesend, from Nov. 24 to Feb. 10.....	1434
The Baltic frozen, and horse passengers crossed from Denmark to Sweden.....	1460
The winter so severe in Flanders that the wine distributed was cut by hatchets.....	1463
Carriages passed over from Lambeth to Westminster.....	1515
Wine in Flanders frozen into solid lumps.....	1544
Sledges drawn by oxen traveled on the sea from Rostock to Denmark.....	1548
Divisions on the Thames..... Dec. 21, etc., 1564	
The Scheldt frozen so hard as to sustain loaded wagons.....	1565
The Rhine, Scheldt, and Venice frozen.....	1594
Fires and diversions on the Thames.....	1607
The rivers of Europe and the Zuyder Zee frozen; ice covers the Hellespont.....	1623
Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little Belt over the ice from Holstein to Denmark, with his whole army, horse and foot, with large trains of artillery and baggage.....	1638
The forest trees, and even the oaks in England, split by the frost; most of the hollies were killed; the Thames was covered with ice eleven inches thick; and nearly all the birds perished.....	1684
The wolves, driven by the cold, entered Vienna, and attacked the cattle, and even men.....	1691
Three months' frost, with heavy snow, from Dec. to March, 8 Anne.....	1709
A fair held on the Thames, and oxen roasted; this frost continued from Nov. 24 to Feb. 2.....	1716
One which lasted nine weeks, when coaches piled upon the Thames, and festivities and diversions of all kinds were enjoyed upon the ice. This season was called the "hard winter".....	1740
From Dec. 25 to Jan. 16, and from Jan. 18 to 22; most terrible in its effect.....	1766

* "The frost this year was terrible. It began in the beginning of Dec., 1683. The people kept trades on the Thames as in a fair till Feb. 4, 1684. About forty coaches daily piled on the Thames as on dry land. Bought this book at a shop upon the ice in the middle of the Thames."—*Entry in the memoranda of a Citizen.*

One general throughout Europe. The Thames was passable opposite the Custom-house from Nov. to Jan..... 1799
One from Dec. 24, 1794, to Feb. 14, 1795, with the intermission of one day's thaw..... Jan. 23, 1795
Intense frosts all December..... 1796
Severe frost in Russia..... 1812
Booths erected on the Thames; the winter very severe in Ireland..... Jan., 1814
The frost so intense in parts of Norway that quicksilver freezes, and persons exposed to the atmosphere lose their breath..... Jan. 2, 1849
Very severe frost in London, Jan. 14 to Feb. 24; and very cold weather up to June 26..... 1855
Very severe frost from Dec. 20, 1890, to Jan. 5, 1861.† See Cold.

FROST'S INSURRECTION. See *Newport*.

FRUITS. Several varieties of fruit are said to have been introduced into Italy, 70 B.C. *et seq.* Exotic fruits and flowers of various kinds, previously unknown in England, were brought thither between the years 1500 and 1578. See *Gardening and Flowers*.

Almond-tree, Barbary, about.....	1548
Apples, Syria.....	1522
Apple, custard, North America.....	1786
Apple, Oange, ditto.....	1818
Apricots, Epirus.....	1540
Cherry-trees, Pontus.....	100
Cherries, Flanders.....	1540
Cornelian cherry, Austria.....	1596
Currant, the hawthorn, Canada.....	1705
Fig-tree, S. Europe, before.....	1548
Gooseberries, Flanders, before.....	1540
Grapes, Portugal.....	1528
Lemons, Spain.....	1554
Limes, Portugal.....	1554
Lime, American, before.....	1792
Melons, before.....	1540
Mulberry, Italy.....	1520
Mulberry, white, China, about.....	1596
Mulberry, the red, North America, before.....	1629
Mulberry, the paper, Japan, before.....	1754
Nectarine, Persia.....	1592
Olive, Cape.....	1780
Olive, the sweet scented, China.....	1771
Oranges.....	1595
Peaches, Persia.....	1592
Pears, uncertain.....	1592
Pine-apple, Brazil.....	1568
Pippins, Netherlands.....	1525
Plums, Italy.....	1522
Pomegranate, Spain, before.....	1548
Quince, Austria.....	1578
Quince, Japan.....	1796
Raspberry, the Virginian, before.....	1696
Strawberry, Flanders.....	1580
Strawberry, the Oriental, Levant.....	1724
Walnut, the black, North America, before.....	1629

FUCHSIA, an American plant named after the German botanist, Leonard Fuchs, about 1542. The fuchsia fulgens, the most beautiful variety, was introduced from Mexico about 1830.

FUENTES D'ONORE (Central Spain). On May 2, 1811, Massena crossed the Agueda with 40,000 infantry, 5000 horse, and about 80 pieces of artillery, to relieve Almeida. He expected every day to be superseded in his command, and wished to make a last effort for his own military character. Wellington could muster no more than 52,000 men, of which only 1200 were cavalry. He, however, determined to fight rather than give up the blockade of Almeida. After much fighting, night came on and put an end to the battle. Next day Massena was joined by Bessières with a body of the Imperial Guard, and on May 5 the enemy made his grand attack. In all the war there was not a more dangerous hour for England. The fight lasted until evening, when the lower part of the town was abandoned by both parties—the British maintaining the chapel and crags, and the French retiring a cannon-shot from the stream.—*Napier*.

FUGGER, an illustrious German family (the present

* The frost in Russia in 1813 surpassed in intensity that of any winter in that country for many preceding years, and was very destructive to the French army in its retreat from Moscow, at the close of that memorable year. Napoleon commenced his retreat on the 9th of Nov., when the frost covered the ground, and the men perished in battalions, and the horses fell by hundreds on the roads. What with the loss in battle, and the effects of this awful and calamitous frost, France lost in the campaign of this year more than 400,000 men.

† On Feb. 21, fire was made on the Serpentine, Hyde Park. A traffic on the ice of 25 miles long was established in Lincolnshire. During the frost of 1860-1, bonfires were lit on the Serpentine, dancing took place, fire-works were let off, etc.

head being Prince Leopold Fugger Babenhäuser, derives its origin from John Fugger, a master weaver in Augsburg in 1570; and its wealth by trade, and by money-lending to monarchs, especially the emperors.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL, passed by the American Legislature in 1850. It imposed a fine of \$1000 and six months' imprisonment on any person harboring fugitive slaves or aiding in their escape. This law was declared to be unconstitutional by the judges of the Superior Court on Feb. 3, 1855. It was carried into effect with great difficulty, and was not received by Massachusetts. It was repealed June 13, 1864. See *Slavery in America*.

FULDA (W. Germany), the seat of an abbey, founded by St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, in 744. It was made a bishopric in 1752, and a principality in 1803. Napoleon incorporated it with Frankfurt in 1810, but in 1815 it was ceded to Hesse-Cassel.

FUMIGATION. Acron, a physician of Argiletum, is said to have first caused great fires to be lighted and aromatics to be thrown into them to purify the air, and thus to have stopped the plague at Athens and other places in Greece, about 473 B.C.

FUNDS. See *Stocks and Sinking Fund*.

FUNERALS. A tax was laid on funerals in England, 1793. The Romans pronounced harangues over their dead, when eminent for rank, great deeds, and virtues. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best *Funeral Oration* in praise of Mausolus, 353 B.C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her

son, Crassus; and it is observed by Cicero that Julius Cæsar did the like for his aunt Julia and his wife Cornelia. In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 590 B.C. David lamented over Saul and Jonathan, 1066 B.C., and over Abner, 1048 B.C. (2 Sam. i. and iii.).—*Funeral Games*, among the Greeks, were chiefly horse-races; and among the Romans, processions, and mortal combats of gladiators around the funeral pile. These games were abolished by the Emperor Claudius, A. D. 47.

PUBLIC FUNERALS voted by the British Parliament: Duke of Rutland, in Ireland..... Nov. 17, 1787
Lord Nelson (see *Nelson*)..... Jan. 9, 1806
William Pitt..... Feb. 22, "
Charles James Fox..... Oct. 10, "
Richard Brinsley Sheridan..... July 13, 1816
George Canning..... Aug. 16, 1827
Duke of Wellington..... Nov. 18, 1852
Viscount Palmerston (at her majesty's request),
Oct. 27, 1866

FURRUCKABAD (N. India), a province acquired by the East India Company in June, 1803. Near the capital of the same name, on Nov. 17, 1804, Lord Lake totally defeated the Mahratta chief Holkar and about 60,000 cavalry, himself losing 2 killed and about 20 wounded.

FURS were worn by Henry I. about 1125. Edward III. enacted that all persons who could not spend £100 a year should be prohibited this species of finery, March 28, 1336-7.

G.

GABELLE (from *Gabe*, a gift), a term applied to various taxes, but afterward restricted to the old duty upon salt, first imposed by Philip the Fair on the French in 1286.—*Duruy*. Edward III., termed Philip of Valois, who first levied the tax, was the author of the *Sale* law (from *sal*, salt). The assessments were unequal, being very heavy in some provinces and light in others, owing to privileges and exemptions purchased from the sovereigns in early periods. The tax produced 88 millions of francs in the reign of Louis XVI. It was a grievous burden, and tended to hasten the revolution, during which it was abolished (1790).

GAELIC is the northern branch of the Celtic languages, Irish, Erse, or Highland Scotch, and Manx. The "Dean of Lismore's book" (written 1611-51) contains Gaelic poetry: specimens were published, with translations, in 1862, by Rev. T. M'Lachlan.

GAETA (the ancient Cajeta), a strongly fortified Neapolitan sea-port, has undergone several remarkable sieges. It was taken by the French in 1799 and 1806, and by the Austrians in 1815 and 1821. Here the pope, Pius IX., took refuge in 1848, and resided more than a year. Here also Francis II. of Naples, with his queen and court, fled, when Garibaldi entered Naples, Sept. 7, 1860; and here he remained till the city was taken by the Sardinian General Cialdini, Feb. 13, 1861, after a severe siege, uselessly prolonged by a French fleet remaining in the harbor. Cialdini was created Duke of Gaeta.

GALAPAGOS, islands ceded to the United States by Ecuador, Nov. 3, 1854, the British, French, and other powers protesting against it.

GALATIA, an ancient province of Asia Minor. In the 3d century B.C., the Gauls under Brennus invaded Greece, crossed the Hellespont, and conquered the Troas, 278; were checked by Attalus in a battle about 229; and then settled in what was called afterward Gallogræcia and Galatia. The country was annexed to the Roman Empire B.C. 25, on the death of the King Amyntas. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians was probably written A.D. 58.

GALICIA, a province, N.W. Spain, was conquered by D. Julius Brutus 186 B.C., and by the Vandals A.D. 419, and was frequently subdued by successive invaders. In 1065, on the death of Ferdinand I., king of Castile and Leon, when his dominions were divided, his son Garcia became King of Galicia. Ruling tyrannically, he was expelled by his brother Sancho; returned at his death in 1072; was again expelled by his brother Alfonso, 1073, and died in prison in 1091. Alfonso, son of Urraca, queen of Castile, was made

King of Galicia by her in 1109. He defended his mother, a dissolute woman, against her husband, Alfonso VII., and at her death in 1126 acquired Castile, and once more reunited the kingdoms.—**GALICIA** in POLAND. East Galicia was acquired by the Emperor of Germany at the partition in 1772, and West Galicia at that of 1795. The latter was ceded to the grand-duchy of Warsaw in 1809, but recovered by Austria in 1815. See *Poland*, note.

GALLERIES. See *National, Louvre*, and *Versailles*.

GALL, St. (in Switzerland). The abbey was founded in the 7th century, and was surrounded by a town in the 10th. St. Gall became a canton of the Swiss Confederation in 1815.

GALLEYS with three rows of rowers, *triremes*, were invented by the Corinthians, 756 B.C.—*Blair*. The terms "galley slave" and "condemned to the galleys" arose from these sea vessels having from 25 to 80 benches on each side, manned by four or five slaves to each bench. In France they had a general of galleys, of whom the Baron de la Garde was the first, 1644.—*Hénault*.

GALLIOLI, a sea-port in Turkey in Europe, 198 miles west of Constantinople. It was taken by the Turks in 1357, and fortified by Bajazet I. The first division of the French and English armies proceeding against the Russians landed here in March and April, 1864.

GALOCHEs, French for overshoes, formerly of leather, but since 1843 made of vulcanized India-rubber. The importation of *Galoches* was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV., c. 4 (1463).

GALVANISM and **GALVANO-PLASTICS**. See under *Electricity*.

GALWAY (W. Ireland). The ancient settlers here were divided into thirteen tribes, a distinction not yet forgotten. It was taken by Richard de Burgo in 1252. In 1690 Galway declared for King James, but it was invested and taken by General Ginckel immediately after the decisive battle of Aughrim, July 12, 1691. Here is one of the new colleges, endowed by government for the advancement of learning in Ireland, pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict., c. 66 (1845), inaugurated Oct. 30, 1849. See *Colleges*.

* In 1858 the sailing of mail steam-packets from Galway to America began; but the subsidy ceased in May, 1861, through the company's breach of contract, which occasioned much discussion in Parliament. In July, 1863, the contract for the conveyance of mails from Galway to America was renewed, £75,000 having been voted for the purpose. The scheme was not successful. On Nov. 9 the steamer *Anglia* struck on the Black Rock, and the mails were taken to Dublin. The last packet sailed in Feb., 1864.

GAMBOGE, a medicine and pigment, brought from India by the Dutch about 1600. Hermann in 1677 announced that it was derived from two trees of Ceylon, since ascertained to belong to the order Guttifera.

GAME LAWS are a remnant of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast; and loss of eyes for a stag, buck, or boar. The clergy protested against ameliorations of these laws, under Henry III. The first Game Act passed in 1496. Game certificates were first granted with a duty in 1784. Several statutes to prevent the destruction of game have been passed. The Game Act (1 & 2 Will. IV., c. 82), greatly modifying all previous laws, was passed in 1831. By it the sale of game is legalized at certain seasons. By the Game Poaching Preventive Act, passed in 1862, greatly increased powers were given to the county police.

GAMES. The candidates for athletic games in Greece were dieted on new cheese, dried figs, and boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat. The games were leaping, foot-races, darting, quoits, wrestling, and boxing. See *Capitoline, Isthmian, Olympic, Pythian, Secular Games*, etc.

Gaming was introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often made a slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise.—*Camden*.

Act prohibiting gaming to all gentlemen (and interdicting tennis, cards, dice, bowls, etc., to inferior people, except at Christmas time), 33 Hen. VIII.

Gaming-houses licensed in London. 1541

Act to prevent excessive and fraudulent gaming, when all private lotteries and the games of faro, basset, and hazard were suppressed, 13 Geo. II., 1790

The profits of a well-known gaming-house in London for a single season have been estimated at £150,000. In one night a million of money is said to have changed hands at this place.—*Leigh*. The lord chancellor refused a bankrupt his certificate because he had lost £5 at one time in gaming. July 17, 1758

Three ladies of quality convicted in penalties of £50 each for playing at faro. March 11, 1797

Gaming houses were licensed in Paris until. 1836

Any person losing, by betting or playing, more than £100 at any one time, is not compellable to pay the same, 16 Chas. II. 1663

Bonds or other securities given for money won at play not recoverable; and any person losing more than £10 may sue the winner to recover it back, 9 Anne. 1710

Amended laws respecting games and wagers, 8 & 9 Vict., c. 109 (1845); by 3 Geo. IV., c. 114, a gaming-house keeper is to be imprisoned with hard labor; and by 2 & 3 Vict., gaming-houses may be entered by the police, and all persons present taken into custody.

Betting-houses suppressed. 1833

Public gaming-tables suppressed at Wiesbaden and other places in Germany. 1861-2

GAMUT. The invention of the scale of musical intervals (commonly termed *do ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, to which *si* was added afterward), for which the first seven letters of the alphabet are now employed, is mentioned by Guido Aretino, a Tuscan monk, about 1025.

GANGES CANAL, for irrigating the country between the Ganges and the Jumna. The main line (525 miles long) was opened April 8, 1854. When completed, it will be 900 miles in length, and will irrigate not less than 1,470,000 acres. It is the greatest work of the kind in the world. Its estimated cost is £1,555,548. The immense difficulties in its execution were overcome by the skill and perseverance of its engineer, Sir Proby Cautley. In Oct., 1864, Sir Arthur Cotton asserted that the work was badly done, and the investment only paid 3 per cent.

GARDENING. The first garden, Eden, was planted by God. See *Gen. ii*. Gardening was one of the first arts that succeeded the art of building houses.—*Walpole*. Gardens were highly valued by the ancients. The Scriptures abound with allusions to them, particularly the Song of Solomon and the Prophets; and Christ's agony took place in a garden. Xenophon describes the gardens at Sardis; and Epicurus and Plato taught in gardens. Theophrastus's History of Plants was written about 322 B.C. Horace, Virgil, and Ovid derive many images from the garden (50 B.C. to A.D. 50); and Pliny's Tusculan villa is circumstantially described (about A.D. 100). The Romans doubtless introduced gardening into Britain (about A.D. 100), and

it was kept up afterward by the various religious orders. Its cultivation as an art in England is dated from the commencement of the 16th century, when many Flemings came to England in consequence of the persecutions of Philip II. Miller's valuable dictionary was published in 1724; the Horticultural Society (*which see*) was established in 1804; Loudon's valuable Encyclopedia of Gardening was first published in 1822, and his Encyclopedia of Plants in 1829. See *Botany, Flowers, Fruits*. An act for the protection of gardens and ornamental grounds in cities was passed in 1863.

GARROTE, a machine for strangling criminals, used in Spain. The term "garroters" was applied to the attempts to strangle made by thieves, very prevalent in the winter of 1802-03. An act was passed in 1863 to punish these acts by flogging.

GARTER, ORDER OF THE, owes its origin to Edward III., who, with a view of recovering France, was eager to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, and thereupon, projecting the revival of King Arthur's round table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners and others of quality and courage to the exercise. The king, upon New Year's day, 1344, published royal letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at the joust and tournaments about to be held. A table was erected in Windsor Castle of 200 feet diameter, and the knights were entertained at the king's expense. In 1348 Edward gave his garter for the signal of a battle that had been crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy), and being victorious on sea and land, and having David, king of Scotland, a prisoner, he, in memory of these exploits, is said to have instituted this order, April 25, 1349. The following were the

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS, 1350.	Hugh, lord Courtenay.
Edward, prince of Wales (called the Black Prince).	Thomas, lord Holland.
Henry, duke of Lancaster.	Lord Grey, of Codnore.
Thomas, earl of Warwick.	Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.
Piers, capital de Buch.	Sir Miles Stapleton.
Ralph, earl of Stafford.	Sir Thomas Wale.
William, earl of Salisbury.	Sir Hugh Wrottesley.
Roger, earl of Mortimer.	Sir Nele Lorin.
Sir John Lisle.	John, lord Chandos.
Barth, lord Burghersh.	Sir James Audley.
John, lord Beauchamp.	Sir Otto Holland.
John, lord Mohun, of Dunstar.	Sir Henry Eam.
	Sir San Daubrichcourt.
	Sir Walter Paveley.

Edward gave the garter pre-eminence among the ensigns of the order: it is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*."—Evil be to him who evil thinks. The knights are installed at Windsor, and were styled *Equites aurea Persicellidii*, knights of the golden garter.—*Beaton*. The honor was conferred on the Sultan of Turkey in 1854. The office of **GARTER KING** at ARMS was instituted by Henry V. in 1430, and is one of considerable honor: he carries the rod and sceptre at every feast of St. George's.—*Speelman*. The Order of the Garter in Ireland was instituted in imitation of that of England, by Edward IV., in 1466, but was abolished by an act of Parliament, 10 Hen. VIII., 1494.—*Ashmole's Inetit*. The number of knights was increased in 1786. Many knights were admitted in 1814.

GASCONY (S. W. France), a duchy, part of Aquitaine (*which see*).

GAS-LIGHTS the inflammable aeriform fluid, carbureted hydrogen, evolved by the combustion of coal, was described by Dr. Clayton in 1739.—*Phil. Trans.*

Application of coal gas to the purposes of illumination tried by Mr. Murdoch, in Cornwall. 1799

Gaslight introduced at Boulton and Watt's foundery in Birmingham in. 1798

Permanently used at the cotton-mills of Phillips and Lee, Manchester (1000 burners lighted). 1805

Introduced in London, at Golden Lane, Aug. 16, 1807; Pall Mall, 1809; generally through London, 1814

Mr. David Pollock, father of the chief baron, was governor of the first "chartered" gas company, 1812

Lyceum Theatre lit with gas as an experiment by Mr. Winsor, 1808; the Haymarket not till. 1808

* The patron saint of England. The order, until King Edward VI.'s time, was called the Order of St. George. His figure on horseback, presented as holding a spear and killing the dragon, was first worn by the knights of the institution. It is suspended by a blue ribbon across the body from the shoulder.—St. George was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian, and, being a man of great courage, was a favorite; but complaining to the emperor of his severities toward the Christians, and arguing in their defense, he was put in prison, and beheaded, April 23, 390.—On that day, in 1192, Richard I. defeated Saladin.

Introduced into New York City.....123-4
 Gas first used in Dublin, 1818; the streets general-
 ly lighted.....Oct., 1825
 Gas-lighting introduced in Paris, 1819; ten gas
 companies in Paris.....July, 1865
 Sydney, in Australia, was lit with gas.....May 25, 1841
 The gas-pipes in and around London extend up-
 ward of 9000 miles, and are daily increasing. It
 was said in 1860, that of the gas supply of Lon-
 don a leakage of 9 per cent. took place through
 the faulty joints of the pipes.—The sale of gas
 is regulated by acts passed in.....1800
 Processes to obtain illuminating gas from water
 have been patented by Cruickshanks (1839),
 White (1849), and others.
 Gas-meters patented by John Malam (1820), Sir W.
 Congreve (1824), Samuel Clegg (1880), Nathan
 Defries (1888), and others.
 Explosion of a large gasometer at the London Gas-
 light Company's works at Nine Elms: 10 persons
 killed, and many injured (first accident of the
 kind).....Oct. 31, 1865

GASES, in chemistry, permanently elastic aeriform
 fluids. See *Oxygen*, *Hydrogen*, and *Nitrogen*. Professor
 Thos. Graham's paper on the law of the diffusion of
 gases appeared in 1834. Furnaces in which gases are
 used as fuel were devised by Mr. C. W. Siemens, and
 employed in glass works, etc., in 1861. Lenoir's gas-
 engine, in which the motive power is obtained by the
 ignition of combined gases by electricity, was patented
 by him in 1861. In Dec., 1864, 143 of these engines
 were working in Paris. They were introduced into
 England in 1864.

GASTEIN (Salzburg, Austria). The long discussion
 between Austria and Prussia respecting the disposal
 of the duchies conquered from Denmark was closed by
 a provisional convention signed here by their minis-
 ters (Blum for Austria and Bismarck for Prussia),
 Aug. 14, 1865.* This convention was severely cen-
 sured by the other powers.

GATESHEAD, a borough in Durham, on the Tyne,
 opposite Newcastle. At Gateshead-fell William I de-
 feated Edgar Atheling in 1069. It was made a Parlia-
 mentary borough by the Reform Bill in 1832. Between
 twelve and one o'clock, Oct. 6, 1864, a fire broke out in
 a worsted manufactory here, which shortly after set fire
 to a bond warehouse containing a great quantity of
 nitre, sulphur, etc., causing a terrific explosion, felt at
 nearly twenty miles' distance, and totally destroying
 many buildings, and burying many persons in the
 ruins. About fifty lives were lost, and very many per-
 sons were seriously wounded. The damage was esti-
 mated at about a million pounds.

GAUGES (in railways). Much discussion (termed
 "the battle of the gauges") began among engineers
 about 1833. Mr. I. M. Brunel approved of the broad,
 adopted on the Great Western Railway; and Mr. R.
 Stephenson, Joseph Locke, and others, of the narrow,
 that now almost universally adopted, even by the Great
 Western.

GAUGING, measuring the contents of any vessel of
 capacity, with respect to wine and other liquids, was
 established by a law 27 Edw. III., 1353.

GAUL, Gallia, the ancient name of France and Bel-
 gium. The natives, termed by the Greeks Galatæ, by
 the Romans Galli or Celta, came originally from Asia,
 and, invading Eastern Europe, were driven westward,
 and settled in Spain (in Gallicia), North Italy (Gallia
 Cisalpina), France and Belgium (Gallia Transalpina),
 and the British Isles (the lands of the Cymry or Gaeils).
 The Phœceans found Massilia, now Marseilles,
 B.C. 600

The Gauls under Brennus defeat the Romans at
 the River Allia, and sack Rome; are defeated
 and expelled by Camillus.....July 13, 390
 The Gauls overrun Northern Greece, 280 B.C.; are
 beaten at Delphi, 279; and by Sothenes, king of
 Macedonia.....277
 They assist Hannibal.....218, etc.
 The Romans conquer Gallia Cisalpina, 200; invade
 Gallia Transalpina, with various success.....121-68
 They colonize Aix (123 B.C.); and Narbonne.....118
 Julius Cæsar subdues Gaul in 8 campaigns.....69-50
 Lyons founded.....41
 Druids' religion proscribed by Claudius.....A.D. 43
 Adrian visits and favors Gaul, hence called Re-
 storor of the Gauls.....190

* Austria was to have the temporary government of Holstein, and
 Prussia that of Schleswig; the establishment of a German fleet was
 proposed, with Kiel as a federal harbor, held by Prussia; Lauenburg
 was absolutely ceded to Prussia, and the king was to pay Austria as a
 compensation 2,500,000 Danish dollars.

Introduction of Christianity.....100
 Christians persecuted.....177, 202, 267, 284, 289
 The Franks and others defeated by Aurelian.....341
 And by Probus.....377
 Who introduces the culture of the vine.....280
 Maximian defeats the Franks.....281
 Constantine proclaimed emperor in Gaul.....306
 Julian arrives to relieve Gaul, desolated by barba-
 rians; defeats the Alemanni at Strasburg.....357
 Julian proclaimed emperor at Paris, 360; dies.....363
 Gaul harassed by the Alemanni.....368-377
 Invasion and settlement of the Burgundians
 Franks, Visigoths, etc.....373-420
 Clodion, chief of the Salian Franks, invades Gaul;
 is defeated by Aetius.....447
 The Huns under Attila defeated by Aetius near
 Chalons.....451
 Ægidius, the Roman commander, murdered.....464
 Childeric, the Frank, takes Paris....."
 All Gaul, west of the Rhone, ceded to the Visigoths.....475
 End of the Roman Empire of the West, and estab-
 lishment of the kingdom of the Franks.....476
 (See *France*.)

GAUNTLET, an iron glove, first introduced in the
 18th century, perhaps about 1225. It was a part of the
 full suit of armor, being the armor for the hand. It
 was commonly thrown down as a challenge to an ad-
 versary.

GAUZE, a fabric much prized among the Roman
 people. "Brocades, and damasks, and tabbies, and
 gauzes have been lately brought over" (to Ireland).—
Dean Swift in 1698. The manufacture of gauze and
 articles of a like fabric at Paisley, in Scotland, was
 commenced about 1769.

GAVEL-KIND. The custom of dividing paternal
 estates in land equally among male children, without
 any distinction, is derived from the Saxons about 550.
 This usage is almost universal in Kent, where it was
 first practiced. By the Irish law of gavel-kind, the
 bastards inherited.—*Daries*. Not only the lands of
 the father were equally divided among all his sons,
 but the lands of the brother also among all his breth-
 ren, if he had no issue of his own.—*Law Dict.*

GAZA, a city of the Philistines, of which Samson
 carried off the gates about 1120 B.C. (*Judges* xvi.).
 It was taken by Alexander after a long siege, 332;
 and near to it Ptolemy defeated Demetrius Poliorcetes, 319
 B.C. It was taken by Saladin A.D. 1170, and by Bona-
 parte, March, 1799.

GEMS. The ancient Greeks excelled in cutting
 precious stones, of which many specimens are extant.
 The art was successfully revived in Italy in the 16th
 century. In Feb., 1800, Herz's collection of gems was
 sold for £10,000. The Rev. C. King published his
 "Antique Gems" in 1860, and the "Natural History of
 Precious Stones and Gems" in 1865. Artificial gems
 have been recently produced by chemists (Ebelmen,
 Deville, Wöhler, and others), 1858-65.

GENEALOGY (from the Greek *genos*, birth, descent),
 the art of tracing pedigrees, etc. The earliest pedi-
 grees are those contained in the 5th, 10th, and 11th
 chapters of Genesis. The first book of Chronicles con-
 tains many genealogies. The pedigree of Christ is
 given in *Mat.* I. and *Luke* III. Many books on the sub-
 ject have been published in all European countries;
 one at Magdeburg, Theatrum Genealogicum, by Hun-
 ninges, in 1598. Anderson, Royal Genealogies, London,
 1755.—Sims's Manual for the Genealogist, etc., 1856,
 will be found a useful guide. The works of Collins
 (1756 et seq.), Edmondson (1764-84), and Nicolas (1826
 and 1867) on the British peerage, are highly esteemed.
 The Genealogical Society, London, was established in
 1863.

GENERALS. Matthew de Montmorency was the
 first officer honored with the title of general of the
 French armies, 1308.—*Hénault*. It is observed by M.
 Balzac that Cardinal Richelieu first coined the word
Generalissimo, upon his taking the supreme command
 of the French armies in Italy, in 1629. See *Command-
 ers-in-Chief*.

GENEVA, a town of the Allobroges, a Gallic tribe,
 58 B.C.; became part of the empire of Charlemagne,
 about A.D. 800, and capital of the kingdom of Bur-
 gundy 436.

The republic founded in.....1513
 Emancipated from Savoy.....1536
 Allied to the Swiss cantons in.....1654
 Calvin settling here, and obtaining much influence
 Geneva was termed the "Rome of Calvinism"
 about.....1538
 Through him Servetus burnt for heresy.....1553

Insurrection, Feb., 1781; about 1000 Genevese, in consequence, applied, in 1783, to Earl Temple, lord lieutenant of Ireland, for permission to settle in that country; the Irish Parliament voted £50,000 to defray the expense of their journey, and to purchase them lands near Waterford. Many of the fugitives came to Ireland in July, 1783, but they soon after abandoned it; many Genevese settled in England. 1784

Another revolution. July, 1794

Geneva incorporated with France. April 26, 1798

Admitted into the Swiss Confederation. Dec. 30, 1813

Revolution, through an endeavor of the Catholic cantons to introduce Jesuits as teachers; a provisional government set up. Oct. 7, 1848

[The scheme was withdrawn.]

Election riots, with loss of life, through the indiscretion of M. Fazy. Aug. 22, 1864

49th annual meeting of the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences held. Aug. 21-22, 1865

GENOA (N. Italy). Its ancient inhabitants were the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans 115 B.C. It underwent the revolutions of the Roman Empire till A.D. 980.

Genoa becomes a free commercial state about. 1000

Wars with Pisa. 1119-1284

Frederick II. captures 22 galleys, and vainly besieges Genoa. 1241

The families of Doria and Spinola obtain ascendancy about. 1270

The Genoese destroy the naval power of Pisa at Meloria. Aug. 13, 1284

War with Venice. 1293-99

Rafaele Doria and Galeotto Spinola appointed captains. 1385

Simon Bocanegra made the first doge, 1389; set aside by the nobles, 1444; reappointed. 1368

Great discord; many doges appointed. 1394

Genoa successively under the protection of France, 1890; of Naples, 1410; of Milan, 1419; it loses and regains its freedom frequently. 1421-1512

Taken and sacked by the Spaniards and Italians under Prosper Colonna. 1522

Andrew Doria, with the fleet, restores the independence of his country. 1623

Genoa bombarded by the French, 1684; by the British, 1745; taken by the Imperialists, who are soon after expelled, Nov. 9, 1746; another siege raised. June 10, 1747

The celebrated bank failed. 1760

Genoa made the Ligurian republic. 1796

The city, blockaded by a British fleet and Austrian army until literally starved, was evacuated by capitulation, May and June; but it was surrendered to the French soon after their victory at Marengo. June 14, 1800

Genoa annexed to the French empire, June, 1806; surrenders to the English and Sicilians, April 18, 1814

United to the kingdom of Sardinia. Dec. "

The city seized by insurgents, who, after a murderous struggle, drove out the garrison, and proclaimed the Ligurian republic, April 8, but surrendered to General La Marmora. April 11, 1849

GENS D'ARMES were anciently the king's horse-guards only, but afterward the king's *gardes-du-corps*; the musqueteers and light-horse were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (whose number was about 250) bearing this name. Scots guards were about the person of the kings of France from the time of St. Louis, who reigned in 1226. They were organized as a royal corps by Charles VII. about 1441. The younger sons of Scottish nobles were usually the captains of this guard. The name *gens-d'armes* was afterward given to the police, but, becoming obnoxious, was changed to "municipal guard" in 1830.

GENTLEMAN (from *gentile*, of a *gens*, a race or clan). The Gauls, observing that during the empire of the Romans the *Scutarii* and *Gentiles* had the best appointments of all the soldiers, applied to them the terms *boyars* and *gentilshommes*. This distinction of gentlemen was much in use in England, and was given to the well descended about 1490.—*Sidney*. Gentlemen by blood were those who could show four descents from a gentleman who had been created by the king by letters-patent.

GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS (formerly styled the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners) is the oldest corps in England, with the exception of the Yeomen of the Guard. The band was instituted by Henry VIII. in 1509, and was originally composed entirely of gentlemen of noble blood, whom he named his pensioners or spears.

William IV. commanded that it should be called his Majesty's Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, March 7, 1834.—*Curling*.

GEOGRAPHY. The first records we have of geographical knowledge are in the Pentateuch and in the book of Joshua. Homer describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth, surrounded by the sea, and also the countries of Greece, islands of the Archipelago, and site of Troy.—*Hind*. The priests taught that the temple of Apollo at Delphos was the centre of the world. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical maps, about 583 B.C. Hipparchus attempted to reduce geography to a mathematical basis, about 135 B.C. It was first brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, about A. D. 1301.—*Langlet*. The invention of the mariner's compass is the important connecting link between ancient and modern geography. The modern maps and charts were introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a Western continent, A.D. 1489. Geography is now divided into mathematical, physical, and political. The study has been greatly promoted during the present century by expeditions at the expense of various governments and societies. The Royal Geographical Society of London was established in 1830; that of Paris in 1821.

GEOLOGY, the science of the earth, has been the subject of philosophical speculations from the time of Homer; and it is said to have been cultivated in China many years before the Christian era. It occupied the attention of Pliny, Avicenna, and the Arabian writers.

In 1574 Mercati wrote concerning the fossils in the pope's museum: Cesalpin, Majoli, and others (1597), Steno (1669), Scilla (1670), Quirini (1676), Plot and Lister (1679), Leibnitz (1680), recorded observations and put forth theories on the various changes in the crust of the earth.

Hooke (1669), in his work on Earthquakes, said that fossils, "as monuments of nature, were more certain tokens of antiquity than coins or medals, and, though difficult, it would not be impossible to raise a chronology out of them."

Burnet's "Theory of the Earth" appeared in 1690, Whiston's in 1696.

Buffon's geological views (1749) were censured by the Sorbonne in 1751, and recanted in consequence. The principle he renounced was that the present condition of the earth is due to secondary causes, and that these same causes will produce farther changes. His more eminent fellow-laborers and successors were Gesner (1756), Michell (1760), Raspe (1762-73), Pallas and Saussure (1793-1800).

Werner (1775) ascribed all rocks to an aqueous origin, and even denied the existence of volcanoes in primitive geological times, and had many followers, Kirwan, De Luc, etc.—Hutton (1788), supported by Playfair (1801), warmly opposed Werner's views, and asserted that the principal changes in the earth's crust are due to the energy of fire. The rival parties were hence termed Neptunists and Volcanists.

William Smith, the father of British geology (who had walked over a large part of England, drew up a Tabular View of British Strata in 1799, and published it and his Geolog. Map of England and Wales, 1812-15.

In 1803 the Royal Institution possessed the best geological collection in London, collected by H. Davy, C. Hatchett, and others; the proposal of Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir Abraham Hume, and the Right Hon. C. F. Grey, to aid the government in establishing a school of mines there in 1804-7, was declined.

In 1807 the Geological Society of London was established, which, by collecting a great mass of new data, greatly tended to check the disposition to theorize, and led to the introduction of views midway between those of Werner and Hutton.

In 1855 Mr. (afterward Sir Henry) De la Beche suggested the establishment of the present Museum of Geology, which began at Craig's Court, and which was removed to its present position in Jermyn Street. To him is also due the valuable geological maps formed on the ordnance survey. The building was erected by Mr. Pennethorne, and opened in 1861. Attached to the museum are the Mining Records Office, a lecture theatre, laboratories, etc. Sir H. De la Beche, the first director, died April 13, 1855, and was succeeded by Sir R. I. Murchison. A similar institution was established at Calcutta, in 1840, by the East India Company.

The English standard works on Geology at the present time are those of Lyell, Phillips, De la Beche, Murchison, Mantell, and Ansted (1865).

The strata comprising the earth's crust may be divided into two great classes: 1st, those generally attributed to the agency of water; 2d, to the action of fire, which may be subdivided as follows:

Aqueous formation, stratified, rarely crystalline, { Sedimentary or Fossiliferous rocks.
Metamorphic or Unfossiliferous.
Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline, { Volcanic, as Basalt, etc.
Plutonic, as Granite, etc.
Fossiliferous, or Sedimentary rocks, are divided into three great series:

The Paleozoic (most ancient forms of life), or Primary.

The Mesozoic (middle life period), or Secondary.

The Neozoic or Cainozoic (more recent forms of life), or Tertiary.

TABULAR VIEW OF FOSSILIFEROUS STRATA.

NEOZOIC.

I. Post-Tertiary:

A. Post-Pliocene:

1. Recent: Marine strata, with human remains; Danish peat; kitchen-middens; bronze and stone implements; Swiss lake-dwellings; temple of Serapis at Puzzuoli.
2. Post-Pliocene: Brixham cave, with flint knives, and bones of living and extinct quadrupeds; ancient valley gravels; glacial drift; ancient Nile mud; post-glacial N. American deposits; remains of *Mastodon*; Australian breccias.

II. TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC SERIES:

B. Pliocene:

3. *Newer Pliocene* (or Pleistocene): Mammalian beds, Norwich crag. [*Marine Shells*.]
4. *Older Pliocene*: Red and coralline crag (Suffolk, Antwerp).

5. *6. Miocene*: Upper and lower; Bordeaux; Virginia sands and Zouraine beds; Pikermé deposits near Athens; volcanic tufa and limestone of the Azores, etc.; brown coal of Germany, etc. [*Mastodon, gigantic Elk, Salamander*, etc.]

7. 8. 9. *Eocene*: Upper, middle, and lower; fresh water and marine beds; Barton clays; Bracklesham sands; Paris gypsum; London plastic, and Thanet clays. [*Palms, Birds*, etc.]

III. SECONDARY OR MESOZOIC SERIES:

10. *Cretaceous*: Upper. British chalk; Maestricht beds.—Chalk with and without flints, chalk marl, upper green sand, gault, lower green sand. [*Mesosaurus, Fish, Mollusks*, etc.]

11. Lower (or *Neocomian* or *Walden*): Kentish rag; Weald clay; Hastings sand. [*Iguanodon, Hylasaurus*, etc.]

12. *Older*: Upper. Furber clay, Portland stone and sand, Kimmeridge clay; lithographic stone of Solenhofen with *Archæopteryx*. [*Fish*.]

13. Middle: Calcareous grit, coral rag, Oxford clay, Kelloway rock. [*Belemnites and Ammonites*.]

14. Lower: Cornbrash, forest marble, Bradford clay, great oolite, Stonesfield slate, fuller's earth, inferior oolite. [*Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Pterodactyl*.]

15. *Lias*: Lias clay and marl stone. [*Ammonites, Equisetum, Amphibia, Labyrinthodon*.]

16. *Trias*: Upper; white lias, red clay, with salt in Cheshire, coal-fields in Virginia, N. A. [*Fish, Dromætherium*.]

17. Middle or muschelkalk (wanting in England). [*Encrius, Placodus gigas*.]

18. Lower: New red sandstone of Lancashire and Cheshire. [*Labyrinthodon; Footprints of Birds and Reptiles*.]

IV. PRIMARY OR PALÆOZOIC SERIES:

19. *Permian*: Magnesian limestone, marl slates, red sandstone and shale, dolomite; Kupferschiefer. [*Fish, Fishes, Amphibia*.]

20. 21. *Carboniferous*, Upper and lower: coal measures, millstone grit, mountain limestone. [*Ferns, Calamites, Coal*.]

22. 23. 24. *Devonian*, Upper, middle, and lower: limestones, concretionary, and marls, quartzose conglomerates. [*Shells, Fish, Trilobites*.]

25. 26. 27. *Silurian*, Upper, middle, and lower: Ludlow shales, Aymestry limestone, Wenlock limestone, Wenlock shale, Caradoc sandstone, Llandello flag; Niagara limestone. [*Sponges, Corals, Trilobites, Shells*.]

28. 29. *Cambrian*, Upper and lower: Bala limestone, Festinog slates, Bangor slates and

grits, Wicklow rock, Hasleets grits, Huronian series of Canada. [*Zoophytes, Lingula, Ferns, Sigillaria, Stigmara, Calamites, and Cryptogamia*.]

- O. 30. *Laurentium*, Upper gneiss of the Hebrides (?); Labradorite series, north of the St. Lawrence; Adirondack Mountains, New York.

31. Lower: Gneiss and quartzites, with interstratified limestones, in one of which, 1000 feet thick, occurs a foraminifer, *Eozoon Canadense*, the oldest known fossil.

GEOMETRY, so termed from its original application to measuring the earth. Its origin is ascribed to the Egyptians; the annual inundations of the Nile having given rise to it by carrying away the landmarks and the boundaries of farms. Thales introduced geometry into Greece about 600 B.C. Euclid's Elements were compiled about 300 B.C. The doctrine of curves originally attracted the attention of geometers from the conic sections, which were introduced by Plato about 390 B.C. The conchoid curve was invented by Nicomedes, 220 B.C. The science of geometry was taught in Europe in the 13th cent. Books on geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England as infected with magic, 7 Edw. VI., 1559.—*Stow*. Simson's celebrated edition of Euclid first appeared in 1756.

GEORGE, a gold coin current at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VIII.—*Leake*.

GEORGE, Fort, on the Canada side, near the mouth of the Niagara River, was captured by the Americans under General Dearborn, nearly 4000 strong, on the 27th of May, 1813. The British garrison numbered about 8000. The Americans lost 33 killed and 68 wounded; the British lost 106 killed, 163 wounded, and 623 made prisoners. On the 8th of July following, an American foraging party near Fort George were attacked by a greatly superior force of British and Indians. Only a corporal and 9 men escaped to the fort; the remainder (39) were killed or wounded. On the 17th of the same month the outworks of Fort George were attacked by 200 British and Indians. They were gallantly defended by a detachment from the garrison under Colonel (afterward Lieutenant General) Winfield Scott. The Americans lost 4 killed and 4 wounded. Again, on the 24th of August, these outworks were attacked by a British party. They were repulsed by a detachment under Captain Davenport. The loss on both sides was inconsiderable.

GEORGE, St., the tutelary saint of England, and adopted as patron of the Order of the Garter by Edward III. His day is April 23. See *Knighthood*.

GEORGES' CONSPIRACY, in France. General Moreau, General Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, who was commonly known by the name of Georges, and others, were arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, and for the restoration of Louis XVIII., Feb. 1804. Pichegru was found strangled in prison, April 6. The conspirators were tried, June 9, when seventeen were sentenced to death, and many to imprisonment. Moreau was suffered to leave France, and was escorted from the Temple to embark for America, June 22. In 1813 he was killed before Dresden (which see).

GEORGIA, the ancient Iberia, now a province of S. Russia, near the Caucasus, submitted to Alexander 323 B.C., but threw off the yoke of his successors. It was subjugated to Rome by Pompey 65 B.C., but retained its own sovereignty. Christianity was introduced into it in the 3d century. In the 8th century, after a severe struggle, Georgia was subdued by the Arab caliphs; by the Turkish Sultan Alp-Arslan, 1068; and by the Tartar hordes, 1235. From the 14th to the 18th centuries, Georgia was successively held by the Persian and Turkish monarchs. In 1740 Nadir Shah established part of Georgia as a principality, of which the last ruler, Heraclius, surrendered his territories to the czar in 1799, and in 1803 Georgia was declared to be a Russian province.—GEORGIA, IN THE UNITED STATES, was settled by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1732. Separating from the Congress of America, it surrendered to the British, Dec. 1778, and its possession was of vast importance to the Royalists in the then war. Count d'Estaing joined the American General Lincoln, and made a desperate attack on Georgia, which failed, and the French fleet returned home; the colony was given up to the Union, by ordinance, Jan. 18, 1801, and was overrun by Sherman in 1864-5. See *United States*.—GEORGIA, in the Pacific, was visited by Captain Cook in 1775.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, the first name of the planet Uranus (which see).

GERMAIN'S, St., near Paris, where James II. of England resided in state after his abdication in 1689, and where he died, Sept. 16, 1701.

GERMAN-ITALIAN WAR. In 1866, as a result of the German-Italian War, the confederation of 1815 was broken up, and Austria was excluded. The events of this revolution, which promises to consummate the union of Germany as a Protestant power, under the leadership of Prussia, followed each other in this chronological order:

Opinion of the Prussian government, through her crown jurists, against the hereditary right of the Prince of Angustenburg to the government of Schleswig-Holstein Oct., 1865
Count Bismarck presses this opinion upon the notice of the Austrian government. Jan. 28, 1866
Austria claims absolute freedom in the provisional administration of Holstein. Feb. 7, "
Austria, fearing aggression from Prussia, begins to arm (February). Prussia announces to the minor German states her necessity of preparing for the defense of Silesia. March 24, "
Prussia orders her first armaments. March 27, 29, "
Prussian troops enter Holstein to prevent the convocation of Holstein Estates ordered by Austria, June 1, "
Austria, in the Diet at Frankfort, charges Prussia with a disturbance of the federal peace, and moves the mobilization of the federal army (June 11). Motion carried nominally 9 to 6, but really by a bare majority. June 14, "
Prussia declares the Confederation unable to protect its members, and declares her readiness to enter into a new confederation on a reformed basis. Virtually a declaration of war. June 14, "
Immediately war follows. Prussia has (employing the *Landwehr* of the second call) 380,000 infantry, 37,000 cavalry, and 864 guns. She can also depend upon 80,000 men from her allies—Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, Brunswick, the two Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg, Anhalt, the two Schwarzburgs, Lippe-Deimold, Schaumburg-Lippe, Waldeck, Reuss Schleiz, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck. Italy, in alliance with Prussia, is able to furnish 300,000 men and 480 guns. Austria, on the other hand, can bring into the field 310,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, and 1000 guns; and from her allies (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Hesse-Darmstadt) she can depend upon 100,000 men and 234 guns. From Saxony, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Saxe-Weimingen, Reuss Greitz, and Frankfort, she may also expect 65,000 men and 135 guns. Prussia occupies Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, and Hanover. June 16-23, "
Italy declares war against Prussia. June 20, "
Archduke Albrecht, commanding the Austrians, defeats the Italians at Custoza. Austrian loss, 360 killed, 3690 wounded, 1000 captured; Italian, 720 killed, 3112 wounded, 4315 captured, June 24, "
Battle of Sadova or Königgrätz, Bohemia; Austrians under Field-marshal Benedek defeated by the Prussians. Prussian loss 10,000; Austrian, 40,000, of whom 13,000 were unwounded prisoners. July 3, "
The Italian fleet under Admiral Persaud defeated off Lissa by the Austrian under Tegethoff. *Re d'Italia* sunk. July 20, "
Treaty of peace agreed upon at Nicholasburg, by the conditions of which Austria retires from the German Confederation, recognizes a new confederation of the German states north of the Main, and the possible union with them of the southern German states. Aug. 26, "

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, constituted by the Allies, 1815, in place of the Confederation of the Rhine (*which see*), was destroyed by the German-Italian War of 1866.

It consisted of the empire of Austria; the kingdoms of Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg; 7 grand-duchies (Baden, Hesse, etc.); 8 duchies (Brunswick, etc.); 19 principalities and 1 lordship; 4 free cities (Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck); the late Danish duchies (Schleswig and Holstein); the duchies of Luxemburg and Lennburg belonging to Holland. Population of the whole, in 1863, about 43½ millions.—Baron Kubeck, *President* since May 29, 1869.

After the war of 1866 Germany was reconstructed, and what is known as the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION was formed, consisting of the states north of the Main, viz.:

Prussia, Saxony, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Brunswick, Anhalt, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, Lippe-Deimold, Waldeck, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, Reuss Younger Line, Schaumburg-Lippe, Reuss Elder Line, Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, Upper Hesse, of Hesse-Darmstadt.

These countries cover an area of 159,940 square miles, and have a population of 29,220,863, of which 23,690,543 belong to Prussia. About seven tenths of the population are Protestants. The states south of the Main (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Lichtenstein) were permitted, by the terms of the treaty of Nicholasburg between Austria and Prussia, to unite in a SOUTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION, or unite with the states north of the Main, according to their own option.

GERMANTOWN, BATTLE OF, was fought within six miles of Philadelphia, on the 4th of October, 1777. The Americans were commanded by Washington, the British by General Howe. The morning was foggy, the battle severe, and, unable, on account of the mist, to discern the exact position of friend and foe, the Americans gave way, and lost the battle, when, as they afterward ascertained, victory was within their grasp. The Americans lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, about 1000; the British lost about 600.

GERMANY (*Germania Alemania*), anciently, as now, divided into several independent states. The Germans long withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them; and although that people conquered some parts of the country, they were expelled before the close of the 3d century. In the 6th century the arms of the Huns and other tribes prevailed over the greater portion of Germany. They were subjugated by Charlemagne in the latter part of the 8th century. He took the title of emperor, entailing the dignity upon his family; but after his race became extinct in 911, the rank was made elective. A member of the house of Austria was elected (almost uninterruptedly) from 1487 until 1804. Germany was divided into circles in 1512; formed into the *Confederation of the Rhine* in 1804, and into the *Germanic Confederation* in 1815. See both articles, *Austria*, etc.

The Teutons, united with the Cymry, defeat the Romans in Illyria B.C. 113
After varying success are defeated by Marius. 102
Hermann or Arminius, the German hero, destroys the Roman legion under Varus. A.D. 9
Great irruption of Germanic tribes into Gaul, 450, etc.
Charlemagne, after a long contest, subdues the Saxons, who become Christians. 772-785
He is crowned Emperor of the West at Rome. 800
He adds a second head to the eagle to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him. 803
Louis (*le Débonnaire*) separates Germany from France. 839-840
The German princes assert their independence, and Conrad I. of Franconia reigns. 911
[The electoral character assumed about this time. See *Electors*.]

Reign of Henry I. [king], surnamed the Fowler, he vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians 918-934
Otho I. extends his dominions, and is crowned emperor by the pope. 962
Henry III. conquers Bohemia. 1042
Contest between Henry IV. and Gregory VII. 1075
Henry's humiliation at Canossa (*which see*). 1077
He takes Rome, 1084; and Gregory dies in exile at Salerno. 1085
Disputes relating to ecclesiastical investitures with the pope. 1073-1123
The Guelph and the Ghibelline feuds begin. 1140
Conrad III. leads an army to the Holy Wars; it was destroyed by Greek treachery. 1147
Frederick Barbarossa's wars with the Italian republics. 1154-77
He destroys Milan. 1163
He ruins Henry the Lion (see *Bavaria*). 1180
He is drowned during the crusade in Syria. 1190
Teutonic order of knighthood. "
Hanseatic League established. 1245
Reign of Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, chosen by the electors. 1273
The famous edict, called the Golden Bull, by Charles IV. 1356
Sigismund, king of Bohemia, elected emperor. He betrays John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who are burned alive (see *Bohemia*). 1414-16

Sigismund being driven from the throne, Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds.....1437
 Era of the Reformation (see *Luther*).....1517
 German Bible and Liturgy published by Luther, 1522-46
 Luther excommunicated by the Diet at Worms, April 17, 1521
 War with the pope—the Germans storm Rome.....1527
 Diet at Spire.....1529
 Confession of Augsburg published.....Jan. 25, 1530
 Protestant League of Smalcalde.....1531
 The Anabaptists seize Münster, 1534; but are suppressed, and John of Leyden slain.....1536
 Death of Luther.....1546
 War with Protestants.....1546-52
 Who are helped by Henry II. of France—Peace of Religion at Passau.....July 31, 1552
 Abdication of Charles V.....Aug. 27, 1556
 The Thirty Years' War begins between the Evangelic Union under the elector palatine, and the Catholic League under the Duke of Bavaria.....1618
 Battle of Prague, which ruined the elector palatine.....Nov. 8, 1620
 Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden invades Germany, June, 1630
 Death of Gustavus Adolphus, victor at Lutzen, Nov. 16, 1632
 End of the Thirty Years' War; treaty of Westphalia, establishing religious toleration.....Oct. 24, 1648
 John Sobieski, king of Poland, after defeating the Turks, obliges them to raise the siege of Vienna, Sept. 12, 1683
 The peace of Carlowitz (with the Turks), Jan. 26, 1699
 War with France, etc.; Marlborough's victory at Blenheim.....Aug. 13, 1704
 Peace of Utrecht.....April 11, 1713
 The Pragmatic Sanction (*which see*).....1722
 Francis I., duke of Lorraine, marries the heiress of Austria, Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary (1736). She succeeds her father, and becomes Queen of Hungary.....Oct. 30, 1740
 The Elector of Bavaria elected emperor as Charles VII., Jan. 23, 1743; he dies, Jan. 30; Francis I., duke of Lorraine, elected emperor.....Sept. 15, 1745
 The Seven Years' War between Austria and Prussia and their respective allies begins, Aug., 1756; ends with the peace of Hubertsburg.....Feb. 15, 1763
 Joseph II. extends his dominions by the dismemberment of Poland, 1772; many civil reforms and liberal changes.....1793
 Francis I. joins in the second partition of Poland, 1795 [In the ruinous wars between Germany and France, the emperor loses the Netherlands, all his territories west of the Rhine, and his states in Italy, 1798 *et seq.*]
 Francis II. assumes the title of Emperor of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804
 Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, 1806; and of Westphalia, 1807; dissolution of the German Empire; formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.....July 12, 1806
 Commencement of the War of Independence, March, 1813
 Congress of Vienna.....Nov. 1, 1814-May 25, 1815
 The Germanic Confederation (*which see*) formed, June 8, "
 The Zollverein (*which see*) formed.....1818
 Insurrection at Vienna and throughout Germany (see *Austria, Hungary, etc.*).....1848
 The King of Prussia takes the lead as an agitator, to promote the reconsolidation of the German Empire by a proclamation.....March 27, "
 German National Assembly meet at Frankfurt, May 18, "
 Revolt in Schleswig and Holstein (see *Denmark*), March, "
 German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany.....March 28, 1849
 He declines the honor.....April 8, "
 He recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly, May 14, "
 The Frankfurt Assembly transfers its sittings to Stuttgart.....May 30, "
 Treaty of Vienna between Austria and Prussia for the formation of a new central power for a limited time; appeal to be made to the governments of Germany.....Sept. 30, "
 Protest of Austria against the alliance of Prussia with some of the smaller German states, Nov. 12, "
 Treaty of Munich between Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, for a revision of the German Union, Feb. 27, 1850
 Parliament meets at Erfurt.....March, "
 The King of Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of Prussia.....March 15, "

German Diet meets at Frankfurt.....May 10, 1850
 Hesse-Cassel refuses to send a representative to Erfurt.....June 1, "
 Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian League.....June 20, "
 Austria calls an assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfurt.....July 19, "
 Which meets at Frankfurt.....Sept. 2, "
 Austrian, Bavarian, and Prussian forces enter Hesse-Cassel (see *Hesse-Cassel*).....Nov. 12, "
 Conferences on German affairs at Dresden, Dec. 23, 1850, to May 15, 1851
 Conference of the Diet of Nuremberg relative to a general code of commerce for Germany, Jan. 15, 1857
 Great excitement in Germany at the French successes in Lombardy; warlike preparations in Bavaria, etc.....May and June, 1859
 Meeting of a new Liberal party in Eisenach, in Saxe-Weimar. Seven resolutions put forth recommending that the imperfect federal Constitution be changed; that the German Diet be replaced by a strong central government; that a National Assembly be summoned; and that Prussia be invited to take the initiative.....Aug. 14, "
 This proposal not accepted by Prussia, and warmly opposed by Hanover.....Sept., "
 The Austrian minister, Rechberg, severely censuring the Duke of Saxe-Gotha for a liberal speech, Sept. 4, and accusing the Prussian government of favoring the Liberals, meets with cutting retorts.....Sept., "
 The federal Diet maintain the Hesse-Cassel Constitution of 1859 against Prussia.....March 24, 1860
 Meeting of the French emperor and the German sovereigns at Baden, June 16, 17; and of the czar and the Emperor of Austria and the Regent of Prussia at Toplitz.....July 26, etc., "
 Meeting at Coburg in favor of German union against French aggression.....Sept. 5, "
 Dispute with Denmark respecting the rights of Holstein and Schleswig.....Nov., "
 First meeting of a German national shooting match at Gotha.....July 8-11, 1861
 Meeting of the German National Association at Heidelberg; it decides to form a German fleet, Aug. 23, "
 Subscriptions received for the fleet, Sept. and Oct., "
 The National Association meet at Berlin; they recommend the formation of a united federal government, with a central executive, under the leadership of Prussia.....March 13, 1862
 Meetings of plenipotentiaries from German states respecting federal reform.....July 8-Aug. 10, "
 Deputies from the German states meet at Weimar, and declare that the greatest want of Germany is its formation into one federal state, Sept. 23, 29, "
 Congress of deputies from German states on national reform.....Aug. 22, 1863
 The Emperor of Austria invites the German sovereigns to a congress at Frankfurt, July 31; King of Prussia declines, Aug. 4; nearly all the sovereigns meet, Aug. 16, 17; they definitively approve the Austrian plan of federal reform, Sept. 1; which is rejected by Prussia.....Sept. 22, "
 The Diet determine to have recourse to federal execution in Holstein if Denmark does not fulfill her obligations.....Oct. 1, "
 60th anniversary of the battle of Leipzig celebrated, Oct. 18, "
 Death of Frederick VII., king of Denmark, Nov. 15, "
 German troops enter Holstein as "federal execution" (see *Denmark* for following events), Dec. 28, "
 Death of Maximilian II., king of Bavaria, March 10, 1864
 Prussia retains the duchies; discussion between Austria and Prussia; the Diet adopt the resolution of Bavaria and Saxony requesting Austria and Prussia to give up Holstein to the Duke of Augustenbourg; rejected.....April 6, 1865
 The Gastein convention (*which see*) signed, Aug. 14, "
 Severely censured by the Diet at Frankfurt, Sept. 14, "

(See *Austria, Denmark, Prussia, etc.*)

KINGS AND EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

CARLOVINGIAN RACE.

800. Charlemagne.
 814. Louis le *Débonnaire*, king of France.
 840. Lothaire, or Lothar, son of Louis; died in a monastery at Treves.
 855. Louis II., son of Lothaire.
 875. Charles II., called the Bald, king of France, poisoned by his physician, Zedechas, a Jew.—*Hannau*.
 877. [Interregnum.]

880. Charles III., *le Gros*, crowned King of Italy; deposed; succeeded by
 887. Arnulf, or Arnoul; crowned Emperor at Rome in 894.
 899. Louis III., called IV.; the last of the Carolingian race in Germany.

SAXON DYNASTY.

911. Otho, duke of Saxony, refuses the dignity on account of his age.
 " Conrad I., duke of Franconia.
 918. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, son of Otho, duke of Saxony; king.
 936. Otho I., styled the Great, son of Henry. Many writers withhold the imperial title from him until crowned by Pope John XII. in 963.
 973. Otho II., the Bloody, so stigmatized for his cruelties; massacred his chief nobility at an entertainment to which he had invited them; wounded by a poisoned arrow.
 983. Otho III., surnamed the Red, his son, yet in his minority; poisoned.
 1002. Henry II., duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy and the Lame.
 1024. Conrad II., surnamed the Salique.
 1029. Henry III., the Black, son of Conrad II.
 1056. Henry IV., son of the preceding; a minor, under the regency of his mother Agnes; deposed by his son and successor. (Several emperors nominated by the Pope.)
 1106. Henry V.; married Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England.
 1126. Lothaire II., surnamed the Saxon.
 1138. [Interregnum.]

HOUSE OF Hohenstaufen, OR OF SUABIA.

1138. Conrad III., duke of Franconia.
 1152. Frederick I., Barbarossa; one of the most splendid reigns in the German annals; drowned by his horse throwing him into the River Saleph.
 1190. Henry VI., his son, surnamed Asper, or the Sharp; it was this emperor that detained Richard I. of England a prisoner in his dominions; died 1197. Interregnum and contest for the throne between Philip of Suabia and Otho of Brunswick.
 1198. Philip, brother to Henry; assassinated at Bamberg by Otto of Wittelsbach.
 1208. Otho IV., surnamed the Superb, recognized as King of Germany, and crowned as emperor the next year; excommunicated and deposed.
 1215. Frederick II., king of Sicily, the son of Henry VI.; deposed by his subjects, who elected Henry, landgrave of Thuringia. Frederick died in 1250, naming his son Conrad his successor, but the pope gave the imperial title to William, earl of Holland.
 1250. Conrad IV., son of Frederick.
 1256. [Interregnum.]
 1257. Richard, earl of Cornwall, and Alphonso of Castile, nominated emperors.

HOUSE OF Hapsburg, LUXEMBURG, AND BAVARIA.

1273. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg.
 1291. [Interregnum.]
 1292. Adolphus, count of Nassau, to the exclusion of Albert, son of Rodolph; deposed; slain at the battle of Spire.
 1298. Albert, duke of Austria, Rodolph's son; killed by his nephew at Rheinfels, May 1, 1308.
 1308. Henry VII. of Luxemburg.
 1313. [Interregnum.]
 1314. Louis IV. (III.) of Bavaria, and Frederick III. of Austria, son of Albert, rival emperors; Frederick died in 1330.
 1339. Louis reigns alone.
 1347. Charles IV. of Luxemburg. In this reign was given at Nuremberg, in 1356, the famous *Golden Bull*, which became the fundamental law of the German Empire.
 1378. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, son of Charles; twice imprisoned, and at length forced to resign; but continued to reign in Bohemia.
 1400. Frederick III., duke of Brunswick; assassinated immediately after his election, and seldom placed in the list of emperors.
 " Rupert, count palatine of the Rhine; crowned at Cologne; died in 1410.

* His son Conradin was proclaimed King of Sicily, which was, however, surrendered to his uncle Manfred, 1264, on whose death it was given by the pope to Charles of Anjou in 1263. Conradin, on the invitation of the Ghibelline party, entered Italy with a large army, and was defeated at Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23, 1268, and beheaded at Naples Oct. 29, thus ending the Hohenstaufen family.

1410. Jossus, marquess of Moravia; chosen by a party of the electors; died the next year.
 " Sigismund, king of Hungary; elected by another party. On the death of Jossus he is recognized by all parties; King of Bohemia in 1419.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

1483. Albert II., surnamed the Great, duke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia; died Oct. 27, 1439.
 1489. [Interregnum.]
 1440. Frederick IV. (or III.), surnamed the Pacific; elected emperor Feb. 2, but not crowned until June, 1442.
 1493. Maximilian I., son of Frederick; died in 1519. In 1477 he married Mary of Burgundy. Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain became competitors for the empire.
 1519. Charles V. (I. of Spain), son of Joan of Castile and Philip of Austria, elected; resigned both crowns 1556, and retired to a monastery, where he died soon after.
 1550. Ferdinand I., brother to Charles; succeeded by his son,
 1564. Maximilian II., king of Hungary and Bohemia; succeeded by his son,
 1576. Rodolph II.
 1612. Matthias, brother of Rodolph.
 1619. Ferdinand II., his cousin, son of the Archduke Charles, king of Hungary.
 1637. Ferdinand III., son of the preceding emperor; succeeded by his son,
 1658. Leopold I.
 1705. Joseph I., son of the Emperor Leopold.
 1711. Charles VI., brother to Joseph, succeeded by his daughter,
 1740. Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, whose right to the empire was sustained by England.
 1742. Charles VII., elector of Bavaria, whose claim was supported by France; rival emperor, and contested succession.
 [This competition for the throne of Germany gave rise to an almost general war. Charles died in Jan., 1745.]
 1745. Francis I. of Lorraine, grand-duke of Tuscany, consort of Maria-Theresa.
 1765. Joseph II., son of the Emperor Francis and of Maria-Theresa.
 1790. Leopold II., brother to Joseph; succeeded by his son,
 1792. Francis II. In 1804 this prince became Emperor of Austria only, as Francis I.
 (See Austria.)

PRINCIPAL GERMAN AUTHORS.

	Born	Died
Ulfilas (Gothic Bible) about A.D. 360.		
Martin Luther (Germ. Bible, etc., 1522-34), 1483	1483	1546
Hans Sachs.....	1494	1576
Godf. Leibnitz.....	1646	1716
G. F. Gellert.....	1715	1769
G. E. Lessing.....	1729	1781
G. A. Bürger.....	1748	1794
J. G. Von Herder.....	1744	1803
Fred. T. Klopstock.....	1734	1803
Immanuel Kant.....	1724	1804
J. C. Fred. von Schiller.....	1759	1805
Ch. M. Wieland.....	1733	1813
C. T. Körner.....	1791	1813
Jean Paul Richter.....	1763	1825
J. H. Voß.....	1761	1826
F. Schlegel.....	1773	1829
B. G. Niebuhr.....	1776	1831
J. W. von Goethe.....	1749	1832
Wm. von Humboldt.....	1767	1835
A. Wm. Schlegel.....	1767	1845
L. Tieck.....	1773	1853
H. Heine.....	1797	1856
Alex. von Humboldt.....	1769	1859
Chr. Carl J. Bunsen.....	1791	1860
F. C. Schlosser.....	1776	1861

GERONA (N.E. Spain), an ancient city, frequently besieged and taken. In June, 1808, it successfully resisted the French, but, after suffering much by famine, surrendered Dec. 12, 1809.

GETTYSBURG (Pennsylvania), BATTLE OF, fought July 1-3, 1863. The Confederate victory at Chancellorsville led to a universal clamor in the South for an invasion of the Northern States by Lee's army. As early as May movements were made indicating that Lee contemplated such an invasion. Early in June his entire army was concentrated at Culpeper, except A. P. Hill's division, which was left at Fredericksburg.

Political reasons, suggested by the vigorous opposition to the administration of the Peace party in the North, doubtless had much to do with Lee's northward movement in the summer of 1863. At the middle of June, when the movement was fairly commenced, Lee's army numbered fully 100,000 men. On the 12th of June Hooker began to fall back from the Rappahannock to cover Washington. Lee advanced to Winchester, and on the 15th dispersed Milroy's force at Winchester (7000 strong), capturing 3800 prisoners. He then crossed the Potomac with his main force (June 24-25), and advanced to Chambersburg. Hooker also crossed on the 26th, and the next day was relieved by Gen. Meade. Lee in the mean time was pushing forward into the interior of Pennsylvania. The national army moved in a parallel direction on the east side of the Blue Ridge. Lee was considerably in the advance, and seriously threatened Harrisburg. As in the former invasion (1862), the passes of South Mountain afforded access to the Confederate rear. Meade took advantage of this fact, and (June 28) Lee saw that he must halt and stake the issue of the campaign upon a battle with the national army. The battle of Gettysburg ensued. The time and place of this battle were determined more by accident and the physical character of the region than by any purpose on the part of either commander. Lee ordered the concentration of his army at Gettysburg, to which point Ewell marched southwardly from Carlisle, and Longstreet and Hill eastwardly from Chambersburg. Meade's right wing (June 30) was near Gettysburg, and General Pleasanton, detecting the importance of that place, advanced and occupied it, anticipating the Confederates, who were advancing on the same point. On July 1 there was a collision of the opposing forces, in which Gen. Reynolds was killed; but, after losing 10,000 men, the national forces still held a position which was the key of the field of operations. On the 2d (both armies being well up and in position) there was a second battle, in which the loss on both sides was severe. In this action Sickles was driven, but from a position which was of no material importance. At night the Union forces still held Cemetery Ridge from Culp's Hill to Round Top. On the 3d, after a bombardment of Cemetery from Seminary Ridge, Lee again assaulted. The assaulting column, under Pickett and Heth, numbered 18,000. It was almost annihilated. After this decisive repulse Lee retreated from the field. His army might have been utterly demoralized and dispersed by prompt and relentless pursuit. The forces were about equal at Gettysburg, each numbering from 70,000 to 80,000 infantry and artillery. The national loss was 23,190, of whom nearly 7000 were missing. The Confederate loss was about 30,000, of whom 13,753, wounded or unwounded, remained as prisoners. Lee's entire loss, from the commencement to the close of the invasion, was nearly 60,000 men.

GHEENT, an ancient city in Belgium, built about the 7th century. During the Middle Ages it became very rich. John, third son of Edward III. of England, was born here in 1340 (hence named *John of Gaunt*), during the revolt under Van Artevelde, a brewer, against the Earl Louis, 1379-88. Ghent rebelled against the Emperor Charles V., 1539, for which it was severely punished in 1540. The "Pacification of Ghent" (when the north and south provinces of the Netherlands united against Spain) was proclaimed Nov. 8, 1576, and broken up in 1579. Ghent was taken by Louis XIV. of France, March 9, 1678, and by the Duke of Marlborough in 1706, and afterward several times taken and retaken. The **PEACE OF GHEENT**, between Great Britain and the United States, was signed Dec. 24, 1814.

GHIBELLINES. See *Guelpha*.

GHIZNEE, or **GHUZNEE** (East Persia), the seat of the Gaznevides, who founded the city, 999. They were expelled by the Seljuk Tartars in 1058. The British, under Sir J. Keane, attacked the citadel of Ghiznee at two o'clock in the morning, July 28, 1839; it was one of the strongest fortresses in Asia, and was commanded by a son of the ex-king of Cabul. At three o'clock the gates were blown in by the artillery, and, under cover of a heavy fire, the infantry forced their way into the place, and succeeded at five o'clock in fixing the British colors on its towers.—It capitulated to the Afghans, March 1, 1842, who were defeated Sept. 6, 1842, and General Nott re-entered Ghiznee next day.

GHOSTS are now produced by optical science. Mr. Dircks described his method at the British Association meeting in 1868. Dr. John Taylor exhibited scientific ghosts in March, 1868. See *Cock-lane Ghost*.

GIANTS. Giants' bones, 17, 18, 20, and 80 feet high, were once reported to have been found; but geologists now prove them to be the remains of colossal

animals.—The battle of Marignano (1515) has been termed the "Battle of the *Giantia*."

Og, king of Bashan, of the remnant of the giants: his bedstead was 9 cubits long (about 16½ feet), B.C. 1451 (*Deut.* iii., 11).

Goliath of Gath's "height was 6 cubits and a span," about 1063 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xvii., 4).

The Emperor Maximin (A.D. 235) was 8½ feet in height, and of great bulk. Some say between 7 and 8 feet; others above 8.

"The tallest man that hath been seen in our age was one named Gabara, who, in the days of Claudius, the late emperor, was brought out of Arabia. He was 9 feet 9 inches high."—*Pliny*.

John Middleton, of Hale, in Lancashire, born in 1573, was 9 feet 8 inches high.*

Patrick Cotter, the celebrated Irish giant, born in 1761, was 8 feet 7 inches in height; his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger, measured 12 inches, and his shoe was 17 inches long; he died in Sept. 1806, in his 46th year.

Big Sam, the porter of the Prince of Wales at Carlton Palace, was near 8 feet high, and performed as a giant in the romance of "Cymon," at the Opera House, while the Drury Lane Company had the use of that theatre until their own was rebuilt in 1809.

M. Brice, a native of the Voges, in London, in Sept., 1862, 7 feet 6 inches high.

Robert Hales, the Norfolk giant, died at Great Yarmouth Nov. 22, 1863 (aged 48). He was 7 feet 6 inches high, and weighed 452 lbs.

Chang-Woo-Gow, a Chinese, aged 19, 7 feet 8 inches high, exhibited himself in London in Sept., etc., 1865.

A giant styled "Anak" was exhibited in London, Nov., 1865. [It is stated that M. Brice is Anak.]

GIAOUR, Turkish for infidel, a term applied to all who do not believe in Mohammedanism.—Byron's poem, "The Giaour," was published in 1813.

GIBRALTAR. The ancient Calpe (which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, obtained the name of the Pillars of Hercules), a town on a rock in South Spain, on which is placed a British fortress, considered impregnable. The height of the rock, according to Cuvier, is 1437 English feet. It was taken by the Saracens under Tarik, whence its present name (derived from *Gibbel-el-Tarik*), in 711.

It was taken from the Moors in 1309: retaken by them, 1333; and finally taken from them by Henry IV. of Castile in.....1463

Gibraltar attacked by the British under Sir George Rooke, the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, Sir John Leake, and Admiral Byng, July 21st, and taken on the 24th.....1704

Besieged by the Spanish and French; they lose 10,000 men, and the victorious English but 400.

Oct. 11, "Ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713

The Spaniards again attack Gibraltar, and are repulsed with great loss.....1790

They again attack it with a force of 20,000 men, and lose 5000, while the loss of the English is only 800.....Feb. 22, 1727

Memorable siege by the Spaniards and French, whose prodigious armament (the greatest ever brought against a fortress) were wholly overthrown.....July 16, 1779, to Feb. 5, 1783

Royal battery destroyed by fire.....Nov., 1800

Engagement between the French and English fleets in the bay; H. M. S. *Hannibal*, 74 guns, lost.....July 6, 1801

The *Royal Carlos* and *St. Hermenegildo*, Spanish ships, each of 212 guns, blew up, with their

* It is reported that one of the Irelands took him to London, and introduced him, dressed up in a very fantastic style, to King James the First. On his return from London a portrait was taken of him, which is preserved in the library of Brasenose College at Oxford; and Dr. Plot gives the following account of him: "John Middleton, commonly called the child of Hale, whose hand, from the carpus to the end of his middle finger, was 17 inches long; his palm 8½ inches broad; and his whole height 9 feet 8 inches, wanting but 6 inches of the size of Goliath."—*Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire*, p. 293.

† In one night their floating batteries were destroyed with red-hot balls, and their whole line of works annihilated by a sortie from the garrison, commanded by General Elliot, Nov. 27, 1781. The enemy's loss in munitions of war, on this night alone, was estimated at upward of £2,000,000 sterling. The army amounted to 40,000 men. But their grand defeat by a garrison of only 7000 British occurred Sept. 13, 1782. The Duke of Crillon commanded 12,000 of the best troops of France. 1000 pieces of artillery were brought to bear against the fortress, besides which there were 47 sail of the line, all three-deckers; 10 great floating batteries, esteemed invincible, carrying 212 guns; innumerable frigates, schooners, bomb-ketches, cutters, and gun and mortar boats; while small craft for disembarking the forces covered the bay. For weeks together 6000 shells were daily thrown into the town; and on a single occasion, 8000 barrels of gunpowder were expended by the enemy.

crews, at night-time, in the Straits here, and all on board perished. July 12, 1801
A malignant disease caused a great mortality here in 1804
A dreadful plague raged. 1805
A malignant fever raged. Aug. 1814
Again, when a proclamation issued for closing the courts of justice and places of public worship, Sept. 5, 1828

The fatal epidemic ceased. Jan. 19, 1829

GILDING was practiced at Rome about 145 B.C. The Capitol was the first building on which this enrichment was bestowed. — *Pliny*. Of gold leaf for gilding the Romans made but 700 leaves, four inches square, out of a whole ounce. — *Pliny*. It consequently was more like our plating. — *Trusler*. A single grain of gold may now be stretched out under the hammer into a leaf that will cover a house. — *Dr. Halley*. Gilding with leaf gold on *bole ammoniac* was first introduced by Margaritone in 1273. Gilding on wood formed part of the decorations of the Jewish tabernacle (*Exod. xxv., 11*), and was improved in 1680. See *Electrotypy*.

GIN, ardent spirit flavored with the essential oil of the juniper berry. The "Gin Act" laying an excise of 5s. per gallon upon it, passed July 14, 1756, when it had been found, in the preceding year, that in London alone 7044 houses sold gin by retail; and it was so cheap that the poor could intoxicate themselves for one penny. — *Salmon*. About 1700 gin-shops were suppressed in London in 1760. — *Clark*.

GIPISES, or EGYPTIANS (French, *Bohèmes*; Italian, *Zingari*; Spanish, *Gitanos*; German, *Zigeuner*); vagrants, supposed to be descendants of Hindoos expelled by Timour about 1399. They are said to have entered Paris in 1497. They appeared in Germany and Italy early in the 15th century. In England an act was made against their itinerancy in 1530; and in the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were executed at one assizes for having associated with gipsies for about a month, contrary to the statute. The gipsy settlement at Norwood was broken up, and they were treated as vagrants, May, 1797. There were in Spain alone, previously to 1800, more than 190,000 gipsies, and many communities of them yet exist in England. Notwithstanding their intercourse with other nations, they are still, like the Jews, in their manners, customs, visage, and appearance, almost wholly unchanged, and their pretended knowledge of futurity still gives them power over the superstitious. — *Esther Faa* was crowned queen of the gipsies at Blyth on Nov. 13, 1860. The Bible has been translated into gipsy dialects.

GIRAFFE, or CAMELOPARD, a native of the interior of Africa, was well known to the ancients. In 1837 one was brought to England for the first time as a present to George IV. It died in 1829. On May 25, 1835, four giraffes, obtained by M. Thibaut, were introduced into the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, where a young one was born in 1839.

GIRONDISTS, an important party during the French Revolution, principally composed of deputies from the Gironde. At first they were ardent Republicans, but after the cruelties of Aug. and Sept., 1793, they labored to restrain the cruelties of the Mountain party, to which they succumbed. Their leaders, Brissot, Vergniaud, and many others, were guillotined Oct. 31, 1793, at the instigation of Robespierre. Lamar-tine's "Histoire des Girondins," published in 1847, tended to hasten the Revolution in 1848.

GISORS, BATTLE OF (France), on Sept. 20, 23, or Oct. 10, 1198, between the armies of France and England. The former was signally defeated by Richard I., who commanded the English, and his parole for the day, "*Dieu et mon droit*," "God and my right," afterward became the motto to the arms of England.

GLADIATORS were originally malefactors, who fought for their lives, or captives who fought for freedom. They were exhibited at the funeral ceremonies of the Romans, 283 B.C., probably following the Greek custom of sacrificing to the manes of deceased warriors the prisoners taken in battle. Gladiator fights afterward exhibited at festivals, about 515 B.C. When Decia was reduced by Trajan, 1000 gladiators fought at Rome in celebration of his triumph for 123 days, A. D. 103. These combats were suppressed in the East by Constantine the Great, A.D. 325, and in the West by Theodoric in 500. — *Lenglet*.

GLANDELAGH, BISHOPRIC OF (Ireland), has been united to the arch-bishopric of Dublin since the year 1214. St. Keiven seems to have been the founder of this see; he resigned in 612. Glandelagh is now com-

monly known by the name of the Seven Churches, from the remains of so many buildings contiguous to the cathedral.

GLASGOW (Lanarkshire), the largest city in Scotland. Its prosperity was immensely increased after the union in 1707, in consequence of its obtaining some of the American trade. Population in 1707 about 12,000; in 1861, 894,857.

The cathedral or high church dedicated to St. Kentigern or Mungo, was built in the 11th century.
Erected into a burgh. 1180
Charter was obtained from James II. 1451
University founded by Bishop Turnbull about. 1454
Made a royal burgh by James VI. 1611
Town wasted by a great fire. 1653
Charter of William and Mary. 1690
Glasgow Courant published. 1715
First vessel sailed to America for its still great im-port, tobacco. 1719
Great Shawfield riot. 1725
Calico printing begun. 1743
Plundered by rebels. 1745
Power-loom introduced. 1773
Spinning machinery by steam introduced. 1796
New college buildings erected. 1811
Great popular commotion. April, "1844
Trials for treason followed. July, "
Wellington's statue erected. Oct. 8, 1844
False alarm of fire at the theatre, when 70 persons were crushed to death. Feb. 17, 1849
New water-works at Loch Katrine opened by the queen. Oct. 14, 1869
[To supply 50,000,000 gallons daily: engineer, J. F. Bateman; cost about £1,000,000, independent of the price paid for old works.]
Industrial exhibition opened. Dec. 12, 1863

GLASITES (in Scotland) and SANDEMANIANS (in England), names given to a small body of Christians, whose tenets (professedly derived from the Holy Scriptures alone) are set forth in the "Testimony of the King of Martyrs" published by John Glas, a minister of the Church of Scotland in 1727, and in his son-in-law, Robert Sandeman's "Letters on Theron and Aspasio" (1766). Churches were first formed by them on what were considered the primitive models, in Scotland, about 1728, and in England about 1755, some of which still exist. They hold that true faith is the gift of God, and not to be taught or acquired by man; and that it produces love to God and good works. They partake weekly of the Lord's Supper and love-feasts (see *Agapæ*), and avoid eating blood, and maintain the primitive discipline. They erected a new meeting-house at Barnsbury, London, N., in 1863.

GLASS. The Egyptians are said to have been taught the art of making glass by Hermes. The discovery of glass took place in Syria. — *Pliny*. Glass-houses were erected in Tyre, where glass was a staple manufacture for many ages. This article is mentioned among the Romans in the time of Tiberius; and we know from the ruins of Pompeii that windows were formed of glass before 79. Italy had the first glass windows; next France, whence they came to England. Some of the most beautiful glass now in use is manufactured by the Sandwich Glass Co., Sandwich, Mass., and the New England Glass Co., East Cambridge, Mass. They export a great quantity to England and other parts of Europe. The glass is remarkable for its clearness and colorlessness.

Glass is said to have been brought to England by Benedict Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth, in. 678
The manufacture established in England at Crutched Friars, and in Savoy in (*Stow*). 1557
Great improvements have been made in the manufacture, through the immense increase of chemical knowledge in the present century. Professor Faraday published his researches on the manufacture of glass for optical purposes in. 1830
The duties on glass, first imposed 1696, were finally remitted. 1845
Painting on GLASS, a very early art, was practiced at Macclesfield in a beautiful style about. 1500
It reached to a state of great perfection about. 1830
GLASS PAINT, for coach-windows, mirrors, etc., made at Lambeth by Venetian artists, under the patronage of Villiers, duke of Buckingham. 1673
The manufacture was improved by the French, who made very large plates; and further improvements in it were made in Lancashire in 1773, when the British Plate Glass Company was established.
Manufacture of British sheet glass introduced by Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, about. 1832

GLASTONBURY, said to have been the residence of Joseph of Arimathea, and the site of the first Christian church in Britain, about 63. A church was built here by Ina about 718. The town and abbey were burnt, 1184. An earthquake did great damage in 1276. Richard Whiting, the last abbot, who had 100 monks and 400 domestics, was hanged on Tor Hill in his pontificals, with the abbots of Reading and Colchester, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to Henry VIII., Nov., 1539.

GLENCOE MASSACRE of the unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, merely for not surrendering before the time stated in King William's proclamation, Dec. 81, 1691. Sir John Dalrymple, the master, afterward Earl of Stair, their inveterate enemy, obtained a decree "to extirpate that set of thieves," which the king is said to have signed without perusing. Every man under 70 was to be slain. This mandate was executed with the blackest treachery. The 190 soldiers were hospitably received by the Highlanders. On Feb. 13, 1692, the massacre began. About 60 men were brutally slain; and many women and children, their wives and offspring, were turned out naked in dark and freezing night, and perished by cold and hunger. This black deed was perpetrated by a part of the Earl of Argyle's regiment. It excited great indignation in England; and an inquiry was set on foot in 1696, but no capital punishment followed.

GLOBE. The globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, were taught, and an eclipse predicted, by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B.C. Pythagoras demonstrated, from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the opposite side of the globe; that Venus was the morning and evening star; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun; Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the sphere of the stars; about 506 B.C. Aristarchus, of Samos, maintained that the earth turned on its own axis, and revolved about the sun, which doctrine was held by his contemporaries as so absurd, that the philosopher nearly lost his life by his theory, 280 B.C. To determine the figure of the earth, a degree of latitude has been measured in different parts of the world by eminent philosophers; for this purpose Bouguer and La Condamine were sent to Peru, and Maupertuis and others to Lapland, in 1735. France and Spain were measured by Mechain, Delambre, Biot, and Arago, between 1792 and 1821. Measurements were made in India by Col. (now Sir George) Everest, and published in 1830. Experiments have been made by pendulums to demonstrate the rotation of the earth by Foucault in 1851; and to determine its density by Maskelyne, Bailly, and others; and in 1826, 1828, and 1854, by Mr. G. B. Airy, the astronomer royal. See *Circumnavigators*.

ARTIFICIAL GLOBES.—It is said that a celestial globe was brought to Greece from Egypt, 363 B.C., and that Archimedes constructed a planetarium about 212 B.C.

The globe of Gottorp is a concave sphere, eleven feet in diameter, containing a table and seats for twelve persons, and the inside representing the visible surface of the heavens, the stars and constellations all distinguished according to their respective magnitudes, and being turned by means of curious mechanism, their true position, rising, and setting are shown. The outside is a terrestrial globe. This machine is called the globe of Gottorp, from the original one of that name, which, at the expense of Frederick II., duke of Holstein, was erected at Gottorp, under the direction of Adam Olearius, and was planned after a design found among the papers of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Frederick IV. of Denmark presented it to Peter the Great in 1718. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1757; but it was afterward reconstructed.—*Coze*.

The globe at Pembroke Hall was erected by Dr. Long; it far surpasses the other, being eighteen feet in diameter, and thirty persons can sit conveniently within it while it is in motion.

In 1851 Mr. Abrahams erected in Leicester Square, for Mr. Wylde, a globe 60 feet 4 inches in diameter, lit from the centre by day and by gas at night. It was closed in July, 1861; the models were sold, and the building eventually taken down.

GLOBE THEATRE, BANKSIDE (London). See *Shakespeare's Theatre*.

GLOIRE, French steam frigate. See *Navy, French*.

GLORY, the nimbus drawn by painters round the heads of saints, angels, and holy men, and the circle of rays on images, adopted from the Cæsars and their flatterers, were used in the 1st century. The doxology of the prayer *Gloria Patri* was ordained in the Church of Rome, and was called doxology because it began with *doxa, glory*, 382.

GLOUCESTER, a Roman colony (*Glevum*), built by Arviragus, 47, in honor of Claudius Cæsar, whose daughter he had married. In 1278-9 the statutes of Gloucester were passed at a Parliament held by Edward I. This city was incorporated by Henry III.; it was fortified by a strong wall, which was demolished after the Restoration, in 1660, by order of Charles II., as a punishment for the obstinate resistance of the city to Charles I., in 1643, under Col. Massey. The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal was completed in April, 1827. Gross bribery took place here at the election for the Parliament in 1859.—It was one of the six bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. in 1541, and was formerly part of Worcester. It was united to that of Bristol in 1884. The church, which belonged to the abbey, and its revenues, were appropriated to the maintenance of the see. The abbey, which was founded by King Wulphere about 700, was burnt in 1102, and again in 1192. In it are the tombs of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Edward II. In the king's books this bishopric is valued at £215 17s. 2d. per annum. Present income £5000.

GLOVES. In the Middle Ages, the giving a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities; and two bishops were put in possession of their sees by each receiving a glove, 1002. In England, in the reign of Edward II., the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The Glovers' Company of London was incorporated in 1586. Embroidered gloves were introduced into England in 1580, and are still presented to judges at maiden assizes.

GLUCINUM (from *glukus*, sweet). In 1796 Vauquelin discovered the earth *glucina* (so termed from the sweet taste of its salts). It is found in the beryl and other crystals. From glucina Wöhler and Busby obtained the rare metal glucinum in 1828.—*Gmelin*.

GLUTEN, an important ingredient of grain, particularly wheat, containing nitrogen, and termed the vegeto-animal principle. Its discovery is attributed to Beccaria in the 18th century.

GLYCERINE, discovered by Scheele about 1779, and termed by him the "sweet principle of fats," and farther studied by Chevreul, termed the "father of the fatty acids." It is obtained pure by saponifying olive oil or animal fat with oxide of lead, or litharge. Glycerine is now much employed in medicine and the arts.

GNOSTICS (from the Greek *gnôsis*, knowledge), a sect who, soon after the preaching of Christianity, endeavored to combine its principles with the Greek philosophies. Among their teachers were Saturninus, 111; Basilides, 184; and Valentine, 140. Priscillian a Spaniard, was burnt at Thebes as a heretic, in 384, for endeavoring to revive Gnosticism.

GOA (S. W. Hindostan), was taken by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1510, and made their Indian capital.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY, so called from a house at Paris, formerly possessed by wool-dyers, whereof the chief (Giles Gobelins), in the reign of Francis I., is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet. This house was purchased by Louis XIV. for a manufactory of works for adorning palaces, under the direction of Colbert, especially tapestry, designs for which were drawn by Le Brun, about 1666.

"**GOD BLESS YOU!**" We are told that in the time of Pope Pelagius II. a plague raged at Rome so fatal a nature that persons seized with it died sneezing and gaping; whence came the custom of saying "*God bless you!*" when a person sneezes, and of Roman Catholics making the sign of the cross upon the mouth when any one gapes; 582.—*Novus Dict.*

"**GOD SAVE THE KING.**" This melody is said to have been composed by John Bull, Mus. D., in 1606, for a dinner given at Merchant Taylors' Hall; others ascribe it to Henry Carey, about 1743. It has been claimed by the French. The controversy on the subject is summed up in Chappell's "*Popular Music of the Olden Times*" (1859).

GODERICH ADMINISTRATION. Viscount Goderich* (afterward Earl of Ripon) became first minister

* Born 1782; held various inferior appointments from 1809 to 1818, when he became president of the Board of Trade; was Chancellor of

on the death of Mr. Canning, Aug. 8, 1827; resigned Jan. 8, 1828.

Viscount Goderich, *First Lord of the Treasury*.

Duke of Portland, *President of the Council*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *Lord Chancellor*.

Earl of Carlisle, *Lord Privy Seal*.

Viscount Dudley, Mr. Huskisson, and the Marquess of Lansdowne, *Foreign, Colonial, and Home Secretaries*.

Lord Palmerston, *Secretary at War*.

Mr. Wynn, *President of the India Board*.

Mr. Charles Grant (afterward Lord Glenelg), *Board of Trade*.

Mr. Herries, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Mr. Tierney, *Master of the Mint*, etc.

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS. The Jews are said to have had godfathers in the circumcision of their sons; but there is no mention of them in Scripture. The custom was first ordained, according to some by Pope Alexander, according to others by Sixtus; others refer it to Telesphorus about 130, and others to Hyginus about 140. In Roman Catholic countries bells have godfathers and godmothers at their baptism.

GODOLPHIN ADMINISTRATIONS, 1684 and 1690. The Earl of Godolphin became prime minister to Queen Anne, May 8, 1702; received the treasurer's staff two days afterward; resigned Aug. 8, 1710; and died 1712. See *Administrations*.

Sidney, lord (afterward earl) Godolphin, *Treasury*. Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, *Lord President*.

John Sheffield, marquess of Normanby (afterward Duke of Normanby and Buckingham), *Privy Seal*.

Hon. Henry Boyle, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Sir Charles Hedges and the Earl of Nottingham (the latter succeeded by the Right Hon. Robert Harley, created Earl of Oxford in 1704), *Secretaries of State*, etc.

GODWIN'S OATH. "Take care you are not swearing Godwin's oath." This caution, to a person taking a voluntary and impenitente oath, or making violent protestations, had its rise in the following circumstance related by the monks: Godwin, earl of Kent, was tried for the murder of Prince Alfred, brother of Edward the Confessor, and pardoned, but died at the king's table while protesting with oaths his innocence of the murder; supposed by the historians of those times to have been choked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from Heaven, having prayed it might stick in his throat if he were guilty of the murder; 1068.

GODWIN SANDS, sand-banks off the east coast of Kent, occupy land which belonged to Godwin, earl of Kent, the father of King Harold II. This ground was afterward given to the monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury; but the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the tract was submerged in 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked.—*Salmon*.

GOLD.* The purest and most ductile of all the metals, for which reason it has, from the earliest ages, been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft to be used pure, and to harden it it is alloyed with copper or silver; the English coin consists of twenty-two carats of pure gold and two of copper. In the early ages no metals were used but those found pure, as gold, silver, and copper. By 17 & 18 Vict., c. 96 (1854), gold wares are allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard than formerly; wedding rings excepted, by 18 & 19 Vict., c. 60 (1855). The present stated price is £3 17s. 10½d. per oz. See *Coin of England and Guinea*.

GOLD COIN.

First certain record of gold coined in England...1257
First regular gold pieces struck.....1344
The florin struck, and the method of assaying gold established, 1354; the standard altered.....1527
All the gold money called in and recoined, and the first window-tax imposed to defray the expense and deficiency in the coinage, 7 WILL. III.....1695
Guineas first coined in 1673; reduced in currency value from 22s. to 21s. 10.....1717

the Exchequer from 1818 to April, 1827, when he became Colonial Secretary, which office he held in the Grey cabinet, Nov., 1830; created Earl of Ripon, 1833; died 1859.

* The amalgamation of gold is described by Pliny (about 77) and Vitruvius (about B.C. 97). The alchemist Basil Valentine (in the 15th century) was acquainted with the solution of the chloride of gold and fuming nitric acid. Andreas Capinus, in 1685, described the preparation of gold purple, which was then adapted by Kunkel to make red glass, and to other purposes.—*Cassini*. Gold has been subjected to the researches of eminent chemists, such as Berzelius and Faraday, up to the present day.

Broad pieces called in, and recoined into guineas, 1739
The gold coin brought into the Mint by proclamation in 1773-6 amounted to about £15,563,598; the expense of collecting, melting, and recoining it was £754,019.

Act for weighing gold coin passed.....June 13, 1774
Proclamation for issuing gold 7s. pieces.....Nov. 20, 1797
"The quantity of gold that passed through the Mint since the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne in 1558, to the beginning of 1840, is 3,353,561 pounds weight, troy. Of this nearly one half was coined in the reign of George III., namely, 1,593,078 pounds weight, troy. The value of the gold coined in the reign of that sovereign was £74,501,536."—*Professor Faraday*.

The weight of gold coined in Victoria's reign, from June, 1837, to Jan., 1848, was 746,452 lbs.: the value of this amount coined was £29,586,457. Gold coined in 1853 (when Australian gold came in), £12,664,125; in 1854, £4,354,201; in 1855, £9,245,264; in 1856, £6,476,060.

GOLD MINES.—Gold was found most abundantly in Africa, Japan, and South America, in which last gold was discovered by the Spaniards in 1492, from which time to 1731 they imported into Europe 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusively of what were unregistered.

A piece of gold weighing ninety marks, equal to sixty pounds troy (the mark being eight ounces), was found near La Paz, a town of Peru, 1730.

Gold was discovered in Malacca in 1781; in New Andalusia in 1735; in Ceylon, 1800; 2887 oz. of gold, value £9991, obtained from mines in Britain and Ireland in 1864; has been found in Cornwall, and in the county of Wicklow in Ireland.

The Ural or Oural Mountains of Russia long produced gold in large quantity.

Gold discovered in California, 1847; and in Australia, 1851. On April 28, 1858, a nugget, said to weigh 146 pounds, was shown to the queen. It is estimated that between 1851 and 1859 gold to the value of £88,889,436 was exported from Victoria alone. See *California and Australia* severally.

Gold discovered in what is now termed New Columbia in 1856; much emigration there in 1858.

Gold discovered in New Zealand, and in Nova Scotia in 1861.

GOLD WIRE was first made in Italy about 1850. An ounce of gold is sufficient to gild a silver wire above 1300 miles in length; and such is its tenacity, that a wire the one eighteenth part of an inch will bear the weight of 500 lbs. without breaking.—*Fourcroy*.

A single grain of gold may be extended into a leaf of fifty-six square inches, and gold leaf can be reduced to the 300,000 part of an inch, and gilding to the ten millionth part.—*Kelly's Cambist*.

GOLD ROBBERY.—Three boxes, hooped and sealed, containing gold in bars and coin to the value of between £18,000 and £20,000, were sent from London, May 15, 1855. On their arrival in Paris, it was found that ingots to the value of £12,000 had been abstracted, and shot substituted, although the boxes bore no marks of violence. Many persons were apprehended on suspicion; but the police obtained no trace till Nov., 1856. Three men, named Pierce, Burgess, and Tester, were tried and convicted Jan. 18-19, 1857, on the evidence of Edward Agar, an accomplice. They had been preparing for the robbery for eighteen months previous to its perpetration.

GOLD FISH. Brought to England from China in 1691, but not common till 1723.

GOLDEN FLEECE (see *Argonauts*). Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in 1422, instituted the military order of "Toison d'or," or "golden fleece." The number of knights was thirty-one. The King of Spain afterward became grand master of the order as Duke of Burgundy. It was said to have been instituted on account of the immense profit the duke made by wool. The first solemnities were performed at Burgos, at this duke's marriage with Isabel of Portugal. The knights wore a scarlet cloak lined with ermine, with a collar opened, and the duke's cipher, in the form of a B, to signify Burgundy, together with flints striking fire, with the motto "*Aule ferit, quam flamma micat*." At the end of the collar hung a golden fleece, with this device, "*Pretium non vile laborum*." The order afterward became common to all the princes of the house of Austria, as being descended from Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold, last Duke of Burgundy. The order now belongs to both Austria and Spain, in conformity with a treaty made in 1725.

GOLDEN HORDE, a name given to the Mongolian Tartars, who established an empire in Kaptchak (or

Kibzak), now S. E. Russia, about 1294, their ruler being Batou, grandson of Genghis Khan. They invaded Russia, and made Alexander Newski grand-duke, 1252. At the battle of Bielawisch in 1481, they were crushed by Ivan III. and his allies, the Nogai Tartars.

GOLDEN NUMBER, the cycle of nineteen years, or the number which shows the years of the moon's cycle; its invention is ascribed to Meton, of Athens, about 482 B.C.—*Pliny*. To find the golden number or year of the lunar cycle, add one to the date and divide by nineteen, then the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder is the golden number. The golden number for 1865 is 4; for 1866, 5; for 1867, 6; for 1868, 7.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY (London) began about 1327, and incorporated 16 Rich. II, 1392. The mark or date of the Goldsmiths' Company wherewith to stamp standard silver and gold wares is made by letters from A to U, changed every year, commenced in 1796. The old hall was taken down in 1829, and the present magnificent edifice was opened in 1835. See *Assay* and *Standard*. The first bankers were goldsmiths.

GOOD FRIDAY (probably God's Friday). From early times this has been held as a solemn fast in remembrance of the crucifixion of our Savior on Friday, April 8, 83, or April 15, 25. Its appellation of *good* appears to be peculiar to the Church of England; our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, on account of the great length of the offices observed and fastings enjoined on this day. Good Friday, 1866, March 30; 1867, April 19; 1868, April 10.

GOODWIN. See *Godwin*.

GOJERAT (N. India). Near this place on Feb. 21, 1849, Lord Gough totally defeated the Sikhs after a very severe conflict. Some of the enemy's guns, and the whole of their ammunition and camp equipage, fell into the hands of the British. Shere Singh escaped with only 3000 men. Gojerat was taken.

GOOSE. See *Michaelmas*.

GORDIAN KNOT. The knot is said to have been made of the thongs that served as harness to the wagon of Gordius, a husbandman, afterward King of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be ruler of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense at least, interpreted the oracle, 330 B.C.

GORDON'S "NO POPERY" RIOTS, occasioned by the sale of Lord George Gordon, June 2-5, 1790.

GOREE, a station near Cape Verd, W. coast of Africa, planted by the Dutch, 1617. It was taken by the English Admiral Holmes in 1663, and was ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. Goree was again taken by the British in 1768, 1779, 1800, and 1804. Governor Wall, formerly governor of this island, was hanged in London, Jan. 23, 1802, for the murder of Sergeant Armstrong, committed while at Goree in 1732.

GOREY (S. E. Ireland). Near here the king's troops under Colonel Walpole were defeated, and their leader slain, by the Irish rebels, June 4, 1798.

GORGUT, the ancient breastplate, was very large, varying in size and weight. The present diminutive breastplate came into use about 1600. Washington wore a small silver gorget when he was a Virginia colonel. It appears in the first portrait of him by Prate in 1772, in which he appears in military dress. See *Armor*.

GORILLA, a powerful ape of West Africa, from about five feet six, seven, or eight inches high. It is a match

* On Jan. 4, 1780, he tendered the petition of the Protestant Association to Lord North, and on June 2 headed a mob of 40,000 persons who assembled in St. George's Fields, under the name of the Protestant Association, to carry up a petition to Parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to the Roman Catholics. The mob, once raised, could not be dispersed, but proceeded to the most daring outrages, pillaging, burning, and pulling down the houses of the Roman Catholics first, but afterward of several other persons; breaking open prisons and setting the prisoners free; even attempting the Bank of England; and, in a word, totally overcoming the civil power for nearly six days. On June 24, the Roman Catholic chapels and numerous mansions were destroyed, the Bank attempted, the jails opened—among these were the King's Bench, Newgate, Fleet, and Bridewell prisons; on the 24th, thirty-six fires were seen blazing at one time. At length, by the aid of armed associations of the citizens, the horse and foot guards, and the militia of several counties, then embodied and marched to London, the riot was quelled. In the end, 210 of the rioters were killed and 248 wounded, of whom 75 died afterward in the hospitals. Many were tried, convicted, and executed. Lord George was tried for high treason, Feb. 5, 1781, but was acquitted. He died a prisoner for libel, Nov. 1, 1792.

for the lion, and attacks the elephant with a club. It is considered to be identical with the hairy people called *Gorillati* by the navigator Hanno, in his Periplus, about 400 or 500 B.C. In 1847 a sketch of a gorilla's cranium was sent to Professor Owen by Dr. Savage, then at the Gaboon River. Preserved specimens have been recently brought to Europe, and a living one died on its voyage to France. In 1869 Professor Owen gave an able summary of our knowledge of this creature at the Royal Institution, London; and in 1861 several skins and skulls were there exhibited by M. Du Chaillu, who stated that he killed 21 of them in his travels in Central Africa. The gorilla was not known to Cuvier.

GOSPELERS, the name given to the followers of Wickliffe, who first attacked the errors of popery, about 1377. Wickliffe opposed the authority of the pope, the temporal jurisdiction of bishops, etc., and is called the father of the Reformation.

GOSPELS (Saxon *god-spell*, good story). Matthew's and Mark's are conjectured to have been written between A.D. 38 and 65; Luke's, 55 and 65; John's, about 97. Dr. Robert Bray was one of the authors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Countries, incorporated in 1701. A body termed "Bray's Associates" still exists, its objects being to assist in forming and supporting clerical parochial libraries. Irenæus, in the 2d century, refers to each of the Gospels by name.

GOSPORT (Hampshire) contains the Royal Clarence victualling yard, the bakery in which can turn out ten tons of biscuit in an hour. The great Haslar Hospital, near Gosport, was built in 1762.

GOTHA, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Here is published the celebrated *Almanach de Gotha*, which first appeared in 1764, in German.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE began about the 9th century after Christ, and spread over Europe. Its great feature is the pointed arch; hence it has been suggested to call it the *pointed style*. "Gothic" was originally a term of reproach given to this style by the Renaissance architects of the 16th century. Its invention has been claimed for several nations, particularly for the Saracens. The following list is from Godwin's Chronological Table of English Architecture:

ANGLO-ROMAN—B.C. 55 to about A.D. 250—St. Martin's Church, Canterbury.

ANGLO-SAXON—A.D. 800 to 1066—Earl's Barton Church; St. Peter's, Lincolnshire.

GOTHIC ANGLO-ROMAN—A.D. 1066 to 1185—Rochester Cathedral nave; St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; St. Cross, Hants, etc.

EARLY ENGLISH, OR POINTED—A.D. 1135 to 1272—Temple Church, London; parts of Winchester, Wells, Salisbury, and Durham Cathedrals, and Westminster Abbey.

POINTED, called Pure Gothic—A.D. 1272 to 1377—Exeter Cathedral, Waltham Cross, etc., St. Stephen's, Westminster.

FLORID POINTED—A.D. 1377 to 1509—Westminster Hall; King's College, Cambridge; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster.

ELIZABETHAN—A.D. 1509 to 1625—Northumberland House, Strand; Windsor Castle, Hatfield House, schools at Oxford.

Revival of Grecian architecture about 1625, Banqueting House, Whitehall, etc.

The revival of Gothic architecture commenced about 1835, mainly through the exertions of A. W. Pugin. The controversy as to its expediency was rife in 1860-1.

GOTHLAND, an isle in the Baltic Sea, was conquered by the Teutonic knights, 1397-8; given up to the Danes, 1524; to Sweden, 1645; conquered by the Danes, 1677, and restored to Sweden, 1679.

GOTHS, a warlike nation that inhabited the country between the Caspian, Pontus, Euxine, and Baltic Seas. They entered Moesia, took Philippopolis, massacring thousands of its inhabitants; defeated and killed the Emperor Decius, 251; but were defeated by Claudius, 260, 600 being slain, 269. Aurelian ceded Dacia to them in 272; but they long troubled the empire. After the destruction of the Roman Empire by the Huns, the *Ostrogoths*, under Theodoric, became masters of the greater part of Italy, where they retained their dominion till 553, when they were finally conquered by Narses, Justinian's general. The *Visigoths* settled in Spain, and founded a kingdom, which continued until the country was subdued by the Saracens.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

was established in 1848, and incorporated in 1848. It affords to aged governesses annuities and an asylum; and to governesses in distress a temporary home and assistance.

GOWRIE CONSPIRACY. A young Scotch nobleman, John, earl of Gowrie, in 1600, reckoning on the support of the burghs and the kirk, conspired to dethrone James VI. and seize the government. For this purpose he decoyed the king into Gowrie House, in Perth, on Aug. 6, 1600. The plot was frustrated, and the earl and his brother, Alexander Ruthven, were slain on the spot. At the time, many persons believed that the young men were rather the victims than the authors of a plot. Their father, William, was treacherously executed in 1584 for his share in the Raid of Ruthven in 1582; and he and his father, Patrick, were among the assassins of Rizzio in 1566.

GRACE AT MEAT. The ancient Greeks would not partake of any meat until they had first offered part of it, as the first-fruits, to their gods. The short prayer said before, and by some persons after meat, in all Christian countries, from the earliest times, is in conformity with Christ's example, *John vi., 11, etc.*

GRACE, a title assumed by Henry IV. of England on his accession in 1599. *Excellent Grace* was assumed by Henry VI. about 1425. Till the time of James I., 1603, the king was addressed by that title, but afterward by the title of *Majesty* only. "Your Grace" is the manner of addressing an archbishop and a duke in this realm.—The term "*Grace of God*" is said to have been taken by bishops at Ephesus, 431 (probably from 1 Cor. xv., 10), by the Carolingian princes in the 9th century, by popes in the 13th century; and about 1440 it was assumed by kings as signifying their divine right. It was taken by the King of Prussia in Oct., 1861, and created much adverse comment.

GRÆCIA, MAGNA, colonies planted by the Greeks, 974-748 B.C. See *Italy*.

GRAFFITI, a term given to the scribblings found on the walls of Pompeii and other Roman ruins; selections were published by Wordsworth in 1837, and by Garrucci in 1866.

GRAFTON'S DUKE OF ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of Lord Chatham, Dec., 1767. Terminated by Lord North becoming prime minister in 1770. See *North's Administration*.

Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton, *First Lord of the Treasury* (born, 1785, died, 1811).

Frederick, lord North, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

John Gower, *Lord President*.

Earl of Chatham, *Lord Privy Seal*.

Earl of Shelburne and Viscount Weymouth, *Secretaries of State*.

Sir Edward Hawke, *First Lord of the Admiralty*.

Marquess of Granby, *Master-General of the Ordnance*.

Lords Sandwich and Le Despencer, *joint Postmasters General*.

Lords Hertford, Duke of Ancaster, Thomas Townshend, etc.

Lord Camden, *Lord Chancellor*.

GRAHAM'S DIKE (Scotland). A wall built in 909 by Severus Septimius, the Roman emperor, or, as others say, by Antoninus Pius. It reached from the Frith of Forth to the Clyde. The eminent historian Buchanan relates that there were considerable remains of this wall in his time, and some vestiges of it are to be seen even to this day.

GRAIN. Henry III. is said to have ordered a grain of wheat gathered from the middle of the ear to be the original standard of weight; 12 grains to be a penny-weight; 12 pennyweights one ounce, and 12 ounces a pound troy.—*Lawson*.

GRAMMARIANS. Anciently, the most eminent men in literature were denominated grammarians. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome so early as 976 B.C.—*Blair*. Apollodorus of Athens, Varro, Cicero, Messala, Julius Cæsar, Niclas, Ælius Donatus, Remmius, Palemon, Tyrannion of Pontus, Athenæus, and other distinguished men, were of this class. A Greek grammar was printed at Milan in 1476; Lily's Latin Grammar (*Brevia Institutio*), 1513; Lindley Murray's English Grammar, 1795; Cobbett's English Grammar, 1818.—Harrie's *Hermes* was published in 1780, Horne Tooke's *Epea Pteroenta*, or the "Diversions of Purley," in 1786, both excellent treatises on the philosophy of language and grammar. Cobbett declared Mr. Canning to have been the only purely grammatical orator of his time; and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's, said, "We threw

our whole grammatical mind upon it, and could not discover one error."

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. See *Education*.

GRAMME. See *Metrical System*.

GRAMPIAN HILLS (Central Scotland). At Arddoch, near the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, the Scots and Picts under Gaigacus were defeated by the Romans under Agricola, 84.

GRANADA, a city, S. Spain, was founded by the Moors in the 8th century, and formed at first part of the kingdom of Cordova. In 1286 Mohammed-al-Hamar made it the capital of his new kingdom of Granada, which was highly prosperous till its subjugation by the "great captain," Gonsalvo de Cordova, in 1492. In 1609 and 1610, the industrious Moors were expelled from Spain by the bigoted Philip III., to the lasting injury of his country. Granada was taken by Marshal Soult in 1810, and held till 1812. See *New Granada*.

GRANARIES were formed by Joseph in Egypt, 1715 B.C. (*Genesis* xli., 48). There were three hundred and twenty-seven granaries in Rome.—*Univ. Hist.* Twelve new granaries were built at Bridewell to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two store-houses for sea-coal to hold 4000 loads, thereby to prevent the sudden dearthness of these articles by great increase of inhabitants, 7 James I., 1610.—*Stow*.

GRAND ALLIANCE between England, the emperor, and the States-General (principally to prevent the union of the French and Spanish monarchies in one person), signed at Vienna, May 12, 1689, to which Spain and the Duke of Savoy afterward acceded.

GRANDEES. See *Spanish Grandees*.

GRANICUS (a river, N.W. Asia Minor), near which, on May 22, 334 B.C., Alexander the Great signally defeated the Persians. The Macedonian troops (30,000 foot and 5000 horse) crossed the Granicus in the face of the Persian army (800,000 foot and 20,000 horse).—*Justin*. The victors lost fifty-five foot soldiers and sixty-horse. Sardis capitulated, Miletus and Halicarnassus were taken by storm, and other great towns submitted to the conqueror.

GRANSON, near the Lake of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, where Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was defeated by the Swiss, April 5, 1476.

GRANT'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN (May 4, 1864-April 9, 1865). The grade of lieutenant general was revived March 3, and on the 9th Grant received this rank, thus becoming, under the President, the commander of all the armies of the United States. He had left the Western field under Sherman's control, and a plan had been agreed upon between these officers for a simultaneous advance in May against the armies of Johnston and Lee. The Army of the Potomac at the commencement of Grant's Virginia Campaign numbered (including Burnside's corps, which acted and was soon incorporated with it) 140,000 men. In and around Washington were 42,000; in West Virginia, 31,000; and in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina General Butler had 25,000 available men. The Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, had lain in winter quarters on the south bank of the Rapidan. By May 1st this army numbered about 60,000. Grant began his campaign against Lee May 4, 1864. It had two distinct periods: 1st, that of the advance from the Rapidan to the James; and, 2d, that of the siege of Petersburg, terminating finally in the capture of Lee's army. The events of these two periods we will give in their chronological order.

Grant crossed the Rapidan and encamped in the Wilderness..... May 4, 1864
Battles of the Wilderness, in which Lee failed in his attempt to intercept and defeat Grant's column. General Wadsworth killed. National loss about 20,000; Confederate 10,000... May 5-6, "
Butler attacked Petersburg..... May 10, "
Battle of Spotsylvania. Grant made a movement on this place to flank Lee. The latter reached Spotsylvania first. Sedgwick killed (May 9). "
Hancock captured Johnson's division... May 11, "
Grant moved to the North Anna..... May 21, "
Butler occupied City Point on the James (May 6); made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Darling (May 13); was attacked by Beauregard, who, after a partial success, was repulsed..... May 26, "
Battle of Cold Harbor. Grant recrossed the North Anna (May 26), and moved to and across the Pamunkey (May 28); after a severe conflict Grant secured a position at Cold Harbor (June 1). Grant attacked Lee, and, after a loss of 7000 men, was repulsed..... June 3, "

Grant crossed the James River. June 14, 1864
 Second attack on Petersburg. June 16, "
 Investment of Petersburg began. June 19, "
 Attack on the Weldon Railroad by Birney and Wright repulsed with a loss of from 3000 to 4000 men. June 21-22, "
 Early made a movement up the Shenandoah, threatening Washington. June 23-July 4, "
 Assault on the Petersburg lines. Explosion of mine. National loss 4000. July 30, "
 Warren's attack on the Weldon Railroad succeeded, with national loss of 4400 men. Aug. 18-31, "
 Battle of Winchester. Sheridan defeated Early. Sept. 19, "
 Sheridan routed Early at Fisher's Creek. Sept. 22, "
 Ord and Birney attacked the Confederate works north of the James, and captured Fort Harrison. Sept. 23, "
 Warren and Parke repulsed in an attack on Lee's right at Peebles's Farm. National loss 2685. Sept. 30, "
 Battle of Cedar Creek. Sheridan, after the repulse of his army in the morning, attacked and defeated Early, capturing 54 guns and a large number of prisoners. Oct. 19, "
 National repulse at Hatcher's Run (Lee's left). Oct. 27, "
 Second national repulse at Hatcher's Run, Feb. 5, 1865
 Lee attacked Grant and captured Fort Steadman, which was afterward retaken. March 25, "
 Sheridan, after his destructive raid on the James River Canal, joined Grant at City Point, Mich. 28
 Battle of Five Forks. Sheridan and Warren turned Lee's right, capturing 4000 prisoners. March 31-April 1, "
 Grant assaulted and carried the Petersburg lines. Richmond evacuated. April 2, "
 Pursuit and capture of Lee's army. April 3-9, "
 Capture of Jefferson Davis. May 10, "

GRAPES. Previously to the reign of Edward VI. grapes were brought to England in large quantities from Flanders, where they were first cultivated about 1376. The vine was introduced into England in 1663, being first planted at Bloxhall, in Suffolk. In the gardens of Hampton Court palace is a vine stated to surpass any in Europe; it is 73 feet by 30, and has in one season produced 2272 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt.; the stem is 13 inches in girth; it was planted in 1769.—*Leigh.*

GRAPHITE (from the Greek *graphō*, to write), a peculiar form of mineral carbon, with a trace of iron, improperly termed black lead and plumbago. In 1806 Sir Humphry Davy investigated into the relations of three forms of carbon, the diamond, graphite, and charcoal. A rude kind of black-lead pencil is mentioned by Gesner in 1565. Interesting results of Sir B. C. Brodie's researches on graphite appeared in the International Exhibition of 1862.

GRAPHOTYPE, a new process for obtaining blocks for surface-printing, the invention of Mr. De Witt Clinton Hitchcock in 1860. It was described by Mr. Fitz-Cook at the Society of Arts, Dec. 6, 1865. Drawings are made on blocks of chalk with a silicious ink; when dried, the soft parts are brushed away, and the drawing remains in relief; stereotypes are then taken from the block.

GRATES. There were arched hearths among the Anglo-Saxons, and chafing-dishes were most in use until the general introduction of chimneys about 1200. See *Chimneys and Stoves.*

GRAVELINES (N. France). Here the Spaniards, aided by an English fleet, defeated the French on July 13, 1593.

GRAVITATION, as a supposed innate power, was noticed by the Greeks, and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters about 85. Kepler investigated the subject about 1616; and Hooke devised a system of gravitation about 1674. The principles of gravity were demonstrated by Galileo, at Florence, about 1633; but the great law on this subject was laid down by Newton in his "Principia" in 1687.

GREAT BRIDGE, BATTLE OF, was fought on the 9th of December, 1776, between some royal troops sent out from Norfolk to attack Virginians under Colonel Woodford. The British were repulsed with a loss of sixty-two men in killed and wounded, while the Virginians had not a single man slain in the engagement. The Great Bridge is over the Elizabeth River, near the northern verge of the Dismal Swamp, a few miles from Norfolk.

GREAT BRITAIN, the name given in 1604 to En-

gland, Wales, and Scotland (which see).—The stupendous iron steam vessel, **GREAT BRITAIN**, commanded by Captain Hooken, formerly a naval officer, sailed from the Mersey, Liverpool, July 26, 1845, and arrived at New York, Aug. 10. She sailed to the same place in the forenoon of Sept. 22, 1846, with a large cargo of goods and 185 passengers, the greatest number that had ever sailed to America by steam. The same evening the passengers were suddenly alarmed by a concussion, as if the vessel had struck upon a rock, and soon discovered that she was aground in Dandrum Bay, in Ireland. They were landed in safety, but all attempts to get the vessel off were ineffectual, and she lay stranded until Aug. 27, 1847, when Messrs. I. Brunel, Jr., and Bremner, the engineers, succeeded in getting her off, she having sustained little damage from the shock, or from the waves rolling over her for nearly a year.

GREAT EASTERN, etc. See under *Steam.*

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND. The first seal used by Edward the Confessor was called the broad seal, and affixed to grants of the crown, 1048.—*Baker's Chron.* The most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. James II., when fleeing from London in 1688, dropped the great seal in the Thames. The great seal of England was stolen from the house of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in Great Ormond Street, into which some thieves broke, and carried it away, with other property, March 24, 1784, a day before the dissolution of Parliament; it was never recovered. It was replaced on the next day. A new seal was brought into use on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801. A new seal for Ireland was brought into use and the old one defaced, Jan. 21, 1882.

GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES was adopted on the 30th of June, 1782. Immediately after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776, a committee was appointed to prepare a device for a seal, but the matter was not consummated until the date above mentioned. The device is, on one side, a spread eagle, with a shield with 13 stripes paleways, and a chief azure; in one talon a bundle of arrows, in the other an olive branch. In its beak a scroll with the motto *E PLURIBUS UNUM*; and over its head a glory breaking from the clouds, surrounding 13 stars. On the reverse is an unfinished pyramid, symbolizing the growth and strength of the states; over it the All-seeing Eye in a triangle, surrounded by a glory, and around the rim the words *ANNUIT CŒPTIS* (God has favored the undertaking), and *NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM* (a new order of things). This seal has never been changed, and is in charge of the Secretary of State.

GREECE, anciently termed *Hellas*. The Greeks are said to have been the progeny of Javan, fourth son of Japheth. Greece was so called from a very ancient king named *Græcus*; and from another king, *Hellen*, the son of Deucalion, the people were called *Hellenes*. From *Hellen*'s sons, *Dorus* and *Æolus*, comes the *Dorians* and *Æolians*; another son (*Xuthus*) was father of *Achæus* and *Ion*, the progenitors of the *Achæans* and *Ionians*. Homer calls the inhabitants indifferently *Myrmidons*, *Hellenes*, and *Achæans*. They were termed *Danaï*, from *Danaus*, king of Argos, 1474 B.C. Greece anciently consisted of the peninsula of the *Peloponnesus*, Greece outside of the *Peloponnesus*, *Thessaly*, and the *Islands*. The principal states of Greece were *Athens*, *Sparta*, *Corinth*, *Thebes*, *Arcadia*, and afterward *Macedon* (*all which see*). The limits of modern Greece are much more confined. Greece became subject to the Turkish Empire in the 16th century. The population of the kingdom, established in 1830, 96,810; in 1861, with the *Ionian Isles* (added in 1864), 1,326,000.

Sicyon founded (*Eusebius*) B.C. 2060
Uranus arrives in Greece (*Lenglet*) 5042
 Revolt of the *Titans*; War of the *Giants*.
Inachus king of the *Argives*. 1910
 Kingdom of *Argos* begun (*Eusebius*) 1850
 Reign of *Ogyges* in *Boeotia* (*Eusebius*) 1756
 Sacrifices to the gods first introduced in Greece by *Phoroneus*. 1773
 The *Pelasgi* hold the *Peloponnesus* 1700-1650; succeeded by the *Hellenes*. 1550-1300
 According to some authors, *Sicyon* was now begun (*Lenglet*) 1773
 Deluge of *Ogyges* (*which see*) 1764
 A colony of *Arcadians* emigrate to Italy under *Enotrus*; the country first called *Enotria*, afterward *Magna Græcia* (*Eusebius*) 1710
 Chronology of the *Arundelian Marbles* commences (*Eusebius*) 1689

Cecrops arrives from Egypt.....about 1550
 Deluge of Deucalion (*Eusebius*).....1508
 Panathænean games instituted.....1498
 Cadmus with the Phœnician letters settles in Boeotia, and founds Thebes.....about 1494
 Lelex, first king of Laconia, afterward called Sparta.....1490
 Danaus said to have brought the first ship into Greece, and to have introduced pumps (see *Argo*).....1485
 Reign of Hellen (*Eusebius*).....1459
 First Olympic games celebrated at Elis by the *Ideæ Dactylæ*, 1458, who are said to have discovered iron.....1406
 Corinth rebuilt and so named.....1384
 Eleusinian Mysteries instituted by Eumolpus (1356) and Isthmian games.....1326
 Kingdom of Mycenæ created out of Argos.....1313
 Pelops, from Lydia, settles in South Greece about 1288
 Argonautic Expedition (*which see*).....1263
 The Pythian games begun by Adrastus.....“
 War of the seven Greek captains against Thebes, 1226
 The Amazonian War.....1213
 Rape of Helen by Theseus.....“
 Rape of Helen by Paris.....1198
 Commencement of the Trojan War.....1193
 Troy taken and destroyed on the night of the 7th of the month Thargelion (37th of May, or 11th of June).....1184
 Æneas said to arrive in Italy.....about 1182
 Migration of Æolians, who build Smyrna, etc.....1128
 Return of the Heræclidæ.....about 1108
 Settlement of the Ionians in Asia Minor.....1044
 The Rhodians begin navigation laws.....916
 Lycurgus flourishes.....924-940
 Olympic games revived at Elis, 884; the first Olympiad.....776
 The Messenian Wars.....743-669
 Sea-fight, the first on record, between the Corinthians and the inhabitants of Corcyra.....604
 Byzantine built.....657
 Seven sages of Greece (Solon, Pericles, Pittacus, Chilo, Thales, Cleobulus, and Bias) flourish.....598
 Persian conquests in Ionia.....544
 Sybaris in Magna Græcia destroyed: 100,000 Crotonians under Milo defeat 800,000 Sybarites.....508
 Sardis burnt by the Greeks, which occasions the Persian invasion, 504; Thrace and Macedonia conquered.....496
 Athens and Sparta resist the demands of the King of Persia.....491
 The Persians defeated at Marathon (*which see*), Sept. 28, 490
 Xerxes invades Greece, but is checked at Thermopylæ by Leonidas.....Aug., 480
 Battle of Salamis (*which see*).....Oct. 20, “
 Mardonius defeated and slain at Platæa; Persian fleet destroyed at Mycæle.....Sept. 23, 479
 Battle of Eurymedon (end of Persian War).....466
 Athens begins to tyrannize over Greece.....459
 The first Sacred War begun.....448
 War between Corinth and its colony Corcyra.....435
 Leads to the Peloponnesian War.....431-404
 Disastrous Athenian expedition to Syracuse.....415-413
 Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon.....400
 Death of Socrates.....399
 The sea-fight at Cnidus.....394
 The peace of Antalcidas.....387
 Rise and fall of the Theban power in Greece, 370-360
 Battle of Mantinea; death of Epaminondas.....362
 Ambitious designs of Philip of Macedon.....358
 Sacred War ended by Philip, who takes all the cities of the Phœaciæans.....348
 Battle of Cheronea (*which see*).....338
 Philip assassinated by Pausanias.....335
 Alexander, the son of Philip, enters Greece; subdues the Athenians, and destroys the city of Thebes.....“
 Alexander conquers the Persian Empire.....334-331
 Greece harassed by his successors; the Ætolian and Achaian leagues revived.....324-320
 Greece invaded by the Gauls, 280; they are defeated at Delphi, 279; and expelled.....277
 Dissensions lead to the intervention of the Romans.....200
 Greece conquered by Mummius and made a Roman province.....147-146
 Greece visited and favored by Augustus, B.C. 91; and Hadrian.....A.D. 129-133
 Invaded by Alaric.....896
 Plundered by the Normans of Sicily.....1140
 Conquered by the Latins, and subdivided into small governments.....1204

The Turks under Mohammed II. conquer Athens and part of Greece.....1456
 The Venetians hold Athens and the Morea.....1446
 All Greece subject to the Turks.....1540
 Great struggle for independence with Russian help; fruitless insurrection of the Suliotæ, 1770-1803
 Secret Society, the Hetaïria, established.....1815
 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, in which the Greeks join, suppressed.....1821
 Proclamation of Prince Alexander to shake off the Turkish yoke, March, 1821; he raised the standard of the Cross against the Crescent, and the War of Independence began.....April 6, “
 The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople.....April 23, “
 Independence of Greece proclaimed.....Jan. 27, 1822
 Siege of Corinth by the Turks.....Jan., “
 Bombardment of Scio; its capture; most horrible massacre recorded in modern history (see *Chios*).....April, “
 The Greeks victors at Thermopylæ, etc.....July, “
 Massacre at Cyprus.....July, “
 National Congress at Argos.....April 10, 1823
 Victories of Marco Botzaris.....June, “
 Lord Byron lands in Greece to devote himself to its cause.....Aug., “
 First Greek loan.....Feb. 1824
 Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.....April 19, “
 Defeat of the Capitan Pacha at Samos.....Aug. 16, “
 Provisional government of Greece set up, Oct. 12
 Ibrahim Pacha lands, Feb. 25; takes Navarino and ravages Greece.....May, 1825
 The Greek fleet defeats the Capitan Pacha, June
 The provisional government invite the protection of England.....July, “
 Ibrahim Pacha takes Missolonghi by assault, after a long heroic defense.....April 23, 1826
 £70,000 raised in Europe for the Greeks.....“
 Reschid Pacha takes Athens.....June 2, 1827
 Treaty of London, between Great Britain, Russia, and France, on behalf of Greece, signed, July 6, “
 Turkish fleet destroyed at Navarino (*which see*), Oct. 30, “
 Count Capo d'Istria President of Greece, Jan. 18, 1828
 The Panhellenion, or Grand Council of State, established.....Feb. 2, “
 National Bank founded.....Feb. 14, “
 Convention of the Viceroy of Egypt with Sir Edward Codrington for the evacuation of the Morea and delivery of captives.....Aug. 6, “
 Patras, Navarino, and Modon surrender to the French.....Oct. 6, “
 The Turks evacuate the Morea.....Oct., “
 Missolonghi surrenders.....May 16, 1829
 Greek National Assembly commences its sittings at Argos.....July 23, “
 The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece in the treaty of Adrianople.....Sept. 14, “
 Prince Leopold declines the sovereignty, May 31, 1830
 Count Capo d'Istria, President of Greece, assassinated by the brother and son of Mavromichæis, a Malnote chief whom he had imprisoned, Oct. 9, 1831
 Otto of Bavaria elected King of Greece.....May 7, 1833
 Colocotroni's conspiracy.....Sept., “
 Otto I. assumes the government.....1835
 University at Athens established, 1837; building commenced.....1839
 A bloodless revolution at Athens is consummated, establishing a new Constitution, enforcing ministerial responsibility and national representation.....Sept. 14, 1834
 The king accepts the new Constitution, March, 1844
 Admiral Parker, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, blockades the harbor of the Piræus, the Greek government having refused the payment of money due to British subjects, and to surrender the islands of Sapienza and Caprera, Jan. 18, 1850
 France interposes her good offices, and the blockade is discontinued.....March 1, “
 Negotiations terminate, and the blockade of Athens is renewed.....April 25, “
 Dispute with France accommodated.....June 21, “
 Insurrections against Turkey in Thessaly and Epirus, favored by the Greek court, Jan. and Feb.; lead to a rupture between Greece and Turkey, March 28, 1854
 After many remonstrances, the English and French governments send troops, which arrive at the Piræus; change of ministry ensues, and

* The wretched assassins (Oct. 29, 1831) were immured within close brick walls, built around them up to their chins, and supplied with food in this lingering torture until they died.

the king promises to observe a strict neutrality..... May 26, 1854
 A newspaper in the modern Greek language printed in London, beginning..... July 9, 1860
 Great Britain, France, and Russia remonstrate with the Greek government respecting its debts..... Oct. 18, "
 Agitation in the Ionian Isles for annexation to Greece; the Parliament prorogued..... March, 1861
 The king retires to Bavaria..... July, "
 Attempted assassination of the queen by Dario, an insane student..... Sept. 15, "
 Great earthquake in the Peloponnesus..... Dec. 26, "
 Leopold of Bavaria proposed as heir to the throne, Jan., 1862
 Military revolt begins at Nauplia..... Feb. 15, "
 Blockade of the coast decreed..... March 9, "
 The insurgents demand reforms and a new succession to the throne..... April, "
 The royal troops enter the citadel of Nauplia; insurgents transported to other stations, April 25, "
 Change of ministry; Colocotroni becomes premier..... June 1, "
 Insurrection begins at Patras and Missolonghi, Oct. 17; a provisional government, established at Athens, deposes the king, Oct. 22; he and the queen fly; arrive at Corfu Oct. 27; the great European powers neutral; general submission to the provisional government..... Oct. 31, "
 Great demonstrations in favor of Prince Alfred, who is proclaimed king at Lamia in Phthiotis, Nov. 22; great excitement in his favor at Athens..... Nov. 23, "
 The provisional government establish universal suffrage..... Dec. 4, "
 The National Assembly meets at Athens..... Dec. 25, "
 The National Assembly elects M. Balbis president, Jan. 29; and declares Prince Alfred of England elected King of Greece by 230,016 out of 261,909 votes..... Feb. 8, 1863
 Military revolt of Lieut. Canaris against Bulgaria and others, who resign, Feb. 20; the Assembly appoint a new ministry under Balbis..... Feb. 25, "
 The Assembly decides to offer the crown to Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein, March 18, and proclaim him as King George I..... March 30, "
 Protocol between the three protecting powers, France, England, and Russia, signed at London, consenting to the offer of the crown on condition of the annexation of the Ionian Isles to Greece..... June 6, "
 The King of Denmark accepts from the aged Admiral Canaris the Greek crown for Prince William, and advises him to adhere to the Constitution and endeavor to gain and preserve the love of his people..... June 6, "
 Military revolt at Athens quelled June 30, July 9, "
 The king arrives at Athens Oct. 30; takes the oath to the Constitution..... Oct. 31, "
 The Balbis ministry formed..... April, 1864
 Protocol annexing the Ionian Isles to Greece signed by M. Zaimis and Sir H. Storks, May 28; the Greek troops occupy Corfu, June 2; the king arrives there..... June 6, "
 New ministry under Canaris formed..... Aug. 7, "
 The Assembly recognizes the debt of 1854-5, Sept., After much delay, and a remonstrance from the king, Oct. 12, a new Constitution (with no upper house) is passed by the Assembly, Nov. 1, and accepted by the king..... Nov. 28, "
 New ministry formed under Comoundouras..... March 29, 1865
 The anniversary of the beginning of the war of independence (April 6, 1821) kept with enthusiasm, April 6, "
 The king visits the eastern provinces; general tranquillity..... April 30, "
 The king opens the Chamber of Deputies, June 8, "
 Death of Alexander Mavrocordato, one of the early patriots..... Aug. 19, "
 The king gives up one third of his civil list to relieve the treasury..... Sept. 25, "
 An economical financial policy proposed; a new ministry formed..... Nov., "
 Brigandage prevails; frequent ministerial changes under Delligeorgis, Comoundouras, Bulgarias, Oct., Nov.; Roufos becomes minister..... Dec. 10, "

KINGS OF GREECE.

1832. Otho I., prince of Bavaria, born June 1, 1815; elected king May 7, 1832; under a regency till June 1, 1835; married Nov. 22, 1836, to Maria Frederica, daughter of the grand-duke of Oldenburg; deposed Oct. 23, 1862.

1863. George I., king of the Hellenes, born Dec. 24, 1845; accepted the crown June 6, 1893; declared of age, June 27.

GREEK ARCHITECTURE. See *Architecture*.

GREEK CHURCH, or Eastern Church, claims priority, as using the language in which the Gospel was first promulgated. Some of its forms and ceremonies are similar to those of the Roman Church; but it disowns the supremacy of the pope, and is strongly opposed to many of the doctrines and practices of its rival. It is the established religion of Russia. The Greek orthodox Confession of Faith appeared in 1643. See *Fathers of the Church*.

Catechetical school at Alexandria (Origen, Clemens, etc.)..... 180-254
 Rise of Monachism..... about 300
 Foundation of the churches of Armenia, about 300; of Georgia, or Iberia..... 318
 First Council of Nice (see *Councils*)..... 325
 Ulphilas preaches to the Goths..... about 376
 Nestorius condemned at the Council of Ephesus..... 431
 Monophysite controversy; churches of Egypt, Syria, and Armenia separate from the Church of Constantinople..... 461
 Close of the school of Athens; extinction of the Platonic theology..... 529
 The Jacobite sect established in Syria by Jacobus Baradaeus..... 541
 The struggle with the Mohammedans begins..... 634
 The Maronite sect begins to prevail..... about 676
 The Paulicians severely persecuted..... 690
 Iconoclastic controversy begins..... about 726
 Pope Gregory II. excommunicates the Emperor Leo, which leads to the separation of the Eastern (Greek) and Western (Roman) churches..... 729
 Foundation of the Church in Russia; conversion of Princess Olga, 955; of Vladimir..... 988
 The Maronites join the Roman Church..... 1182
 Reunion of the churches at the Council of Lyons, 1274; again separated..... 1277
 The Patriarchate of Moscow established, 1583; suppressed in..... 1762
 The Archimandrite Nilos, representing Constantinople and 4 patriarchates, visits London on behalf of the Greek clergy in the Danubian Principalities in..... 1863

GREEK FIRE, a combustible composition (now unknown, but thought to have been principally naphtha), thrown from engines, said to have been invented by Callinicus, an ingenious engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the 7th century, in order to destroy the Saracens' ships, which was effected by the general of the fleet of Constantine Pogonatus, and 30,000 men were killed. A so-called "Greek Fire," probably a solution of phosphorus in bi-sulphide of carbon, was employed at the siege of Charleston, U. S., in Sept., 1863.

GREEK LANGUAGE. It was first studied in Europe about 1450; in France, 1473; William Grocy, or Grokeyn, a learned English professor of this language, traveled to acquire its true pronunciation, and introduced it at Oxford about 1491, where he had the honor to teach Erasmus, who himself taught it at Cambridge in 1510.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.* England has produced many eminent Greek scholars, of whom may be mentioned Richard Bentley, died 1743; Professor Porson, who died in 1808; Dr. Parr, who died in 1825; and Dr. C. Burney, who died in 1817.

EMINENT GREEK AUTHORS. (See also *Fathers and Philosophy*.)

Homer fl. abt. B.C. 962-937 Theocritus, abt. B.C. 273
 Hesiod..... 550 Epicurus..... 342-273
 Aesop..... 573 Theophrastus..... 287
 Anacreon..... about 559 Archimedes..... 287-212
 Aeschylus..... 525-456 Polybius..... 207-123
 Herodotus..... about 448 Diodorus, B.C. 50-A.D. 18
 Pindar..... 522-439 Strabo..... 10
 Aristophanes..... 427 Dionysius Halicar-nassus..... about 80
 Euripides..... 480-406 Plutarch..... 96
 Sophocles..... 495-405 Epictetus..... 118
 Thucydides..... 470-404 Apollonius..... 147
 Xenophon..... 443-369 Arrian..... 148
 Plato..... 429-347 Athenæus..... 194
 Isocrates..... 436-338 Lucian..... 120-200
 Aristotle..... 384-322 Herodian..... 264
 Demosthenes..... 382-322 Menander..... about 321 Longinus..... dies 273
 Aechines..... 339-314 Julian, emperor..... 331-363

(See *Fathers of the Church*.)

GREENBACKS, a name given, from the color of some, to the paper currency first issued by the United States government in 1862. They represented sums

as low as five cents and upward; the smaller bills were called stamps.

GREEN-BAG INQUIRY took its name from a *Green Bag*, full of documents of alleged seditions, laid before Parliament by Lord Sidmouth, Feb., 1817. Secret committees presented their reports, Feb. 19; and bills were brought in on the 21st to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and prohibit seditious meetings then frequent.

GREENLAND (an extensive Danish colony in N. America) was discovered by some Icelanders, under Eric Raude, about 980, and so named from its verdure, superior to that of Iceland. It was visited by Frobiisher in 1576. The first ship from England to Greenland was sent for the whale fishery by the Muscovy Company, 2 James I., 1604. In a voyage performed in 1680, eight men were left behind by accident, who suffered incredible hardships till the following year, when the Company's ships brought them home.—*Tindal*. The Greenland Fishing Company was incorporated in 1633.—Hans Egede, a Danish missionary, founded a new colony, called *Godthaab*, or Good Hope, in 1720-3; and other missionary stations have since been established. Scoresby surveyed Greenland in 1821, and Captain Graah, by order of the King of Denmark, in 1829-30.

GREENOCK (W. Scotland). Charters were granted in 1636 and 1670 to John Shaw, of the barony of Greenock. Prior to 1697 it was an inconsiderable fishing station; but during that year the Scottish Indian and African Company resolved to erect salt-works in the Firth, and thus drew the attention of Sir John Shaw, its superior, to the maritime advantages of its situation. It was made a burgh of barony in 1757, and a Parliamentary burgh in 1833. The erection of the new quay was intrusted, about 1773, to James Watt, who was born here in 1736. The East India Harbor was built 1806-19, and Victoria Harbor 1840-60.

GREEN PARK (near Buckingham Palace, London) forms a part of the ground inclosed by Henry VIII. in 1530, and is united to St. James's and Hyde Parks by the road named Constitution Hill. Over the arch at the entrance the Wellington statue was placed in 1846. On the north side was a reservoir of the Chelsea Water-works, which was filled up in 1866.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL stands on the site of a royal residence in the time of Edward I. (1300), much enlarged by his successors. Here were born Henry VIII. and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, and here his son Edward VI. died. The palace was the favorite summer residence of Queen Elizabeth, and Charles II. intended to build a new palace here on a very grand scale, and accordingly erected one wing of this grand edifice, but died before any other part of the design was finished. In this state it remained till Mary and William III. formed the plan of making the palace useful to the kingdom as a hospital, which was instituted in 1694. 100 disabled seamen were admitted in 1704. The forfeited estate of the attainted Earl of Derwentwater (beheaded in 1716) was bestowed upon it. Sixpence per month was to be contributed by every seaman, and the payment was advanced to one shilling from June, 1797. The payment was abolished in 1829, and that of "the Merchant Seamen's" sixpence also in 1834. This hospital lodged 2710 in 1833, and possessed a revenue of about £150,000 per annum.* A charter was granted to it in Dec., 1775. The chapel, the great dining-hall, and a large portion of the buildings appropriated to the pensioners, were destroyed by fire Jan. 2, 1779. The chapel was rebuilt in 1789.—Greenwich fair was discontinued, April, 1867.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY was built at the solicitation of Sir Jonas Moore and Sir Christopher Wren, by Charles II., on the summit of Flamsteed Hill, so called from the great astronomer of that name, the first astronomer royal here. The English began to compute the longitude from the meridian of this place, 1676; some make the date 1679. This observatory contains among other instruments a transept circle by Troughton; a transit instrument of eight feet by Bird; two mural quadrants of eight feet, and Bradley's zenith sector. The telescopes are forty and sixty inch achromatics, and a six-foot reflector. In 1862, an electric telegraph signal-ball in the Strand was completed, and put in connection with Greenwich Observatory.

* Important changes were made in October, 1865, in consequence of an act of Parliament passed in that year, based upon the report of a commission. About 900 of the in-door pensioners received additions to their pay, and were permitted to reside wherever they pleased outside the hospital, which, in future, will be rather an infirmary than a residence.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

John Flamsteed.....1675
George Biddell Airy.....1865
Dr. Halley.....1719 (the *first* astronomer
Dr. Bradley.....1742 royal, under whose able
Dr. N. Bliss.....1762 superintendence the appa-
Dr. Nevil Maskelyne.....1764 ratus have been greatly im-
John Pond.....1811 proved and improved).

GREGORIAN CALENDAR. See *Calendar* and *New Style*.

GREGORIAN CHANT received its name from Pope Gregory I., who improved the Ambrosian Chant about 590.

GRENADA. See *Granada* and *New Granada*.

GRENADES, a powerful missile of war, so named from *Granada*, Spanish, invented in 1594. It is a small hollow globe or ball of iron, about two inches in diameter, which being filled with fine powder and set on fire by a fusee at a touch-hole, the case flies into shatters, to the damage of all who stand near.

GRENADIERS. The Grenadier corps was a company armed with a pouch of hand-grenades, established in France in 1667, and in England in 1685.—*Erwin*.

GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATIONS. The first succeeded the Bute administration in April, 1763, and resigned in July, 1765.

George Grenville (born 1712, died 1770), *First Lord of the Treasury* and *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. Earl Granville (succeeded by the Duke of Bedford), *Lord President*.

Duke of Marlborough, *Privy Seal*.

Earls of Halifax and Sandwich, *Secretaries of State*.

Earl Gower, *Lord Chamberlain*.

Lord Egmont, *Admiralty*.

Marquess of Granby, *Ordnance*.

Lord Holland (late Mr. Fox), *Paymaster*.

Welbore Ellis, *Secretary at War*.

Viscount Barrington, *Treasurer of the Navy*.

Lord Hillsborough, *First Lord of Trade*.

Lord Henley (afterward Earl of Northampton), *Lord Chancellor*.

Duke of Rutland, Lords North, Trevor, Hyde, etc.

The second Grenville administration was formed after the death of Mr. Pitt, on Jan. 23, 1806. From the ability of many of its members, their friends said it contained "All the Talents," a term which was afterward applied to it derisively by its opponents. The death of Mr. Fox, Sept. 13, 1806, led to changes, and eventually the cabinet resigned, March 25, 1806.

Lord Grenville, *First Lord of the Treasury*.

Lord Henry Petty (afterward Marquess of Lansdowne),

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Earl Fitzwilliam, *Lord President*.

Viscount Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), *Privy Seal*.

Charles James Fox, *Foreign Secretary*.

Earl Spencer, *Home Secretary*.

William Windham, *Colonial Secretary*.

Lord Erskine, *Lord Chancellor*.

Sir Charles Grey (afterward Viscount Howick and

Earl Grey), *Admiralty*.

Lord Minto, *Board of Control*.

Lord Auckland, *Board of Trade*.

Lord Moira, *Master-general of the Ordnance*.

R. B. Sheridan, *Treasurer of the Navy*.

Richard Fitzpatrick, etc.

Lord Ellenborough (*Lord Chief Justice*) had a seat in

the cabinet.

GRESHAM COLLEGE (London), founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1575. He was the founder of the Royal Exchange, and left a portion of his property in trust to the City and the Mercers' Company to endow this college for, among other uses, lectures in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, and readers in civil law, physic, and rhetoric, and to promote general instruction; he died 1579. The lectures commenced in Gresham's house, near Broad Street, June, 1597 (where the Royal Society first met in 1645), and continued, with interruption, till 1710. The buildings were pulled down in 1768, and the Exchequer Office erected on its site. The lectures were then read in a room over the Royal Exchange for many years: on the rebuilding of the present Exchange, the Gresham committee erected the present building in Basinghall Street, which was designed by G. Smith, and opened for lectures Nov. 2, 1842. It cost above £7000.

GREYNA-GREEN MARRIAGES. Greytna is the nearest and most accessible point in Scotland from the sister kingdom, and in its neighborhood fugitive marriages were long contracted. The practice was begun by a tobaccoist named John Paisley, who lived to a great age, and died in 1814. His first residence

was at Megg's Hill, on the common or green betwixt Gretna and Springfield, to the last of which villages her moved in 1782. A man named Elliot was lately the principal officiating person. The General Assembly, in 1826, vainly attempted to suppress this system, but an act, passed in 1858, made these marriages illegal after that year, unless one of the persons married had lived in Scotland 21 days.

GREY ADMINISTRATION succeeded the Wellington administration in Nov., 1830. It carried the Reform Bill (*which see*), and terminated July, 1834.

Earl Grey, * *First Lord of the Treasury.*

Lord Brougham, *Lord Chancellor.*

Viscount Althorpe, *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

Marquess of Lansdowne, *President of the Council.*

Earl of Durham, *Privy Seal.*

Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich, *Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries.*

Sir James Graham, *Admiralty.*

Lord Auckland and Mr. Charles Grant (afterward,

1830, Lord Glenelg), *Board of Trade and Control.*

Lord Holland, *Duchy of Lancaster.*

Lord John Russell, *Paymaster of the Forces.*

Duke of Richmond, Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Wynne, etc.

GREYTOWN. See *Mosquito Coast.*

GROAT, from the Dutch *groat*, value of fourpence, was the largest silver coin in England until after 1851. Fourpenny pieces were coined in 1836 to the value of £70,834; in 1837, £10,088. None have been coined since 1801.

GROCERS anciently meant "ingrossers or monopolizers," as appears by a statute 37 Edw. III., 1368; "Les Marchauntz nomez engrossent totes maners de merchandises vendables." The Grocers' Company, one of the twelve chief companies of London, was established in 1545, and incorporated in 1529.

GROCHOW, BATTLE or, near Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, between the Poles and Russians, Feb. 25, 1831. After an obstinate contest, continuing the whole of one day and great part of the next, the Poles remained masters of the field of battle. The Russians shortly after retreated, having been foiled in their attempt to take Warsaw. They are said to have lost 7000 men, and the Poles 2000. See *Poland*, 1861.

GROG, sea-term for rum and water, derived its name from Admiral Edward Vernon, who wore program breeches, and was hence called "Old Grog." About 1745 he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.

GUADALOUPE, a West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1498. The French took possession of it in 1633, and colonized it in 1664. Taken by the English in 1759, and restored in 1763. Again taken by the English in 1779, 1794, and 1810. The Allies, in order to allure the Swedes into the late coalition against France, gave them this island. It was, however, by the consent of Sweden, restored to France at the peace in 1814.

GUADALUPE HIDALGO, a city of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where, on the 2d of February, 1848, the Mexican Congress and United States commissioners concluded a treaty of peace between the two countries. See *Mexican War*. By that treaty, New Mexico and Upper California became territories of the United States, for which the latter government paid the former \$15,000,000, and assumed the payment of \$3,500,000 due from Mexico to Americans for property destroyed.

GUAD-EL-RAS (N.W. Africa). Here the Spaniards signally defeated the Moors, March 23, 1860, after a severe conflict: General Prim manifested great bravery, for which he was ennobled. The preliminaries of peace were signed on the 25th.

GUANO, or **HUANO** (the Peruvian term for manure), the excrement of sea-birds that swarm along the coasts of Peru and Bolivia, and also of Africa and Australia. Humboldt was one of the first by whom it was brought to Europe, in order to ascertain its value in agriculture. The importation of guano into the United Kingdom appears to have commenced in 1839. 233,000 tons were imported in 1845 (of which 207,679 tons came from the Western Coast of Africa); 243,016 tons in 1851 (of

which 6322 tons came from Western Australia), and 181,358 tons in 1864.

GUARDS. The custom of having guards is said to have been introduced by Saul, 1093 B.C.

Body-guards were appointed to attend the kings of England, 2 Hen. VII., 1485.

Horse Guards were raised 4 Edw. VI., 1560.

The three regiments, 1st, 2d, and 3d Foot Guards, were raised in 1660, and the command of them given to Colonel Russell, General Monk, and Lord Linlithgow. The 2d regiment, or Coldstream, was the first raised. See *Coldstream*. These guards were the beginning of our standing army.

The Horse Grenadier Guards, first troop, raised in 1693, was commanded by General Chclmondeley; the second troop was raised in 1702, and was commanded by Lord Forbes; this corps was reduced in 1733, the officers retiring on full pay.

(See *Horse Guards, Yeomen, National, Imperial Guards, and Washington's Life Guard.*)

GUATEMALA. A republic in Central America, declared independent March 21, 1847. President (1862), General Raphael Carrera, elected 1851; appointed for life (1854). A war between Guatemala and San Salvador broke out in Jan., 1863, and on June 16 the troops of the latter were totally defeated. Population about 850,000.

QUEBRES. See *Parrees.*

GUELPHIC ORDER of knighthood was instituted for Hanover by the prince regent, afterward George IV., Aug. 12, 1815. The King of Hanover is grand master.

GUELPHS and **GHIBELINES**, names given to the Papal and Imperial factions whose conflicts destroyed the peace of Italy from the 12th to the end of the 16th century (the invasion of Charles VIII. of France in 1495). The origin of the names is uncertain; but it is ascribed to the contest for the Imperial crown between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia, lord of Wiblingen (hence *Ghibelin*), and Henry, nephew of Welf, or Guelph, duke of Bavaria, in 1138. The former was successful; but the popes and many of the Italian cities took the side of his rival. *His Guelph* and *His Ghibelin* are said to have been used as war-cries in 1139. The Ghibelines were almost totally expelled from Italy in 1267, when Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, was beheaded by Charles of Anjou. Guelph is the name of the present royal family of England. See *Brunswick*.

GUERNSEY. See *Jersey.*

GUEUX (beggars), a name given by the Comte de Barlaimont to the 800 Protestant deputies from the Low Countries, headed by Henri of Brederode and Louis of Nassau, who petitioned Margaret, governess of the Low Countries, to abolish the Inquisition, April 5, 1566. The deputies at once assumed the name as honorable, and immediately organized an armed resistance to the government. See *Holland*.

GUIANA (N.E. coast of South America), was visited by the Spaniards in the 16th century; explored by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1590 and 1617. The French settlements here were formed in 1626-43; and the Dutch, 1627-67. Demerara and Essequibo were ceded to Great Britain in 1814. See *Demerara*.

GUIENNE, a French province, was part of the dominions of Henry II. after his wife Eleanor, 1152. Philip of France seized it in 1223, which led to war. It was alternately held by England and France till 1453, when John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, in vain attempted to retake it from the latter.

GUILDHALL (London) was built in 1411. When it was rebuilt (in 1669), after the great fire of 1666, no part of the ancient building remained except the interior of the porch and the walls of the hall. The front was not erected until 1739; a new roof was built in 1864-5. Beneath the west window are the colossal figures of Gog and Magog, said to represent a Saxon and an ancient Briton. The hall can contain 7000 persons, and is used for city feasts. Here were entertained the allied sovereigns in 1814, and Napoleon III., April 19, 1855.

GUILDS (of Saxon origin), associations of inhabitants of towns for mutual benefit, resembling our friendly societies, chartered by the sovereign since the time of Henry II. The "Guild of Literature and Art" (including Sir E. B. Lytton, C. Dickens, and others) founded an institution (on ground given by Sir E. B. Lytton, at Stevenage), consisting of thirteen dwellings, retreats for an artist, scholar, and man of letters, which were completed in July, 1865.

* Born March 13, 1764; M.P. as Charles Grey in 1788; First Lord of the Admiralty and afterward Foreign Secretary in 1806; resigned in 1806 on account of his favoring Roman Catholic emancipation; died July 17, 1845.

† He did great service in the West Indies by taking Porto Bello, Chagre, etc.; but, by his disagreement with the commander of the land forces, the expedition against Carthagena in 1741 is said to have failed. He was dismissed the service for writing two pamphlets attacking the Admiralty; he died Oct. 30, 1767.

GUILFORD COURT-HOUSE, BATTLE AT. General Greene retreated from the Catawba River, in South Carolina, into Virginia, before pursuing Cornwallis in the winter of 1781. He soon returned, and at Guilford Court-house, in North Carolina, he, with his army, fought Cornwallis and the British for more than two hours desperately. The Americans were repulsed, and the British took possession of the field, but at a cost that made the victory a sad disaster. "Another such victory," said Fox, in the British Parliament, "will ruin the British army." The British lost over 600 men; the Americans about 400 in killed and wounded, and 1000 who deserted to their homes.

GUILLOTINE, invented (about 1788) by Joseph Ignatius Guillotin (an eminent physician and senator, esteemed for his humanity), designed to render capital punishment less painful by decapitation. During the Revolution he ran some hazard of being subjected to its deadly operation; but (contrary to a prevailing opinion) escaped, and lived to be one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, and died in 1814, greatly respected.—A somewhat similar instrument may be seen in an engraving accompanying the *Symboles Questionnes* (called the *Mannata*). It is said to have been used in Italy, at Halifax in England (see *Halifax*), and in Scotland, there called the *Malden* and the *Widow*.

GUINEA (W. coast of Africa) was discovered by the Portuguese about 1460. From their trade with the Moors originated the slave-trade. Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman who made a merchandise of the human species.—*Bell*. He was assisted in his enterprise by a number of English gentlemen, who subscribed money for the purpose. He sailed from England in Oct., 1562, with three ships, proceeded to the coast of Guinea, purchased or forcibly seized 800 negroes, sold them profitably at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, ginger, and other merchandise, in Sept., 1563. This voyage led to similar enterprises.—*Hakluyt*. See *Slave-trade*.

GUINEAS, English gold coin, so named from having been first coined of gold brought by the African company from the coast of Guinea in 1663, valued then at 20s., but worth 30s. in 1696. Reduced at various times: in 1717 to 21s. In 1810 guineas were sold for 22s. 6d.; in 1816, for 27s. In 1811 an act was passed forbidding their exportation, and their sale at a price above the current value, 21s. The first guineas bore the impression of an elephant, having been coined of this African gold. Since the issue of sovereigns in July 1, 1817, guineas have not been coined.

GUINEGATE, BATTLE OF. See *Spura*.

GUISE, a French ducal family:

Claude of Lorraine, first duke, a brave warrior, favored by Francis I.; died.....April, 1550
Francis, the great general, born 1619; assassinated.....Feb. 24, 1563
Henry, head of the Catholic league; born 1550; revenged his father's death; assassinated by Henry III.....Dec. 23, 1598
Charles, first opposed, and then submitted to, Henry IV.; died.....1640
Henry, died without issue.....1694

GUN-COTTON, a highly explosive substance, invented by Professor Schönbein, of Basel, and made known in 1846. It is purified cotton, steeped in a mixture of equal parts of nitric acid and sulphuric acid, and afterward dried, retaining the appearance of cotton wool. Dr. Böttger and others also claim the discovery.* See *Collodion*.

GUNPOWDER. The invention of gunpowder is generally ascribed to Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about 1380. But many writers maintain that it was known much earlier in various parts of the

world.* Some say that the Chinese possessed it a number of centuries before. Its composition, moreover, is expressly mentioned by Roger Bacon, in his treatise *De Nullitate Magie*. He died in 1292 or 1294.

GUNPOWDER PLOT. The memorable conspiracy known by this name, for springing a mine under the houses of Parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm—king, lords, and commons—there assembled, was discovered on Nov. 4, 1606. It was projected by Robert Catesby, and several Roman Catholic persons of rank were leagued in the enterprise. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the House of Lords preparing the train for being fired on the next day. Catesby and Percy (of the family of Northumberland) were killed; Guy Faux, Sir Everard Digby, Rockwood, Winter, and others, died by the hands of the executioner, Jan. 30, 31, 1606. Henry Garnet, a Jesuit, was executed as an accomplice, May 8, following. An anonymous letter sent to Lord Montague led to the discovery. It contained the following words: "Though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this Parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them." The vault, called Guy Faux's cellar, in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, remained in the late houses of Parliament till 1825, when it was converted into offices.

GUNS. See *Artillery*.

GUNTER'S CHAIN, used in measuring land, invented by Edmund Gunter in 1606.

GUTTA-PERCHA. This highly useful substance is procured from the sap of the Isonandra Gutta, a large forest-tree growing in the Malayan Peninsula and on the islands near it. It was made known in England by Drs. D. Almeida and Montgomery, at the Society of Arts, in 1848. As a non-conductor of electricity it has become an invaluable aid in constructing the submarine telegraph.

GUZERAT, a state in India, founded by Mahmoud the Gaznevide about 1020, was conquered by Akbar in 1572, and became subject to the Mahrattas 1739 or 1762.

GWALIOR, a state in Central India; since 1803, under British protection. The maharajah remained faithful during the revolt of 1857.

GYMNASIUM, a place where the Greeks performed public exercises, and where also philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. In wrestling and boxing the athletes were often naked (*gymnos*), whence the name. A London Gymnastic Society, formed 1828, did not flourish. In 1862, M. Ravenstein set up another gymnastic association. The German Gymnastic Institution, in St. Pancras Road, London, was opened on Jan. 29, 1865, and a large and perfect gymnasium at Liverpool was inaugurated by Lord Stanley, Nov. 6, 1865.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ, a sect of philosophers in India, who lived naked, as their name implies. Alexander (about 324 B.C.) was astonished at the sight of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and who injured themselves to the greatest tortures without uttering a groan or expressing any fear.—*Pliny*.

GYPSIES. See *Gipsies*.

GYROSCOPE (from *gyres*, to revolve), the name of a rotatory apparatus popular in 1859, invented by Fessel of Cologne (1852), and improved by Prof. Wheatstone, and M. Foucault, of Paris. It is similar in principle to the rotatory apparatus of Bohnenberger of Tübingen (born 1765, died 1831).—The gyroscope exhibits the combined effects of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and the remarkable results of the cessation of either, and thus illustrates the great law of gravitation.

* The Diet of Frankfurt voted, Oct. 3, 1846, a recompense of 100,000 florins to Professor Schönbein and Dr. Böttger as the inventors of the cotton powder, provided the authorities of Mayence, after seeing it tried, pronounced it superior to gunpowder as an explosive; but its use, as a substitute for gunpowder, in gunnery, is still a matter of uncertainty, as the ignition of the cotton is not under the same control. Of its utility, however, in blasting and mining operations, not the slightest doubt can exist. Improvements were made in the manufacture of gun-cotton by an Austrian officer, Baron Von Lent, about 1855, and it was tried by a part of the Austrian army in 1855, but did not obtain favor. In 1865 details of the manufacture were communicated by the Austrian government to the English government, and Mr. Abel, our war-office chemist, was directed to experiment on the constitution and desirability of gun-cotton. The British Association also appointed a scientific committee to consider its merits. A complete decision has not been arrived at. The first trial of English-made gun-cotton was made in the spring of 1864, at the manufactory at Stowmarket, Suffolk, by Messrs. Prentice.

* A scientific inquirer, W. Hunter, after a careful examination of the question in 1847, thus states the result: "July and August, 1848, were therefore be safely assumed to be the time when the explosive force of gunpowder was first brought to bear on the military operations of the English nation." On Jan. 16, 1864, above 11 tons of gunpowder on board the *Little Siragh*, in the *Mersey*, exploded; much damage was done in Liverpool and Birkenhead, but no lives were lost. On Oct. 1, 1864, about 104,000 lbs. of gunpowder exploded at the Belvedere powder magazines of Messrs. Hall & Co., at Plumstead, near Woolwich; 18 persons perished, and the shock was felt at 50 miles' distance. Searching inquiries were made into the circumstances, and new regulations for the keeping and transmission of powder issued in November. See *Berford*. Mr. Gale, a blind gentleman of Plymouth, on June 29, 1865, patented his method of rendering gunpowder inflammable by combining with it finely-powdered glass, which can be readily separated by a sieve when the powder is required for use. Successful public experiments were made, and Gale's Protected Gunpowder Company was formed (Oct., 1864). Mr. Gale exhibited his process before the queen at Windsor, Nov. 10, 1864. The attainment of perfect security is still doubted.

H.

HAARLEM, an ancient town, once the residence of the Counts of Holland, was taken by the Duke of Alva in July, 1573, after a siege of seven months. He violated the capitulation by butchering half the inhabitants. The lake was drained in 1849-51.

HABEAS CORPUS. The subjects' *Writ of Right*, passed "for the better securing the liberty of the subject." 81 Charles II., c. 2, May 27, 1679. This act (founded on the old common law) is next in importance to *Magna Charta*, for so long as the statute remains in force no subject of England can be detained in prison, except in cases wherein the detention is shown to be justified by the law. The *Habeas Corpus* Act can alone be suspended by the authority of Parliament, and then for a short time only, and when the emergency is extreme. In such a case the nation parts with a portion of its liberty to secure its own permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause or purpose being assigned. —*Blackstone*.

Act suspended for a short time in	1689, 1696, 1708
Suspended for Scots' rebellion	1715-16
Suspended for twelve months	1792
Suspended for Scots' rebellion in	1744-5
Suspended for American War	1777-9
Again by Mr. Pitt, owing to French Revolution	1794
Suspended in Ireland on account of the Great Re-	
bellion	1795-1800
Suspended in England, Aug. 28, 1790, and April 14, 1801	
Again, on account of Irish insurrection	1803
Again, owing to alleged secret meetings (see <i>Green</i>	
<i>Bag</i>)	Feb. 21, 1817
Bill to restore the <i>habeas corpus</i> brought into Par-	
liament	Jan. 28, 1818
Suspended in Ireland (insurrection)	July 24, 1848
Restored there	March 1, 1849
<i>Habeas Corpus Act</i> was suspended by Abraham	
Lincoln, President of the United States, Sept. 24, 1862,	
to prevent the release of military and state prisoners.	
In April, 1863, Congress upheld President Lincoln's	
right to suspend the <i>habeas corpus</i> . Again, in Sept.,	
1863, President Lincoln suspended the <i>habeas corpus</i>	
for the retention of recruits whose parents, on false	
oaths, tried to reclaim them as being under age. In	
May, 1864, the President, by the hand of Edwin M.	
Stanton, Secretary of War, ordered all prisoners held	
under the suspension of the writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> to	
be discharged.	

HACKNEY-COACHES (probably from the French *coche-à-haque*, a vehicle with a hired horse, *haque*—*née*). Their supposed origin in Hackney, near London, is a vulgar error. See *Cabriolets* and *Omnibuses*.

HAGUE, capital of the kingdom of Holland, once called the finest *village* in Europe; the place of meeting of the States-General, and residence of the former Earls of Holland since 1250, when William II. built the palace here.

Here the States abrogated the authority of Phillip II. of Spain, 1590, and held a conference upon the five articles of the Remonstrants, which occasioned the Synod of Dort.....1610

Treaty of the Hague (to preserve the equilibrium of the North), signed by England, France, and Holland..... May 21, 1659

Witt torn in pieces here.....Aug. 20, 1762
The French took possession of the Hague, Jan.,
1795: favored by a hard frost, they marched into

Holland, where the inhabitants and troops declared in their favor; a general revolution ensued, and the Stadtholder and his family were compelled to leave the country and escape to England.

England.....1796
The Hague evacuated in.....Nov., 1813
The Stadtholder returned here.....Dec, "

* By this act, any person be imprisoned by the act of any court, or of the queen herself, he may have a writ of habeas corpus, to bring him before the Court of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas, which shall determine whether his commitment be just. The Constitution of the United States is not a contract, and it is not a contract which is suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" but does not specify the department of the government having the power of suspension. A series of events began in 1858, when the *Ex parte Merryman* case was decided. The case began in April, 1861. In the consequence of the arrest of John Anderson (see *Slavery in England*, note), an act was passed in 1862 enacting that no writ of *habeas corpus* should be granted in any case into any colony, etc., having a court with authority to grant such writ.

HAINAULT, a province in Belgium, anciently governed by counts hereditary, after Regnier I., who died in 916. The Count John d'Arennes became Count of Holland in 1899. Hainault henceforth partook of the fortunes of Flanders.

HAINAULT FOREST (Essex), a celebrated forest, in which stood the ancient Fairlop oak (*which see*), was disafforested in 1851.

HAIR. In Gaul, hair was much esteemed, and hence the appellation *Gallia comata*; and cutting off the hair was inflicted as a punishment among the Gauls. The royal family of France held it as a particular mark and privilege of the kings and princes of the blood to wear long hair artfully dressed and curled. "The clerical tonsure is of apostolic institution!"—*Isidorus Hispalensis*. Pope Anicetus forbade the clergy to wear long hair, 185. Long hair was out of fashion during the protectorate of Cromwell, and hence the term *Roving-heads*; in 1796; and also 1901. Hair-powder came in o use in 1690; and in 1795 a tax was laid upon persons using it, which yielded at one time £20,000 per annum. The tax is now £1 3s. 6d. for each person annually. See *Beard*.

HALEYBURY COLLEGE (Herts), wherein students were prepared for service in India; it was founded by the East India Company in 1806, and was closed in 1858.

HALICARNASSUS, Caria (Asia Minor), the reputed birthplace of Herodotus, 484 B.C.; the site of the tomb of Mausolus, erected 352; taken by Alexander, 334. See *Mausoleum*.

HALIDON HILL, near Berwick, where, on July 19-20, 1333, the English defeated the Scots, the latter losing upward of 14,000 slain, among whom were the regent Douglas and a large number of the nobility, while a comparatively small number of the English suffered. Edward III placed Edward Balliol on the throne of Scotland.

HALIFAX (Yorkshire). The woolen manufactory was established here in the 18th century, prodigious quantities of cloth, etc., being on the tenters. The town, at its incorporation, was empowered to punish capitally (by a peculiar engine, which beheaded the offender in a moment) any criminal convicted of stealing to the value of upward of thirteen pence halfpenny. King James I. in 1620 took this power away. See *Gillingate*.

HALIFAX ADMINISTRATION. The Earl of Halifax became minister, Oct., 1714, and died in 1715. This ministry was succeeded by Robert Walpole's.

Charles, earl of Halifax, *First Lord of the Treasury*
(succeeded on his death by the Earl of Carlisle).
William, lord Cowper, afterward Earl Cowper, *Lord*
Chancellor.

Daniel, earl of Nottingham, *Lord President*.
Thomas, marquess of Wharton, *Privy Seal*.
Edward, earl of Oxford, *Admiralty*.

Jas. Stanhope, afterward Earl Stanhope, and Charles, viscount Townshend. *Secretaries of State.*

Sir Richard Onslow, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.
Dukes of Montrose and Marlborough, Lord Berkeley

Dukes of Montrose and Marlborough, Lord Berkeley,
Robert Walpole, Mr. Pulteney, etc.

HALL, principal apartment in mediæval mansions. Westminster and Eltham Halls are fine examples. See *Westminster Hall*.

HALLELUJAH AND AMEN (*Praise the Lord, and So be it*), expressions used in the Hebrew hymns; said to have been introduced by Haggai, the prophet, about 520 B.C. Their introduction into the Christian Church is ascribed to St. Jerome, about A.D. 390.

HALYS, a river (Asia Minor), near which a battle was fought between the Lydians and Medes. It was interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which occasioned a conclusion of the war between the two kingdoms, May 28, 585 B.C. (the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad).—*Pliny, Nat. Hist.*, ii. Others give the date 594, 608, and 610 B.C. This eclipse is said to have been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus.—*Herodotus*, l. 75.

HAMBURG, a free city, N. W. Germany, founded by Charlemagne about 809. It joined the Hanseatic League in the 13th century, and became a flourishing commercial city. Population in 1860, 229,541.

It obtained the title of a free imperial city by permission of the Dukes of Holstein, 1296; was subject to them till 1618; purchased its total exemption from their claims. 1768
 France declared war upon Hamburg for its treachery in giving up Napper Tandy (see *Tandy*), Oct., 1799
 British property sequestered. March, 1801
 Hamburg taken by the French after the battle of Jena in 1806
 Incorporated with France. 1810
 Evacuated by the French on the advance of the Russians into Germany. 1818
 Restored to independence by the allied sovereigns, May, 1814
 An awful fire here, which destroyed numerous churches and public buildings, and 2000 houses; it continued for three days. May 4, 1842
 Half the city inundated by the Elbe. Jan. 1, 1855
 A new Constitution demanded by the citizens and granted by the senate. July, 1860
 The new assembly (of 191 members, first met, Dec. 6, "
 The Constitution began. Jan. 1, 1861

HAMPTON-COURT PALACE (Middlesex), built by Cardinal Wolsey on the site of the manor-house of the knights-hospitallers, and in 1535 presented to Henry VIII.; perhaps the most splendid offering ever made by a subject to a sovereign. Here Edward VI. was born, Oct. 12, 1537; here his mother, Jane Seymour, died, Oct. 24 following; and here Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, and other English sovereigns, resided. Much was pulled down, and the grand inner court built by William III. in 1694, when the gardens, occupying 40 acres, were laid out. Here was held, Jan. 14-16, 1604, the conference between the Puritans and the Established Church, which led to a new translation of the Bible. See *Conference*.

HAMPTON, DEFENSE OF. Hampton, near Old Point Comfort, Virginia, was invaded by 2500 British troops under Sir Sidney Beckwith. These were confronted by 436 Virginia militia, under Major Crutchfield, and were repulsed. The Americans lost only 1 man made prisoner. The British had 200 killed and wounded.

HAMPTON ROADS (Virginia), CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC. The Merrimac, which had been sunk when the Norfolk navy yard was abandoned by national vessels, was subsequently raised by the Confederates, converted into a formidable iron-clad ram, and named the Virginia. John Ericsson received his contract for building the Monitor October 5, 1861, and this vessel was completed early in the following January. On the 6th of March she was dispatched to Fortress Monroe. Just before she reached her destination the Virginia had come out (March 8) and attacked the national vessels in Hampton Roads. She was commanded by Franklin Buchanan. She had sunk the Cumberland, captured the Congress, and pushed the Minnesota aground. At night she returned to Norfolk. The next morning she reappeared; but the Monitor, commanded by Lieutenant John L. Worden, had arrived. After a short conflict with this new antagonist, the Virginia, finding the odds against her, again retired. After the evacuation of Norfolk by the Confederates, she was blown up by her commander, Josiah Tattnall, May 11, 1862. The Monitor sunk on her passage to Charleston, December 31, 1862.

HANAU (Hesse-Cassel), where a division of the combined armies of Austria and Bavaria, of 80,000 men, under General Wrede, encountered the French, 70,000 strong, under Napoleon I., on their retreat from Leipzig, Oct. 30, 1813. The French suffered very severely, though the Allies were compelled to retire.

HANDEL'S COMMEMORATIONS. The first was held in Westminster Abbey, May 26, 1784: King George III. and Queen Charlotte, and above 8000 persons, being present. The band contained 263 vocal and 245 instrumental performers, and the receipts of three successive days were £12,746. These concerts were repeated in 1786, 1788, 1790, and 1791.

Second great commemoration, in the presence of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, when there were 644 performers, June 24, 26, and 28, 1834. This commemoration led to the formation of the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall.

This society, in conjunction with the Crystal Palace Company, projected the Festival of 1839. Grand rehearsal at the Crystal Palace, June 15, 17, 19, 1867, and on July 2, 1868.

Great Handel Festival (at the Crystal Palace) on the centenary of his death. Performances: Messiah, June 20; Selections, 22; Israel in Egypt, 24, 1863,

when the prince consort, the King of the Belgians, and 26,527 persons were present. There were 2765 vocal and 893 instrumental performers, and the performance was highly successful. The receipts amounted to about £83,000, from which there were deducted £18,000 for expenses; of the remainder (£15,000), two parts accrued to the Crystal Palace Company, and one part to the Sacred Harmonic Society. Handel's harpsichord, original scores of his oratorios, and other interesting relics, were exhibited.

Handel Festival (at the Crystal Palace): 4000 performers; highly successful: June 23, 25, 27, 1862.

Handel Festival (at the Crystal Palace): very successful: June 26, 28, 30, 1863.

The Handel Festival in the Music Hall at Boston, Mass., April, 1866, was very successful.

HANDKERCHIEFS, wrought and edged with gold, used to be worn in England by gentlemen in their hats, as favors from young ladies, the value of them being from five to twelve pence for each in the reign of Elizabeth, 1553.—*Stow's Chron.* Paisley handkerchiefs were first made in 1748.

HANGING, DRAWING, AND QUARTERING, said to have been first inflicted upon William Marise, a pirate, a nobleman's son, 25 Hen. III., 1241. Five gentlemen attached to the Duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, stripped naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Hen. VI., 1447.—*Stow.* Nicholas Bayard, of New York, who was tried for high treason and found guilty in 1702, was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. The sentence, however, was not carried into execution. The last execution in this manner in England was that of the Cato Street conspirators (*which see*), May 1, 1820. Hanging in chains was abolished in 1834. See *Death*.

HANGING ROCK, BATTLE AT. A few miles eastward of Rocky Mount (*which see*), on the Catawba River, is a large boulder on the verge of a high bank, called Hanging Rock. It gives the name to the place. There a large body of British and Tories were attacked and dispersed by General Sumter on the 6th of August, 1780. There was an engagement of about four hours, and Sumter lost 12 men killed and 41 wounded. It was one of the most desperate battles of the war, considering the number engaged.

HANOVER, a kingdom, formerly an electorate, N. W. Germany. Hanover is composed of territories which formerly belonged to the Dukes of Brunswick (*which see*). Population in 1859, 1,350,000; in 1867, 1,583,070.

Hanover became the ninth electorate. A.D. 1092
 Suffered much during the Seven Years' War. 1756-63
 Seized by Prussia. April 8, 1814
 Occupied by the French. June 6, 1803
 Delivered to Prussia in 1805
 Part of it annexed to Westphalia. 1810
 Regained for England by Bernadotte. Nov. 6, 1813
 Erected into a kingdom. Oct. 12, 1814
 The Duke of Cambridge appointed lieutenant governor, and a representative government established. Nov., 1816

Visited by George IV. Oct., 1821
 Ernest, duke of Cumberland, king. June 20, 1837
 He granted a Constitution with electoral rights, 1849; which was annulled in obedience to the decree of the Federal Diet. April 12, 1853
 The king claims from England crown jewels which belonged to George III. (value about £120,000). 1857
 Arbitration: the jewels given up. Jan., 1859
 The Stude duces given up for compensation, June 12, 1861

ELECTORS AND KINGS OF HANOVER.

1692. Ernest-Augustus, youngest son of George, third son of William, duke of Brunswick-Brandenburg, who obtained by lot the right to marry (see *Brunswick*). He became Bishop of Osnaburg in 1693, and in 1697 inherited the possessions of his uncle John, duke of Calenberg; created Elector of Hanover in 1692.

[He married, in 1699, the Princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England. In 1701, Sophia was declared next heir to the British crown, after William III., Anne and their descendants.]

1698. George-Lewis, son of the preceding; married his cousin Sophia, the heiress of the Duke of Brunswick-Zell. Became King of Great Britain, Aug. 1, 1714, as George I.

1727. George-Augustus, his son (GEORGE II. of England), June 11.

1760. George-William-Frederick, his grandson (GEORGE III. of England), Oct. 25.

KINGS OF HANOVER. See *Accession*.

1814. George-William-Frederick (the preceding sovereign), first king of Hanover, Oct. 12.

1820. George-Augustus-Frederick, his son (GEORGE IV. of England), Jan. 29.

1830. William-Henry, his brother (WILLIAM IV. of England), June 26.

[Hanover separated from the crown of Great Britain.]

1837. Ernest-Augustus, duke of Cumberland, brother to William IV. of England, on whose demise he succeeded (as a distinct inheritance) to the throne of Hanover, June 20.

1851. George V. (born May 27, 1819), son of Ernest; ascended the throne on the death of his father, Nov. 18. THE PRESENT (1885) King of Hanover.

[Heir: Prince Ernest-Augustus, born Sept. 21, 1845.]

HANSE TOWNS. The Hanseatic League (from *hansa*, association), formed by a number of port towns in Germany against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes, began about 1140; the league was signed 1241. At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the Baltic Sea, but in 1370 it was composed of sixty-six cities and forty-four confederates. They proclaimed war against Waldemar, king of Denmark, about the year 1343, and against Eric in 1423, with forty ships and 12,000 regular troops, besides seamen. This gave umbrage to several princes, who ordered the merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects. The Thirty Years' War in Germany (1618-48) broke up the strength of the association. In 1630 the only towns of note of this once powerful league, retaining the name, were Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. The league suffered also by the rise of the commerce of the Low Countries in the 15th century. The many privileges they enjoyed by treaty in England were abolished by Elizabeth in 1573.

HAPSBURG (or HABSBURG), HOUSE OF, the family from which the Imperial house of Austria sprang in the 7th century. Hapsburg was an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence near Schintznach. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, became Archduke of Austria and Emperor of Germany, 1273. See *Austria and Germany*.

HARFLEUR (sea-port, N.W. France) was besieged by Henry V., and taken Sept. 22, 1415.

HARLAW (Aberdeenshire), the site of a desperate indecisive battle between the Earl of Mar, with the royal army, and Donald, the Lord of the Isles, July 24, 1411. This conflict was very disastrous to the nobility, some houses losing all their males.

HARLEIAN LIBRARY, containing 7000 manuscripts, bought by Secretary Harley, afterward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, is now in the British Museum. A large portion of his life and wealth was spent on the collection. He died May 31, 1724. The Harleian Miscellany, a selection from the MSS. and Tracts of his library, was published in 1744 and 1808.

HARLEM PLAINS, BATTLE ON. This was a severe skirmish. It occurred on the 16th of September, 1776, between American troops, under Colonel Knowlton and Major Leitch, and detachments of the British army, which was then in possession of New York city and the lower part of Manhattan Island. Knowlton and Leitch were killed, but the Americans were victorious. Of Knowlton, Washington said, "He was an honor to any country."

HARMONIC STRINGS, said to have been invented by Pythagoras through hearing four blacksmiths working with hammers in harmony, whose weights he found to be six, eight, nine, and twelve; or rather by squares, as thirty-six, sixty-four, eighty-one, and one hundred and forty-four.—THE HARMONICA, or musical glasses, were first "arranged" by an Irish gentleman named Puckeridge, and improved by Dr. Franklin in 1760.

HARMONISTS, a sect, founded in Württemberg by Rapp about 1790. Not much is known of their tenets, but they held their property in common, and considered marriage a civil contract. Not finding toleration, they emigrated to America, and built New Harmony, in Indiana, in 1816. Robert Owen purchased this town about 1823, but failed in his scheme of a "social" community, and returned to England. See

Socialists. The Harmonists removed to Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, in 1832.

HARMONIUM, a keyed wind instrument, resembling the accordion in the tones being generated by the action of wind upon metallic reeds. The Chinese were well acquainted with the effects produced by vibrating tongues of metal. M. Blot stated in 1810 that they were used musically by M. Grenié; and in 1827-29, free reed stops were employed in organs at Beauvais and Paris. The harmoniums best known in England are those of Alexandre and Debain, the latter claiming to be the original maker of the French instrument. In 1841, however, Mr. W. E. Evans, of Cheltenham, produced his English harmonium, then termed the Organ Harmonica. By a succession of improvements he has produced a fine instrument, with diapason quality, and great rapidity of speech, without loss of power.—*English Cyclopædia*.

HARNESSES, the leathern dressings used for horses to draw chariots, and also chariots, are said to have been the invention of Erichthonius of Athens, who was made a constellation after his death, under the name of *Bootes*, about 1437 B.C.

HARP. Invented by Jubal, 8575 B.C. (*Gen. iv.*, 21). David played the harp before Saul, 1063 B.C. (1 Sam. xvi., 23). The Cimbric, or English Saxons, had this instrument. The celebrated Welsh harp was strung with gut; and the Irish harp, like the more ancient harps, with wire.* Erard's improved harps were first patented in 1795.

HARPER'S FERRY (Virginia), IN THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION. This place is situated at the outlet of the Shenandoah Valley, at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac. The town in 1860 had a population of 10,000. On the 18th of April, 1861, the day after the secession of Virginia, a Confederate force marched upon the town. Lieutenant Roger Jones, unable to hold the post, abandoned it, after destroying the arsenal and workshops. The place was held by General Patterson just before and during the battle of Bull Run. On September 15, 1862, it was surrounded and captured by "Stonewall" Jackson. General Miles, commanding the post, was killed; about 10,000 men fell into the hands of the Confederates.

HARRISON, FORT, DEFENSE OF. Fort Harrison, in Indiana, under the command of Captain Zachary Taylor, was attacked by 200 Indians on the 4th of September, 1812. Taylor had only 15 effective men, but defended the fort and drove off the Indians, after losing 2 killed and 2 wounded.

HARRISON'S TIME-PIECE. Mr. John Harrison, of Foulby, near Pontefract, was the inventor. In 1714 the government offered rewards for methods of determining the longitude at sea; Harrison came to London, and produced his first time-piece in 1735; his second in 1759; his third in 1749; and his fourth, which procured him the reward of £20,000 offered by the Board of Longitude, a few years after. He obtained £10,000 of his reward in 1764, and other sums, more than £34,000 in all, for farther improvements in following years.

HARROWGATE (Yorkshire). The first or old spa in Knaresborough forest was discovered by Captain Silingsby in 1571; a dome was erected over the well at the expense of Lord Rossllyn in 1796. There are two other chalybeate springs, called the Alum Well and the Towit Spa. The noted sulphureous well was discovered in 1733. The theatre was erected in 1788. The Bath Hospital was erected by subscription in 1825.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL SCHOOL (Middlesex), founded and endowed by John Lyon in 1571. To encourage archery, the founder instituted a prize of a silver arrow to be shot for annually on the 4th of August; but the custom has been abolished. Lord Palmerston, Sir R. Peel, the statesman, and Lord Byron, the poet, were educated here.

HARTFORD CONVENTION. Delegates from the several New England States, politically opposed to the

* One of the most ancient harps existing is that of Brian Borohme, monarch of Ireland; it was given by his son Donagh to Pope John XVIII., together with the crown and other regalia of his father, in order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Teig. Adrian IV. alleged this as being one of his principal titles to the kingdom of Ireland in his bull transferring it to Henry II. This harp was given by Leo X. to Henry VIII., who presented it to the first Earl of Clanricarde; it then came into possession of the family of De Burgh; next into that of MacMahon of Clanagh, county of Clare; afterward into that of Macnamara of Limerick; and was at length deposited by the Right Hon. William Conyngham in the College Museum, Dublin, in 1782.

† Charles II. put short some theological discussion relative to the claims for the title of the visible Church by declaring that it "was the parish church of Harrow, which could be seen every where."

administration of President Madison, and deprecating the then existing war between the United States and Great Britain, assembled at Hartford in December, 1814, to take into consideration the state of public affairs. Peace that soon followed made farther action on their part unnecessary.

HARTLEY COAL-MINE (Northumberland). On Jan. 16, 1862, one of the beams at the mouth of the ventilating shaft broke, and a mass of iron weighing 12 tons fell down the shaft, destroyed the brattice, divided the shaft, and carried down sufficient timber to kill two men who were ascending the shaft, and buried alive 202 persons, men and boys. Several days elapsed before the bodies could be removed. Much sympathy was shown by the public, from the queen to the humblest classes; and about £50,000 were collected on behalf of the bereaved families. The coroner's verdict expressed the necessity of there being two shafts to coal-mines, and recommended that the beams should be of malleable instead of cast iron.

HARTWELL (Buckinghamshire), the retreat of Louis XVIII., king of France, 1807-14. He landed at Yarmouth, Oct. 6, 1807, took up his residence at Gosfield Hall, in Essex, and afterward came to Hartwell as the Count de Lille. His consort died here in 1810. On his restoration, he embarked at Dover for France, April 24, 1814. See *France*.

HARUSPICES, priests or soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who told events from observing entrails of animals. They were introduced to Rome by Romulus (about 750 B.C.), and abolished by Constantine, A.D. 337, at which time they were seventy in number.

HARVARD COLLEGE (Massachusetts, N. America) was founded by the General Court at Boston on Oct. 28, 1636. It derived its name from John Harvard, who bequeathed to it a library and a sum of money in 1638.

HASTINGS (Sussex). At Battle, near this place, more than 80,000 were slain in the conflict between Harold II. of England and William, duke of Normandy, the former losing his life and kingdom, Oct. 14, 1066. The day of this battle was also the anniversary of Harold's birth. He and his two brothers were interred at Waltham Abbey, Essex.

HASTINGS'S TRIAL. Warren Hastings,* governor-general of India, was tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors. Among other charges was his acceptance of a present of £100,000 from the Nabob of Oude. See *Chunar, Treaty of*. The trial lasted seven years and three months; commencing Feb. 13, 1788, terminating in his acquittal, April 26, 1795. Mr. Sheridan's speech on the impeachment excited great admiration.

HATFIELD'S ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF GEORGE III. On May 11, 1800, during a review in Hyde Park, a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired, which wounded a young gentleman who stood near the king. In the evening, when his majesty was at Drury Lane Theatre, Hatfield fired a pistol at him; upon his trial he was sentenced to be confined as a lunatic during his life. He died Jan. 23, 1841, aged 69 years.

HATS. See *Caps*. First made by a Swiss at Paris, 1404. When Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen in 1449, he wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. Henceforward hats and caps, at least in France, began to take place of chaperons and hoods.—*Hénault*. Hats were first manufactured in England by Spaniards in 1510.—*Stowe*. Very high-crowned hats were worn by Queen Elizabeth's courtiers; and high crowns were again introduced in 1788. A stamp-duty laid upon hats in 1784 and in 1796, was repealed in 1811. Silk hats began to supersede beaver about 1820.

HATTERAS EXPEDITION. This expedition (August 26-30, 1861) was undertaken for the purpose of reducing Forts Hatteras and Clark, which the Confederates had built on the point north of Hatteras Inlet. The fleet, under Commodore S. H. Stringham, consisted of six vessels and two transports. The military force, numbering 900, was under General B. F. Butler, who had the general command of the expedition.

HAU-HAU FANATICS. See *New Zealand*, 1865.

HAVANA (capital of Cuba, West Indies). Founded by Velasquez, 1511; was taken by Lord Albemarle, Aug. 14, 1762; restored, 1763; the remains of Colum-

bus were brought from St. Domingo and deposited in the Cathedral here, 1798.

HAVRE DE GRACE (N.W. France) was defended for the Huguenots by the English in 1642, who, however, were expelled in 1563. It was bombarded by Rodney, July 6 to 9, 1759; by Sir Richard Strachan, May 25, 1798; and blockaded, Sept. 6, 1803. The attempts of the British to burn the shipping here failed, Aug. 7, 1804.

HAVRE DE GRACE (Maryland), ravaged by the British under Admiral Cockburn in the spring of 1813.

HAWAII. See *Owhyhee*.

HAYMARKET (Westminster), opened in 1664, was removed to Cumberland Market, Jan. 1, 1831. The Haymarket Theatre was opened in 1702. See *Theatres*.

HAYTI, or **HAYTI**, Indian name of St. Domingo, a West Indian island, discovered by Columbus in Dec., 1492, and named Hispaniola. Before the Spaniards fully conquered it, they are said to have destroyed, in battle or cold blood, 3,000,000 of its inhabitants, including women and children. General Fabre Geffard became president of the republic of Hayti, Jan. 16, 1833. Population in 1859 about 572,000.

Hayti seized by the filibusters and French buccanniers.....1690

The French government took possession of the whole colony.....1677

The negroes revolt against France.....Aug. 23, 1791

And massacre nearly all the whites.....1793

The French Directory recognize Toussaint l'Ouverture as general-in-chief.....1794

The eastern part of the island ceded to France by Spain.....1735

Toussaint establishes an independent republic in St. Domingo.....May 9, 1801

He surrenders to the French.....May 7, 1802

And is conducted to France, where he dies.....1803

A new insurrection, under the command of Dessalines; the French quit the island.....Nov., 1803

Dessalines proclaims the massacre of all the whites, March 29; crowned emperor as Jacques I.....Oct. 8, 1804

He is assassinated, and the Isle is divided, Oct. 17, 1806

Henry Christophe, a man of color, president in Feb., 1807; crowned emperor by the title of Henry I., while Pethion rules as president at Port-au-Prince.....March, 1811

Numerous black nobility and prelates created.....

Pethion dies, and Boyer is elected president, May, 1813

Christophe commits suicide, Oct., 1820; the two states united under Boyer as regent for life, Nov., 1820; who is recognized by France in.....1825

Revolution; Boyer deposed.....1843

St. Domingo declares itself an independent republic, Feb., 1844; recognized by France.....1849

Hayti proclaimed an empire under its late president Souloque, who takes the title of Faustin I., Aug. 26, 1849; crowned.....April 18, 1853

Faustin, attacking the republic of St. Domingo, repulsed.....Feb. 1, 1856

Revolution in Hayti: General Geffard proclaimed president of the republic of Hayti.....Dec. 22, 1858

Faustin abdicates.....Jan., 1859

Sixteen persons executed for a conspiracy against Geffard.....Oct., 1859

Great fire at Port-au-Prince; 600 houses destroyed.....Feb. 23, 1865

President Geffard compelled to resign.....Sept. 2, 1865

Military insurrection under Salnave against Geffard, May 7; Cape Hayti seized.....May 9, 1865

Valorogue, a rebel vessel, fires into a British Jamaica packet near Acul, St. Domingo, Oct. 22; H.M.S. *Buildog* threatens *Valorogue*; Salnave orders the removal of refugees from British consulate at Cape Hayti, shoots them, and destroys the building. The *Buildog*, failing to obtain satisfaction, shells the fort, sinks the *Valorogue*, but gets on a reef, and the crew is taken out and she is blown up. H.M.S. *Galatea* and *Lilly* take the other forts and give them up to Geffard; the rebels flee inland.....Nov. 9, 1865

(See *Domingo*.)

HEARTH, or **CHIMNEY TAX**, on every fireplace or hearth in England, was imposed by Charles II. in 1662, when it produced about £900,000 a year. It was abolished by William and Mary at the Revolution in 1689, but was imposed again, and again abolished.

HEAT (called by French chemists *Caloric*). Little progress had been made in the study of the phenomena of heat till about 1787, when Joseph Black put forth his theory of latent heat (which heat he said was

* He was born in 1732; went to India as a writer in 1750; became governor-general of Bengal in 1772; of India, 1773; governed ably, but, it is said, unscrupulously and tyrannically, till he resigned in 1785. The expenses of his trial (£20,000) were paid by the East India Company. He died a privy councillor in 1818.

absorbed by melting ice), and of specific heat. Cavendish, Lavoisier, and others, continued Black's researches. Sir John Leslie put forth his views on radiant heat in 1804. Count Rumford espoused the theory that heat consists in motion among the particles of matter, which view he supported by experiments on friction (recorded in 1809). This theory (now called the dynamical, or mechanical theory of heat, and used to explain all the phenomena of physics and chemistry) has been farther substantiated by the independent researches of Dr. J. Mayer, of Heilbronn, and of Mr. Joule, of Manchester (about 1840), who assert that heat is the equivalent of work done. In 1854, Professor Wm. Thomson, of Glasgow, published his researches on the dynamical power of the sun's rays. The minds of philosophers are still engaged on this subject.* See *Calorecence*. Thermo-electricity, produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, was discovered by Seebeck in 1828. A powerful thermo-electric battery was constructed by Marcus, of Vienna, in 1865.

HEBREWS. See *Jews*.

HEBRIDES (the *Ærudes* of Ptolemy and the *Hebrides* of Pliny), Western Isles of Scotland, long subject to Norway; ceded to Scotland in 1844, and annexed to the Scottish crown in 1846 by James V.

HEBRON (in Palestine). Here Abraham resided, 1860 B.C.; and here David was made king of Judah, 1043 B.C. On April 7, 1862, the Prince of Wales visited the reputed cave of Machpelah, near Hebron, said to contain the remains of Abraham and his descendants.

HECATOMB, an ancient sacrifice of a hundred oxen, particularly observed by the Lacedæmonians when they possessed a hundred cities. The sacrifice was subsequently reduced to twenty-three oxen, and goats and lambs were substituted.

HECLA, MOUNT. Its first eruption is recorded as having occurred 1004. About twenty-two eruptions have taken place, according to Olafsson and Paulson. The most dreadful and multiplied convulsions of this great volcanic mountain occurred in 1766, since when a visit to the top in summer is not attended with great difficulty. For particulars of an eruption in 1784-5, see *Iceland*. The mount was in a state of violent eruption from Sept. 2, 1845, to April, 1846. Three new craters were formed, from which pillars of fire rose to the height of 14,000 English feet. The lava formed several hills, and pieces of pumice stone and scorise of 9 cwt. were thrown to a distance of a league and a half; the ice and snow which had covered the mountain for centuries melted into prodigious floods.

HEGIRA, ERA OF THE, dates from the flight (Arabic *hijra*) of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina on the night of Thursday, the 12th of July, 622. The era commences on the 16th. Some compute this era from the 16th, but Cantemir proves that the 16th was the first day. 33 of its lunar years were equal to 33 of those of the Vulgar Era.

HEIDELBERG (Germany) was capital of the Palatinate, 1362-1719. The Protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a war ensued, in which the castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. It was annexed to Baden in 1802. Here was the celebrated tun, constructed in 1343, when it contained twenty-one pipes of wine. Another was made in 1664, which held 800 hogheads. It was destroyed by the French in 1688; but a larger one, fabricated in 1690, which held 800 hogheads, and was formerly kept full of the best Rhenish wine, is now mouldering in a damp vault, quite empty.

HELDER POINT (Holland). The fort and the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to the British under the Duke of York and Sir Ralph Abercrombie for the Prince of Orange; 640 British were killed, Aug. 30, 1799. The place was left in Oct. See *Bergen*.

HELEN, a Grecian princess, according to mythology, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and sister of Castor and Pollux. She was demanded in marriage by several Greek princes. She chose Menelaus, king of Sparta; but eloped from him with Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. This led to the Trojan War, which lasted 1193 to 1183 B.C.

* Captain Ericsson constructed a ship, in which caloric, or heat, was the motive power. On Jan. 4, 1828, it sailed down the Bay of New York at the rate of 14 miles an hour; it is said at a cost of 80 per cent. less than steam. Although caloric engines were not successful, Capt. Ericsson continued his experiments, and patented an improved engine in 1866.

HELENA, 87. (an island in the South Atlantic Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese under Juan de Nova Castilla, on the festival of St. Helena, May 21, 1502. The Dutch afterward held it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India Company settled here in 1651; and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch until 1673, when Charles II., on Dec. 12, assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was made the place of Napoleon's captivity, Oct. 16, 1815; and of his death, May 5, 1821. His remains were removed in 1840, and interred at the Hôtel des Invalides, Paris. See *France*, 1840. The house and tomb have been purchased by the French government.

HELIGOLAND, an island in the North Sea, taken from the Danes by the British, Sept. 5, 1807; made a dépôt for British merchandise; confirmed to England by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814. Though a mere rock, it is an important possession.

HELIOMETER, etc., an instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, planets, and stars, invented by Savary in 1743; applied by M. Bouguer in 1747.

HELIOSCOPE (a peculiar sort of telescope, prepared for observing the sun so as not to affect the eye) was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1625.

HELIOSTAT, an instrument invented to make a sunbeam stationary, or apparently stationary, invented by Gravesande about 1719, and greatly improved by Malus and others. One constructed by M. Foucault and Dubosq was exhibited at Paris in October, 1862.

HELLAS, in Thessaly, the home of the Hellenes and the Greek race, which supplanted the Pelasgians from the 15th to the 11th century B.C., derived their name from Helen, king of Phthiotis, about 1600 B.C. They separated into the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans. The present King of Greece is called "King of the Hellenes." See *Greece*.

HELLESPONT, a narrow arm of the sea betwixt Europe on the west, Asia on the east, the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, northward, and the Ægean Sea, now the Archipelago, southward. The present name is the Strait of the Dardanelles. The Hellespont took its original name from Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned here. It is celebrated for the loves of Hero of Sestos and Leander of Abydos; Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he attempted to swim across the Hellespont, and Hero, in despair, threw herself into the sea, 627 B.C. See *Xerxes*.

HELMETS, among the Romans, were provided with a visor of grated bars, to raise above the eyes, and beaver to lower for eating; the helmet of the Greeks was round, that of the Romans square. Richard I. of England wore a plain round helmet; but most of the English kings had crowns above their helmets. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a flat helmet, with a square grated visor, and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1806.—*Guthrie*.

HELOTS, captives, derived by some from the Greek *helein*, to take; by others from Helos, a city which the Spartans hated for refusing to pay tribute, 838 B.C. The Spartans, it is said, ruined the city, and reduced the Helots to slavery, and called all their slaves and the prisoners of war *Helots*. The number of the Helots was much enlarged by the conquest of Messenia, 688 B.C., and is considered to have been four fifths of the inhabitants of Sparta. In the Peloponnesian War the Helots behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with their liberty, 481 B.C.; but the sudden disappearance of 3000 manumitted slaves was attributed to the Lacedæmonian treachery.—*Herodotus*.

HELVETIAN REPUBLIC. Switzerland having been conquered by the French in 1797, a republic was established in 1798 with this title. See *Switzerland*.

HELVETII, a Celto-Germanic people, who inhabited what is now called Switzerland. Invading Gaul, 61 B.C., they were opposed and beaten by Julius Caesar, 58 B.C., near Geneva.

HEMP AND FLAX. Flax was first planted in England, when it was directed to be sown for fishing-nets, 1533. "Bounties were paid to encourage its cultivation in 1738; and every exertion should be made by the government and Legislature to accomplish such a national good. In 1788 there were imported from Russia, in British ships, 17,695 tons of hemp and flax."—*Sir John Sinclair*. The annual importation of these articles now amounts to about 100,000 tons. The cul-

tivation of flax was revived at the dearth of cotton during the American Civil War, 1861-4. More than 180,000 lbs. of rough hemp were used in the cordage of a first-rate man-of-war, including rigging and sails.

HEPTARCHY* (or government of seven kings) in England was gradually formed from 455, when Hengist became the King of Kent. It terminated in 898, when Egbert became sole monarch of England. See *Britann* and *Oetarchy*.

HERACLIDÆ, descendants of Hercules, who were expelled from the Peloponnesus about 1900 B.C., but reconquered it in 1108-4 or 1109 B.C., a noted epoch in chronology, all the history preceding being accounted fabulous.

HERALDRY. Marks of honor were used in the first ages.—*Nisbet*. The Phrygians had a sow; the Thracians, Mars; the Romans, an eagle; the Goths, a bear; the Flemings, a bull; the Saxons, a horse; and the ancient French, a lion, and afterward the fleur-de-lis (which see). Heraldry, as an art, is ascribed first to Charlemagne, about 800; and next to Frederick Barbarossa, about 1159; it began and grew with the feudal law.—*Mackenzie*. The great English works on heraldry are those of Barcham or Barkham, published by Gwillim (1610) and Edmondson (1780).

HERAT, on the confines of Khorasan, a strong city called the key of Afghanistan, capital of a state formed by Shah Mahmoud in 1818. Population in 1830, 100,000. The Persians were baffled in an attempt to take it in 1838, but took it Oct. 25, 1856, in violation of a treaty made in 1853. In consequence, war ensued between Great Britain and Persia. Peace was made in April, 1857. See *Persia*. Herat was restored July 27 following. See *Afghanistan*.

HERULANURUM, an ancient city of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Pompeii, by an eruption of lava from Vesuvius, Aug. 25 or 24, 79. Successive eruptions laid them still deeper under the surface, and all traces of them were lost until excavations began in 1711: in 1718 many antiquities were found. In 1788 excavations were resumed, and works of art, and monuments, and memorials of civilized life were discovered. 150 volumes of MSS. were found in a chest in 1754; and many antiquities were purchased by Sir William Hamilton, and sold to the British Museum, where they are deposited; but the principal relics are preserved in the museum of Portici. The "Antichità di Ercolano," 8 vols. folio, were published by the Neapolitan government, 1757-92.

HERERA (Aragon). Here Don Carlos, of Spain, in his struggle for his hereditary right to the throne of that kingdom, at the head of 12,000 men, encountered and defeated General Buereus, who had not much above half that number of the Queen of Spain's troops. Buereus lost about 1000 in killed and wounded, Aug. 24, 1837.

HERETICS (from the Greek *hairesis*, choice). Paul says, "After the way they call *heresy*, so worship I the God of my fathers," 60 (*Acts* xxiv., 14). Heresy was unknown to the Greek and Roman religions. Simon Magus is said to have broached the Gnostic heresy about 41. This was followed by the Manichees, Nestorians, Arians, etc. Formerly the term heresy denoted a particular sect; now, heretics are those who propagate their private opinions in opposition to the Roman Catholic Church.—*Burnet*. See *Inquisition*.

Thirty heretics came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the depth of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold (*Speed*).....1160
Certain laws against heretics were repealed, 25 Hen. VIII.....1534-5
The last person executed for heresy in Britain was Thomas Aikenhead, at Edinburgh.....1696
[The orthodox Mohammedans are Sunnites; the heretics are Shites, Druses, etc.]

HERITABLE JURISDICTIONS (i. e., feudal rights) in Scotland, valued at £164,252, were bought up in 1747 (20 Geo. II., c. 48) and restored to the crown.—*Heritable and Moveable Rights*, in the Scottish law, denote what in England is meant by real and personal property; *real* property in England answering nearly to the heritable rights in Scotland, and *personal* property to the movable rights.

HERMANDAD (Spanish for brotherhood), associa-

* There were at first nine or ten Saxon kingdoms, but Middlesex soon ceased to exist, and Bernicia and Deira were generally governed by one king, as Northumbria.

tions of the chief cities of Castile and Aragon for the defense of their liberties in times of trouble; began about the middle of the 18th century. The brotherhood was disorganized in 1498, public order having been firmly established.

HERMAS, author of "the Shepherd," a Christian apocryphal book, supposed to have been written about 181. Some believe Hermas to be mentioned in *Romans* xvi., 14.

HERMITS. See *Monachism*.

HERO, BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR. See *Wrecks*, 1811.

HERRING-FISHERY was largely encouraged by the English and Scotch so early as the 8th century. The herring statute was passed in 1357. The mode of preserving herrings by pickling was discovered about 1897.—*Anderson*. The British Herring-fishery Company was instituted Sept. 3, 1750. A scientific commission in relation to the fishery was appointed in 1862.

HERRINGS, BATTLE OF THE, fought Feb. 19, 1429, when the English were besieging Orleans, obtained its name from the Duc de Bourbon attempting to intercept a convoy of salt fish on the road to the English camp before Orleans; he was beaten.

HERSCHEL TELESCOPE. Sir William Herschel's seven, ten, and twenty-foot reflectors were made about 1799. He discovered the planet Uranus (which see) March 31, 1781, and a volcanic mountain in the moon in 1783; and about this time laid the plan of his great forty-foot telescope, which he completed in 1789, when he discovered two other volcanic mountains. In 1802, by means of his telescopes, he was enabled to lay before the Royal Society a catalogue of 6000 nebulae and clusters of stars. The great telescope was taken down in 1822, and one of 20 feet focal length erected by Sir John Herschel, who afterward took it to the Cape of Good Hope and with it made his observations.

HERULI, a German tribe, which ravaged Greece and Asia Minor in the 8d century after Christ. Odoacer, their leader, overwhelmed the Western Empire and became King of Italy, 476. He was defeated and put to death by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 491-3.

HERZEGOVINA, a province of European Turkey, N. of Montenegro. In December, 1861, an insurrection against the Turks broke out, fostered by the Prince of Montenegro. It was subdued; and on September 28, 1863, Vucalovitch, chief of the insurgents, surrendered on behalf of his countrymen to Kirschid Pasha, and an amnesty was granted.

HESSE (W. Germany), the seat of the Catli, formed part of the empire of Charlemagne; from the rulers of it in his time the present are descended. It was joined to Thuringia till about 1263, when Henry I. (son of a Duke of Brabant, and Sophia, daughter of the Landgrave of Thuringia) became Landgrave of Hesse. The most remarkable of his successors was Philip the Magnanimous (1509), an eminent warrior and energetic supporter of the Reformation, who signed the Augsburg Confession in 1530, and the League of Smalcald in 1531. At his death in 1567, Hesse was divided into Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt, under his sons William and George. Their descendants played an eminent part in the convulsions of Germany during the 17th and 18th century. In 1803 Hesse-Cassel became an electorate, and in 1806 Hesse-Darmstadt a grand-duchy, which titles were retained in 1814. In 1806 Hesse-Cassel was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia, but in 1814 the electorate was re-established. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel and other German princes lent a large number of soldiers (over 7000) to the British government to serve against the Americans in 1776. The Germans who came to America and engaged in the war were all called Hessians.

HESSE-CASSEL. (Population, Dec., 1861, 738,476.) 1847. The Elector Frederick-William I., † Nov. 20 (born Aug. 20, 1802).

* Sir thousand Hessian troops arrived in England, in consequence of an invasion being expected in 1756. The sum of £471,000 three per cent. stock was transferred to the Landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian auxiliaries lost in the American War, at £30 per man, Nov., 1788. The Hessian soldiers were again brought to this realm at the close of the last century, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798.

† The Elector of Hesse had, in 1850, remodelled the Constitution given to his people in 1831 (by which the Chamber had the exclusive right of voting the taxes), and did not convene the Chamber until the usual time for closing the session had arrived, when his demand for money for the ensuing year, 1851, was laid before it. The Chamber called, unanimously, for a regular budget, that it might examine into and discuss its items. The elector dissolved the Chamber, and declared the whole of his dominions in a state of siege and subject to martial law, Sept. 7, 1850. In the end he was obliged to flee to Hanover, and subsequently to Frankfurt; and on Oct. 14 he formally ap-

[*Heir*: his son, Augustus, born Sept. 21, 1859.]

HESSE-DARMSTADT. (Population, Dec., 1861, 556,977.) 1948. The Grand-duke Louis III., June 16 (born June 9, 1806).

[*Heir*: his brother Charles (born April 23, 1809), whose son Louis married the Princess Alice, of England, July 1, 1862.

Issue: Victoria-Alberta, born April 5, 1863; and another princess, Nov. 1, 1864.]

HESSE-HOMBURG, a landgraviate, established in the person of Frederick, son of George of Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1566. His descendant, Augustus Frederick, married May 7, 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of George III. of England, who had no issue. The landgraviate was absorbed into the grand-duchy of Hesse in 1906, but re-established in 1815 with additional territories. The Landgrave Ferdinand (born April 26, 1793) succeeded his brother, Sept. 8, 1843. Population (Dec., 1861), 26,817.

HEXAMETER, six measures or feet, each containing two long syllables (a spondee), or a long one and two short (a dactyl), the form of verse in which Homer wrote his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

HEXHAM (Northumberland). The see of Hexham was founded in the infancy of the Saxon Church; it had ten bishops successively, but by reason of the spoil and rapine of the Danes, it was discontinued; the last prelate appointed 810.—The **BATTLE OF HEXHAM**, in which the Yorkist army of Edward IV. obtained a complete victory over the Lancastrian army of Henry VI., was fought May 15, 1464.

HIBERNIA, Ibernia, Ivernia, and Ierne, a name given to Ireland by classical writers (Aristotle, Ptolemy, etc.). See *Ireland*. The ship *Hibernia*, Captain Brenn, bound from Liverpool to New South Wales, with 222 persons on board, of whom 208 were passengers going out as settlers, was destroyed at sea by fire, kindled through the negligence of the second mate—in W. long. 22° and S. lat. 4°. 150 lives were lost through the insufficiency of the boats to contain more than a third of the people on board: Feb. 15, 1853.

HIEROGLYPHICS (sacred engravings), picture-writing, the expression of ideas by representation of visible objects, used chiefly by the Egyptians; said to have been invented by Athotes, 2112 B.C.—*Usher*. Young, Champollion, Rosellini, and others (in the present century), have done much to elucidate Egyptian hieroglyphics. See *Rosetta Stone*.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH. These sections in the Church of England began in the reign of Anne, and still continue. Dr. Sacheverel, preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, was prosecuted for two seditious sermons (preached Aug. 14 and Nov. 9, 1709), to rouse the apprehensions of the people for the safety of the Church, and to excite hostility against the Dissenters. His friends were called High-Church, and his opponents Low-Church, or moderate men, 1720. The queen, who favored Sacheverel, presented him with the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1724.

HIGH COMMISSION, COURT or, an ecclesiastical court, erected by 1 Eliz., c. 1, 1559, by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the crown. It originally had no power to fine or imprison; but under Charles I. and Archbishop Laud it assumed illegal powers, was complained of by the Parliament, and was abolished in 1641.

HIGHLANDS (of Scotland), long held by semi-barbarous clans, were greatly improved by the construction of military roads by General Wade about 1755-6; and by the abolition of heritable jurisdiction of feudal rights in 1748, and by the establishment of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1784. See *Regiments*.

HIGHNESS. The title of *Highness* was given to Henry VII.; and this, and sometimes *Your Grace*, was the manner of addressing Henry VIII.; but about the plying to the Frankfurt Diet for assistance to re-establish his authority in Hesse. On Nov. 8 following, an Austro-Bavarian force of 10,000 men, with 30 pieces of artillery, entered Hesse-Cassel, under the command of Prince Thurn-and-Taxis, who fixed his head-quarters in Hanau; and on the next day a Prussian force entered Cassel. The elector returned to his capital, Dec. 27, 1805, the taxes having been previously collected under threats of imprisonment. The Austro-Bavarian and Prussian troops afterward evacuated the electorate. In May, 1809, the Constitution of 1811 was abolished, and a new one established.—The elector and his Chamber are still in a state of disagreement. Although the German Federal Diet affirmed the Constitution of 1809 on March 14, 1860, the elector granted a new one on May 30. This, however, did not give satisfaction. Further contests ensued. In May, 1869, there was danger of an armed Prussian intervention, the king having been insulted by the Hesse ministry. In June a new ministry was formed, and the Legislative Chambers assembled on Oct. 27.

close of the reign of the latter-mentioned king, the title of "Highness" and "Your Grace" were absorbed in that of "Majesty." Louis XIII. of France gave the title of Highness to the Prince of Orange in 1644; this prince had previously only the distinction of Excellency.—*Hénault*. Louis XIV. gave the Princes of Orange the title of High and Mighty Lords, 1644.—*Idem*.

HIGH TREASON. In regulating the trials for this was enacted the statute, so favorable to liberty, the 25th of Edward III., 1352, by which two living witnesses are required: it arose in the refusal of Parliament to sanction the sentence of death against the Duke of Somerset. By the 40th Geo. III., 1800, it was enacted that where there was a trial for high treason in which the overt act was a direct attempt upon the life of the sovereign, such trial should be conducted in the same manner as in the case of an indictment for murder.* See *Treason*.

HIGHWAYS. See *Roads*.

HILLABEE TOWNS, ATTACK ON, by Gen. White, with 860 mounted Tennessee militia and some friendly Cherokees. This place is on the Tallapoosa, in Alabama. The attack was made on the 16th of November, 1812. Sixty-one warriors were killed and 266 made prisoners, without the loss of a man.

HIMERA (Sicily). Here (in 480 B.C.) Theron and Gelon of Agriguntum defeated the Carthaginians; and here the latter defeated Agathocles of Syracuse, 310 B.C.

HINDOO (or HINDU) ERA (see *Cal-yuga*) began 3101 B.C., or 754 before the Deluge, in 3248. The Hindoos count their months by the progress of the sun through the zodiac. The Samoot era begins 50 B.C.; the Saca era A.D. 79.

HIPPOTAMUS (Greek, *river-horse*), a native of Africa, known to, but incorrectly described by ancient writers. Hippopotami were exhibited at Rome by Antoninus Commodus and others about 183, 180, and 213. The first brought to England arrived May 26, 1850, and is now in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London; another, a female, four months old, was placed there in 1854. Two young ones, born at Paris in May, 1858, and June, 1859, were killed by their mother. One, born at Amsterdam, July 29, 1865, was living in September.

HISPANIA, Latin name of Spain.

HISPANIOLA. See *Hayti*.

HISTOLOGY (from *histos*, a web), the science which treats of the tissues which enter into the formation of animals and vegetables; mainly prosecuted by the aid of the microscope. Schwann, Valentin, Kölliker, and Robin are celebrated for their researches. Professor Quekett's Lectures on Histology were published in 1862 and 1864.

HISTORY. The Bible, the Parian Chronicle, the histories of Herodotus and Ctesias, and the poems of Homer, are the foundations of early *ancient* history. Later ancient history is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman Empire in Italy, 476; and *modern* history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about 800. There was not a professorship of modern history in either of the English universities until the years 1734 and 1738, when Regius professorships were established by George I. and George II.

HOBKIRK'S HILL, BATTLE OF. About a mile from Camden, in South Carolina, is a ridge known as Hobkirk's Hill. There General Greene and his army were encamped, in April, 1781. The British, under Lord Rawdon, who were encamped at Camden, attacked him there on the morning of the 25th. Greene was defeated, and withdrew to Sanders's Creek, and Rawdon retired to his intrenchments. The Americans lost 266 men, the British 258. Only 18 Americans and 38 British were killed on the field.

HOCHKIRCHEN (Saxony), where, on Oct. 14, 1768, the Prussian army, commanded by Frederick II., was surprised and defeated by the Austrians commanded by Count Daun. Marshal Keith, a Scotsman in the

* The last two cases of persons executed for high treason were, 1st, William Cundell, alias Connell, and John Smith. They were tried on a special commission, Feb. 6, 1812, being two of fourteen British subjects taken in the enemy's service in the sales of France and Bourbon. Mr. Abbot, afterward Lord Tenterden and chief justice, and Sir Vicary Gibbs, attorney general, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Brougham, now Lord Brougham, defended the prisoners. The defense was that they (the prisoners) had assumed the French uniform for the purpose of adding their escape to England. The two above-mentioned were hanged and beheaded on the lodge of Horsewanger Lane jail on March 16, 1812. All the other convicts were pardoned upon condition of serving in colonies beyond the seas. 2d, the *Cato Street Conspiracy* (which see), May 1, 1820.

Prussian service, was killed. The Austrian generals shed tears, and ordered his interment with military honors.

HOCHSTADT, a city on the Danube, in Bavaria, near which several important battles have been fought: (1.) Sept. 20, 1708, when the Imperialists were defeated by the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Villars and the Elector of Bavaria. (2.) Aug. 18, 1704, called the battle of Blenheim (*which see*). (3.) June 19, 1800, when Moreau totally defeated the Austrians, and avenged the defeat of the French at Blenheim.

HOGUE. See *La Hogue*.

HOHENLINDEN (Bavaria), BATTLE OF, Dec. 3, 1800, between the Austrians commanded by Archduke John, and the French commanded by General Moreau. The Imperialists were defeated with great loss in this hard-fought battle, they killed and wounded amounting to 10,000 men, and their loss in prisoners to 10,000 more. The forces opposed were nearly equal in numbers. The peace of Lunéville followed.

HOHENSTAUFEN. See *Germany and Guelphs*.

HOHENZOLLERN. See *Prussia*.

HOLLAND (*Hollow land*, or, some say, *Wooded land*), a kingdom, N. W. Europe, the chief part of the northern Netherlands, is composed of land rescued from the sea, and defended by immense dikes. It was inhabited by the Batavi in the time of Cæsar, who made a league with them. It became part of Gallia Belgica, and afterward of the kingdom of Austrasia. From the 10th to the 16th century it was governed by counts under the German emperors. In 1861 the population of the kingdom in Europe was 3,531,416; of the colonies, 18,175,910; of both in 1863, 21,805,607.

Thierry (or Dieterich) I., first count..... 936

The parties termed *Hooks* (followers of Margaret, countess of Holland) and *Codfish* (supporters of her son William, who endeavored to supplant her) create a civil war, which lasts many years, 1547 Holland united to Hainault, 1599; and Brabant, 1416; annexed to Burgundy by Duke Philip, who wrests it from his niece Jacqueline, of Holland, daughter of the last count, 1436; annexed to Austria through the marriage of Mary of Burgundy with the Archduke Maximilian..... 1477 Government of Philip of Austria, 1486; of Margaret of Austria and Charles V., 1506; of Philip II..... 1555

Philip II. establishes the Inquisition, the Hollanders having zealously embraced the reformed doctrines: the Confederacy of Gueux (Beggars) formed by the nobles against it..... 1566 Commencement of the revolt under William, prince of Orange..... 1572

The pacification of Ghent—union of the north and south provinces..... 1576

The seven northern provinces contract the League of Utrecht..... 1579

And declare their independence..... Sept. 29, 1580

Assassination of William of Orange..... July 10 (June 30), 1584

The ten southern provinces conquered by the Prince of Parma..... 1585

The provinces solicit help from England and France; expedition of the Earl of Leicester: English and Dutch disagree..... 1585-7

Battle of Zutphen—Sir Philip Sidney killed, Sept. 22, 1586

Prince Maurice appointed Stadtholder..... 1587

Death of Philip II. His son Philip III. cedes the Netherlands to Albert of Austria and the Infanta Isabella..... 1598

Campaigns of Maurice and Spinola..... 1599-1604

Maurice defeats the Archduke at Nieuport, July 3, 1600

The independence of the United Provinces recognized; truce for twelve years, April 9 (Mar. 30), 1609

Batavia in Java built..... 1610

Fierce religious dissensions between the Arminians and Gomarists..... 1610-19

Maurice favors the latter, and intrigues for royal power..... 1616

Synod of Dort; persecution of the Arminians, 1618-19

Execution of the illustrious Barneveldt..... May 13, 1619

Renewal of the war; Maurice saves Bergen-op-Zoom..... 1623

His tyrannical government; plot against him: sixteen persons executed..... 1623

His death; his brother Frederick succeeds him, and annuls the persecution..... 1625

Manhattan, now New York, North America, founded; massacre of English at Amboyna, East Indies..... 1624

Victories of Van Tromp, who takes two Spanish fleets off the Duwuis..... Sept. 16 and Oct. 21, 1639 Peace of Westphalia; the republic recognized by Europe..... 1648

War with England—naval actions—Blake defeats De Ruyter, Oct. 22; but is surprised by Van Tromp, who takes some English ships and sails through the Channel with a broom at his mast-head..... Nov. 23, 1653

Indecisive sea-fights, June 12-14; death of Van Tromp, July 21; peace follows..... 1653

Victorious war with Sweden..... 1659

Another war with England..... 1665

Indecisive sea-fights, June 1-4; victory of Monk over De Ruyter..... July 23, 1666

Triple alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against France..... 1668

Charles II. basely deserts Holland and unites with France..... 1670

The French overrun Holland..... 1671

Desperate condition of the States—the populace massacre the De Witts—William III. made Stadtholder..... 1673

The French repelled by the sluices being opened, Indecisive campaigns..... 1678-7

William marries Princess Mary of England..... 1677

Peace with France (Nimeguen)..... 1678

William becomes King of England..... 1689

Sanguinary war with France..... 1689-96

Peace of Ryswick signed..... Sept. 11, 1697

Death of William..... March 8, 1702

No Stadtholder appointed—administration of Hoinsius..... 1702

War against France and Spain; campaigns of Marlborough..... 1702-13

Peace of Utrecht..... March 30, 1714

Holland supports the Empress Maria-Theresa..... 1743-5

Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle..... Oct. 1748

War with England for naval supremacy—Holland loses colonies..... 1781-4

Civil wars in the Low Countries..... 1787-9

The French Republican army march into Holland; the people declare in their favor..... 1793

Unsuccessful campaign of the Duke of York..... 1794

The Batavian republic established in alliance with France..... 1795

Battle of Camperdown; Duncan signally defeats the Dutch..... Oct. 11, 1797

The Texel fleet, of twelve ships of the line, with thirteen Indiamen, surrenders to the British admiral, Duncan, without firing a gun..... Aug. 23, 1799

A new Constitution is given to the Batavian republic; the chief officer (R. J. Schimmelpenninck) takes the title of Grand Pensionary..... April 26, 1805

Holland erected into a kingdom, and Louis Bonaparte declared king..... June 5, 1806

The ill-fated Walcheren expedition..... 1809

Louis abdicates..... July 1, 1810

Holland united to France..... July 9

Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to its dominions..... Nov. 17, 1813

The Prince of Orange proclaimed sovereign prince of the united Netherlands..... Dec. 6, "

Religious discord between Holland and the southern provinces..... 1817, etc.

The revolution in Belgium..... Aug. 26, 1830

Belgium separated from Holland..... July 12, 1831

Holland makes war against Belgium..... Aug. 3, "

Treaty between Holland and Belgium signed in London..... April 19, 1839

Abdication of William I..... Oct. 7-10, 1840

Death of the ex-king William I..... Dec. 13, 1844

Louis Bonaparte, count de St. Leu, ex-king of Holland, dies of apoplexy at Leghorn..... July 25, 1846

The king agrees to political reform, March; a new Constitution granted..... April 17, 1848

Death of William II..... March 17, 1849

Re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy announced..... March 12, 1853

Great inundations; 40,000 acres submerged, nearly 30,000 villagers made destitute, Jan. and Feb. 1861

Great Fire at Enschedé, the Manchester of Holland; loss about a million pounds..... May 7, 1862

The States-General pass a law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies..... Aug. 6, "

(To commence July 1, 1863.)

Treaty for capitalizing the Scheldt dues signed..... May 12, 1863

Slavery ceases in the Dutch West Indies..... July 1, "

50th anniversary of the deliverance from the French kept..... Nov. 17, "

Commencement of canal to connect Amsterdam with the North Sea..... March 8, 1865

The government undertake a canal to connect Rotterdam with the sea.....March, 1865

PRINCES OF ORANGE (see *Orange*) STADTHOLDERS.

1502. Philibert de Chalon.
 1530. René de Nassau, his nephew.
 1544. William of Nassau, styled the Great, cousin to René, recovers the principality of Orange in 1559. Nominated STADTHOLDER in 1579; killed by an assassin hired by Philip II. of Spain, July 10, 1584.
 1584. Philip-William, his son; stolen away from the University of Louvain; the Dutch would never suffer him to reside in their provinces: died in 1618.
 1618. Maurice, the renowned general; became STADTHOLDER in 1587; he was a younger son of William by a second marriage.
 1625. Frederick-Henry (brother) STADTHOLDER.
 1647. William II., STADTHOLDER: married Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, by whom he had a son, who succeeded in 1672.
 [1650-72. The States govern without a Stadtholder.]
 1640. William-Henry: STADTHOLDER in 1672; married Mary, eldest daughter of James II. of England, 1677.
 1702-47. No Stadtholder.
 1702. John-William, nephew of William III., loses the principality of Orange, which is annexed to France.
 1747. William-Henry becomes HEREDITARY STADTHOLDER. He married Princess Anne of England: succeeded by his son.
 1751. William IV.: retired on the invasion of the French in 1795; died in 1806.
 1795. [Holland and Belgium united to the French republic.]
 1806. William-Frederick succeeded his father.

KINGS OF HOLLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS.

1806. Louis Bonaparte, made King of HOLLAND by his brother Napoleon, June 6, 1806; abdicated July 1, 1810.
 1810. [Holland again united to France.]
 1818. House of Orange restored. William-Frederick, prince of Orange, born 1773; proclaimed Dec. 6, 1813; took the oath of fidelity as sovereign prince, March 30, 1814; assumed the style of King of the NETHERLANDS, March 16, 1815; formally abdicated in favor of his son, Oct. 7, 1840; died Dec. 13, 1843.
 1840. William II.; born Dec. 6, 1792; succeeded on his father's abdication; died March 17, 1849.
 1849. William III., son of the preceding; born Feb. 19, 1817. The PRESENT (1865) king.
 [Heir: Prince William, born Sept. 4, 1840.]

HOLLAND, New. See *Australia* and *Australasia*.

HOLMFIRTH FLOOD. On Feb. 5, 1862, the Bilbury reservoir above Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, burst its banks, and leveled four mills and many ranges of other buildings, destroying the lives of more than 90 persons, and devastating property estimated at from half a million to £200,000.

HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG (N.W. Germany), duchies once belonging to Denmark. The country, inhabited by Saxons, was subdued by Charlemagne in the beginning of the 9th century, and afterward formed part of the duchy of Saxony. In 1106 or 1110, Adolphus of Schauenberg became Count of Holstein; his descendants ruled till 1459, when Adolphus VII. died without issue, and the states of Holstein and Schleswig elected Christian, king of Denmark, his nephew, as their duke, through fear of his arms. In 1544, his grandson, Christian II., divided his states among his brothers, with the condition that the duchies should remain subject to Denmark. The eldest branch of the family reigned in Denmark till the decease of Frederick VII., Nov. 15, 1863. From a younger branch (the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp) descended, through marriage, the kings of Sweden from 1751-1818, and the reigning family in Russia since 1763, when the duke, as the husband of Anne, became Czar. In 1773, Catharine II. of Russia ceded Holstein-Gottorp to Denmark in exchange for Oldenburg, etc. The duchies were occupied by the Swedes in 1813, but restored to Denmark in 1814, and on May 28, 1861, Constituent Assemblies were granted to them. Since 1844 disputes have been rife between the duchies and Denmark, and in 1848 the States-General of the duchies voted their annexation to the German Confederacy, in which they were supported by Prussia: war ensued, which lasted till 1860. See *Denmark*. The agitation in the duchies, encouraged by Prussia, revived in 1857. The Germans

in Schleswig desired it to be made a member of the German Confederation, like Holstein; and both duchies demanded a local government more independent of Denmark, which changes were resisted by that power. For the events of the war of 1864, see *Denmark*. By the convention signed at Gastein, Aug. 14, 1865, the government of Holstein was left with Austria, and that of Schleswig with Prussia. See *Gastein*. Population in 1860, 1,004,473.

HOLY ALLIANCE was ratified at Paris, Sept. 26, 1815, between the Emperors of Russia (its originator) and Austria, and the King of Prussia, by which they ostensibly bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions, with a view to perpetuating the peace they had achieved. The compact was severely censured in this country as opposed to rational liberty.

HOLY GHOST. See *Espirit*.

HOLY ISLAND. See *Lindisfarne*.

HOLY LEAGUE. See *Leagues*.

HOLY MAID OF KENT. Elizabeth Barton was incited by the Roman Catholic party to hinder the Reformation by pretending to inspirations from heaven. She foretold that Henry VIII. would die a speedy and violent death if he divorced Catharine of Spain and married Anne Boleyn, and direful calamities to the nation. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, April 20, 1554.—*Rapin*.

HOLY PLACES IN PALESTINE. The possession of these places has been a source of contention between the Greek and Latin churches for several centuries. In the reign of Francis I. they were placed in the hands of the Latin monks, under the protection of the French government, by a treaty with the then sultan; but the Greeks from time to time obtained firmans from the Porte invalidating the rights of the Latins, who were at last (in 1757) expelled from some of the sacred buildings, which were committed to the care of the Greeks by a hatti-sheirif, or imperial ordinance.

The holy sepulchre partially destroyed by fire, and rebuilt by the Greeks, who claim additional privileges, and cause fresh dissensions. 1806
 The Russian and French governments interfered, and sent envoys (M. Dashkoff and M. Marcellus) to adjust the dispute; but an arrangement was prevented by the Greek revolution in 1821
 The subject again agitated, and the Porte propose that a mixed commission should adjudicate on the rival claims. M. Titoff, the Russian envoy, acting on behalf of the Greeks, and M. Lavalette, the French envoy, on that of the Latins, took up the question very warmly. 1850
 A firman issued by the Porte, confirming and consolidating the rights previously granted to the Greek Christians, and declaring that the Latins had no right to claim exclusive possession of certain holy places specified, but permitting them to possess a key of the church at Bethlehem, etc., as in former times. March 9, 1852
 The French government acquiesced, with much dissatisfaction; but the Russian envoy still desired the key to be withheld from the Latin monks. M. D'Ozeroff made a formal declaration of the right of Russia to protect the orthodox in virtue of the treaty of Kainardji in 1774, and demanded that the firman of March 9, 1852, should be read at Jerusalem, although it militated against his pretensions, which was accordingly done. The dispute still continued, the Porte being exposed to the attacks of both the Russian and French governments. March, 1853
 Prince Mentchikoff arrives at Constantinople as envoy extraordinary, and, in addition to the claims respecting the holy places, makes those demands respecting the protection of the Greek Christians in Turkey which led to the war of 1854-6 (see *Russo-Turkish War*). Feb. 28, "

HOLY ROOD or CROSS. A festival was instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the cross by the Emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about 615. The feast of the finding (or invention) of the Cross is on May 8: that of the exaltation of the Cross, Sept. 14. At Boxley Abbey, in Essex, was a crucifix, called the *Rood of Grace*; at the dissolution it was broken in pieces as an imposture by Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, at St. Paul's Cross, London.

HOLYROOD PALACE (Edinburg), formerly an abbey, was for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland. The abbey, of which some ves-

tiges remain, was founded by David I. in 1128, and in the burial-place within its walls are interred several of his successors. The palace is a large quadrangular edifice of hewn stone, with a court within surrounded by piazzas. In the northwest tower is the bedchamber which was occupied by Queen Mary; and from an adjoining cabinet to it, David Rizzio, her favorite, was dragged forth and murdered, March 9, 1566. The northwest towers were built by James V., and the remaining part of the palace was added during the reign of Charles II. Great improvements were made in 1867. The queen held her court here Aug. 30, 1860.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, a Byzantine church in modern Jerusalem. Fergusson, Robinson, and others, consider the true site of the holy sepulchre to be the Mosque of Omar, termed the "Dome of the Rock." The question is still undecided, and investigations are going on at the expense of the Russian government. See *Knights*.

HOLY WARS. See *Crusades*.

HOLY WATER is said to have been used in churches as early as 120.—*Ashe*.

HOLY WEEK, or the "Week of Indulgences," is the week before Easter.

HOMELDEN (Northumberland), where the Scots, headed by the Earl of Douglas, were defeated by the Percies (among them Hotspur), Sept. 14, 1402. Douglas and the Earls of Angus, Murray, Orkney, and the Earl of Fife, son of the Duke of Albany, and nephew of the Scottish king, with many of the nobility and gentry, were taken prisoners.

HOMER'S ILIAD AND ODYSSEY, the two most perfect epic poems in the world, were written by the greatest poet that has ever lived. The first begins with the wrath of Achilles, and ends with the funeral of Hector; the second recounts the voyages and adventures of Ulysses, after the destruction of Troy. Various dates are assigned to these works, from 903 to 915 B.C.* Among the thousands of volumes burnt at Constantinople, A.D. 477, are said to have been the works of Homer written in golden letters on the great gut of a dragon, 120 feet long.

HOMICIDE. This crime was tried at Athens by the Areopagites, 1507 B.C. He that killed another by any public exercise of skill, or who killed another that lay hid to do a person mischief of a grievous nature, was not deemed guilty. He who killed a man taken with another's wife, sister, daughter, or concubine, or he that killed a man who, without just grounds, assaulted another violently, was not deemed a homicide. Among the Jews, wilful murder was capital; but for chance-medley the offender was to fly to one of the cities of refuge, and there continue till the death of the high-priest, 1451 B.C. (*Num. xxxv.*). 9 Geo. IV., c. 31 (1828), distinguishes between justifiable homicide and homicide in its various degrees of guilt, and circumstances of provocation and willfulness. See *Murder*.

HOMILIES (*Greek*) in early Christian times were discourses delivered by the bishop or presbyter, in a homely manner, for the common people.—The Book of Homilies, drawn up by Abp. Cramer, and published 1647, and another prepared by an order of Convocation, 1669, were ordered to be read in those churches that had not a minister able to compose proper discourses.—*Stone*.

HOMCEOPATHY, a hypothesis promulgated at the commencement of the present century by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, of Leipzig (died 1843), according to which every medicine has a specific power of inducing a certain diseased state of the system (*similia similibus curantur*, likes are cured by likes); and if such medicine be given to a person suffering under the disease which it has a tendency to induce, such disease disappears, because two similar diseased actions can not simultaneously exist in the same organ.—*Brande*. Infinitesimal doses of medicine, such as the millionth of a grain of aloes, have been employed, it is said, with efficacy. The real merits of the system consist in its inducing the patient to regulate his diet and habits according to the dictates of common sense.

HOMOUSION AND HOMOIOUSION (*Greek*, same essence, and similar essence or being), terms employed with respect to the nature of the Father and the Son in the Trinity. The orthodox party adopted the former term as a party cry at the Council of Nice, 325; the Arians adopted the latter at Seleucia, 359.

HONDURAS, one of the republics of Central America (*which see*). Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras, Nov. 28, 1859. Its present president, General J. M. Medina, was elected for four years, Feb. 1, 1864. Population about 850,000 (1860). *British Honduras*, Central America, was settled by English from Jamaica soon after a treaty with Spain in 1667. They were often disturbed by the Spaniards and sometimes expelled, till 1783. Belize or Belize, the capital, is a great seat of the mahogany trade. In 1861 the population was 25,635, and the revenue £36,757.

HONEY-MOON. Among the ancients, a beverage prepared with honey, such as that known as mead, and as metheglin in England. It was a custom to drink of diluted honey for thirty days, or a moon's age, after a wedding-feast, and hence arose the term *honey-moon*, of Teutonic origin. Attila the Hun drank, it is said, so freely of *hydromel* on his marriage-day that he died of suffocation, 453.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, "Evil be to him who evil thinks." It is said that the Countess of Salisbury, at a ball at court, happening to drop her garter, the king, Edward III., took it up, and presented it to her with these words, which afterward became the motto of the Order of the Garter; but the statement is unsupported by sufficient authority.—The order is said to have been instituted April 23, 1349.

HONOR. Temples were erected to Honor by Scipio Africanus about 197 B.C., and by C. Marius about 103 B.C.—The *Legion of Honor* was created by Bonaparte in 1802.

HOOKS AND CODFISH. See *Holland*, 1347.

HOOPS. See *Crinoline*.

HOPS. Introduced from the Netherlands into England about 1594, and used in brewing; but the physicians having represented that they were unwholesome, their use was prohibited in 1523.—*Anderson*. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1868, there were 46,157½ acres under hops in England and Wales, chiefly in Herefordshire, Kent, and Worcestershire, which paid £447,144 duty; the quantity yielded was 51,102,404 lbs., whereof 955,855 lbs. were exported. The duty on hops was repealed in 1862, after many applications.

HORATII AND CURIATII. The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, chose three champions on each side to determine it. The three Horatii (Roman knights) overcame the Curiatii (Albans), and thereby united Alba to Rome, about 659 B.C.

HORN; **HORNPIPE**. The horn is thought to be, next to the reed, the earliest wind instrument, and has been found among most savage nations. It was first made of horn, hence the name; afterward with brass, with keys for the semi-tones, in the last century.—The dance called the Hornpipe is supposed to be so named from its having been performed to the Welsh *pid-corn*, that is, hornpipe, about 1300.—*Spencer*.

HORNE TOOKE. The trial of Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, Joyce, Thelwall, and others, on a charge of high treason, caused a great sensation in England. They were taken into custody on May 20, 1794. Mr. Hardy was the first who was put to the bar, Oct. 29, same year; and, after a trial which lasted eight days, he was honorably acquitted. John Horne Tooke was next tried, and was acquitted Nov. 20; and Mr. Thelwall also was acquitted Dec. 5; all the other accused persons were discharged. Acts were passed to prohibit Mr. Thelwall's political lectures in 1795.

HOROLOGY. See *Clocks*.

HORSE. The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably were the first, among the Greeks at least, who rode upon horses, and broke them in for service in war; whence arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. "Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen," 1014 B.C. (1 *Kings* iv. 26). The power of the horse is equal to that of five or six men.—*Smeaton*. The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury. In the 9th century horses were only shod in the time of frost.

* In March, 1858, Mr. J. S. Rarey, an American, made a great sensation in London by taming vicious and wild horses, and even a zebra from the Zoological Gardens. His system is founded on a profound study of the disposition of the animal, and on kindness. He initiated many illustrious persons in his method (on March 30, 1858, Lord Palmerston and twenty others), binding them to secrecy; from which they were released in June, 1858, when his book was reprinted in England without his consent. In July, 1858, he was engaged to instruct cavalry officers and riding-masters of the army. On Jan. 12, 1860, he gave a lecture to the London cabmen, which was well received; and in May same year he received a present of 50 guineas from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

* The first English version of the *Iliad*, by Arthur Hall, appeared in 1571. The most celebrated versions of Homer's works are Chapman's, 1598; Hobbes's, 1675; Pope's, 1716-25; Cowper's, 1791. The translation of the *Iliad* by the Earl of Derby (1864) is much commended.

The practice of shoeing was introduced into England by William I., 1066. In England there are 2,000,000 draught and pleasure horses, and 100,000 agricultural horses, which consume the produce of 7,000,000 acres. The horse-tax was imposed in 1784, and was then levied on all saddle and coach horses in England. Its operation was extended, and its amount increased, in 1796; and again in 1808. The existing duty upon "horses for riding" only, in England, amounts to about £350,000 per year (1863). See *Race-horses*.

HORSE GUARDS. They were instituted in the reign of Edward VI., 1550, and revived by Charles II., 1661. The first troop of the Horse Grenadier Guards was raised in 1693, and was commanded by General Cholmondeley; and the second troop, commanded by Lord Forbes, was raised in 1702. There was a reduction of the Horse and Grenadier Guards, and Life Guards, as now established, were raised in their room, May 26, 1733.—*Phillips*. The present edifice called the Horse Guards was erected by Ware about 1750. In the front are two small arches, where horse-soldiers, in full uniform, daily mount guard. In a part of the building is the office of the commander-in-chief.

HORSE-RACING. See *Racing*.

HORSE-SHOE BEND, BATTLE OF THE, on the Tallapoosa River, in Alabama, by about 1800 Tennessee militia and 600 friendly Indians, under General Jackson, against 1000 Creeks. The Creeks had taken this position, with their women and children, determined to make a last desperate stand on the defensive. They were attacked on the 27th of March, 1814, and fought desperately. They disdained to surrender, and almost 600 warriors were slain. Only two or three were made prisoners, with about 900 women and children. This battle terminated the Creek War. The Americans lost 26 killed and 111 wounded. The Cherokees had 20 killed and 47 wounded.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Horticulture, the art of cultivating gardens, is a late word in our dictionaries (from *hortus* and *cultura*), and was first used by Evelyn. The (now Royal) Horticultural Society of London was founded by Sir Joseph Banks and others in 1804, and was incorporated April 17, 1809; the Edinburgh society in 1809; and that of Dublin in Jan., 1817. The transactions of the London society (1812, etc.) have attracted great attention. In 1823 the planting of the society's garden at Chiswick was begun. The annual exhibitions there date from 1831. The society not having been prosperous, in 1839 the library was sold. In July a proposal for laying out a garden for the society, on the Brompton estate belonging to the Crystal Palace commissioners, received the support of the queen, nobility, etc., and Mr. Nesfield's design was adopted in May, 1860. On June 5, 1861, the new gardens were opened by the prince consort, who planted a *Wellingtonia gigantea* (which see). The queen also planted one on July 24 following. On June 10, 1863, the Albert Memorial was uncovered in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN THE U. S.

MAINE:	
Androscoggin Horticultural Society.	
Bangor Horticultural Society	1860
Penobscot " "	1854
Piscataquis Agricultural and Horticult. Society.	1863
Sagadahoc " "	1864
Lincoln County " "	1853
NEW HAMPSHIRE:	
Exeter Agricultural and Horticultural Society.	
MASSACHUSETTS:	
State Horticultural Society	1829
Amesbury Agricultural and Hort. Association.	1863
Essex North Horticultural Society.	
Newton Horticultural Society	1855
Worcester County Horticultural Society.	
Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society	1868
RHODE ISLAND:	
State Horticultural Society	1845
CONNECTICUT:	
Cheshire Horticultural Society.	
Norwich " "	1865
Woodbury " "	1858
NEW YORK:	
Cattaraugus County Horticultural Society.	
Cayuga County Agricuit. and Horticult. Society.	
Chemung Valley Horticultural Society.	
Conewango Valley Agricuit. and Hort. Society.	1856
German Agricultural and Horticultural Society.	1861
Syracuse German Agricuit. and Hort. Society.	
Highland Horticultural Society	1860

Le Roy Horticultural Society	1864
Newburg Bay " "	1859
Oswego " "	1848
NEW JERSEY:	
Horticultural Association of Metuchen.	
" " " of Paterson	1855
Vineland Agricultural and Horticultural Society	1843
Forest Grove Horticultural Society	1867
PENNSYLVANIA:	
State Horticultural Society	1827
Chester County Horticultural Society.	
Columbia County " "	
Lancaster County " "	
Monongahela Valley Agric. and Hort. Society ..	1853
Pittsburg Horticultural Society.	
Tioga County " "	
Wyoming " "	1866
MARYLAND:	
Sandy Spring Horticultural Society	1860
Hyattsville Agricultural and Horticult. Society.	
Worcester Co. " "	
DELAWARE:	
State Horticultural Society.	
VIRGINIA:	
Laurel Hill Horticultural Society	1867
LOUISIANA:	
Washington Parish Agric. and Hort. Society ..	1868
TENNESSEE:	
State Horticultural Society	1867
MINNESOTA:	
German Horticultural Society.	
Hillsdale " "	
CALIFORNIA:	
Los Angeles Horticultural Society.	
Pioneer " "	
UTAH:	
Kane County Horticultural Society	1866
Virgin City " "	
KENTUCKY:	
State Horticultural Society.	
OHIO:	
Cincinnati Horticultural Society.	
Chillicothe " "	
Columbus " "	1848
Cleveland " "	
Hocking Valley " "	1865
Loveland " "	
Oberlin Agricultural and Horticultural Society.	
Toledo Horticultural Society.	
Moscow " "	1867
MICHIGAN:	
Adrian Horticultural Society.	
Grand Haven " "	1861
Monroe Co. " Association.	
Ypsilanti " Society.	
German Agricultural and Horticultural Society.	1867
INDIANA:	
Allen County Horticultural Society	1850
Bridgeport " "	
Busseron Agricultural and Horticultural Club.	1864
Danville Horticultural Society.	
Fulton Co. Agricultural and Horticult. Society.	
Gibson County Horticultural Society.	
Indianapolis " "	
Henry County " "	
Howard Co. Agricultural and Horticult. Society.	1866
La Porte Co. " "	1865
Marion Co. " "	
Plainfield Horticultural Society	1868
Richmond " "	
Vanderburg Co. Agricuit. and Horticult. Society	1855
Warsaw Horticultural Society.	
Madison " "	
ILLINOIS:	
State Horticultural Society	1856
Alton " "	1868
Galesburg " " Club.	
Grundy Co. " Society	1865
Warsaw " "	1866
Washington County Horticultural Society.	
Peoria County " "	
Bunker Hill " "	
Mason County " "	
Pike County " "	1867
MISSOURI:	
State Horticultural Society.	
Herman Agricuit. and Horticult. Association.	
Maramee Horticultural Society.	
Northeast " "	1863
St. Louis Co. " "	1867
German " "	1861
Jefferson Co. " "	
IOWA:	
Cedar Valley Horticultural Society.	

* Great horse-shows were held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in July, 1864, and July, 1865.

lectures were given by the Rev. Christopher Benson. In 1890 the number was reduced to eight.

HUMANE SOCIETY, ROYAL (London), for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was founded in 1774 by Drs. Goldsmith, Haberdin, Towers, Lettsom, Hawes, and Cogan, but principally by the last three. The society has 221 receiving-houses, supplied with apparatus. The principal one was erected in 1794, on a spot of ground given by George III. on the north side of the Serpentine River, Hyde Park. The motto of this society is appropriate—"Lateat scintilla forasem"—"a small spark may perhaps lie concealed." See *Drowning*.

HUMILIATI, a congregation of religious of the Church of Rome, formed by some Milanese who had been imprisoned by Frederick I. 1162. The order had more than ninety monasteries; but was abolished for luxury and cruelty by Pope Pius V., and their houses were given to the Dominicans, Cordeliers, and other communities in 1570.

HUMMING-BIRDS. Mr. Gould's beautiful collection of the skins of these birds was exhibited at the Zoological Gardens, London, in 1851. His elaborate work on them, in five folio volumes, with richly colored plates, was completed in 1862.

HUNDREDS, a Danish institution; a hundred being a part or division of a shire, so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families at the time the counties were originally divided by King Alfred, about 897. The hundred-court is a court-baron held for all the inhabitants of a hundred instead of a manor.—*Law Dictionary*.

HUNGARY, part of the ancient Pannonia and Dacia, was subjected to the Romans about 106, and retained by them till the 8d century, when it was seized by the Goths, who were expelled about 576 by the Huns under Attila. See *Huns* and *Attila*. On his death in 453, the Ostrogoths, Gepids, and Lombards at times held the country, which was, however, acquired by the Avars about 568, and retained by them till their destruction by Charlemagne in 799. About 894 the country was settled by a Scythian tribe, named Vengours or Ungri (whence the German name *Ungarn*), and the Magyars of Finnish origin. The chief of the latter, Arpad, was the ancestor of a line of kings (see *below*). The progress of the Magyars westward was checked by their defeat by the Emperor Henry the Fowler, 954. The line of Arpad became extinct in 1309, when Charles Robert, of Anjou, ascended the throne. In 1698 it accrued to the house of Austria, in which it was made hereditary in 1697. War with Turkey was frequent from the 16th to the 18th century. The Magyars have of late much intermingled with the German and Slavonic races. Population (without the army) in 1857, 2,900,785. See *Austria*.

Stephen, founder of the monarchy of Hungary, embraces and establishes Christianity and subdues the slaves, etc., receives the title of *Apostolic King* from the pope. 907

The Poles overrun Hungary. 1061

Dreadful ravages of the Tartars under the sons of Genghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia, and Rnsia, 1241 et seq.

Bela III. introduces the Greek civilization 1174, etc.

Golden Bull of Andrew II. granting personal rights, 1222

Victories of Louis the Great in Bulgaria, Serbia, and Dalmatia. 1244-53

He marches into Italy, and avenges the murder of his brother Andrew, king of Naples. 1249

Sanguinary anarchy: Elizabeth, queen of Louis, is drowned; and King Mary, the daughter, marries Sigismund of Brandenburg. 1382

They govern with great severity. 1382-93

Sigismund's atrocious cruelties compel his subjects to invite the assistance of the Turks. 1393

Battle of Nicopolis: Bajazet vanquishes Sigismund and a large army. Sept. 28, 1396

Sigismund obtains the crown of Bohemia, and is elected Emperor of Germany. 1410

Albert of Austria succeeds to the throne of Hungary. 1437

Victories of the great John Hunniades (illegitimate son of Sigismund) over the Turks. 1442-4

Who obtained a truce for 10 years. 1444

Which is broken by Ladislas, king of Hungary (at the instigation of the pope). He is defeated and

slain with a great part of his army, and the papal legate at Varna. Nov. 10, 1444

John Hunniades escapes and becomes regent (for Ladislas, son of Albert). 1444-53

He raises the siege of Belgrade, July 14, and dies Sept. 10, 1456

The Hungarians insult the Turkish ambassadors, and war ensues: Solymán II. takes Buda. 1526

Disastrous battle of Mohatz (which see). Aug. 29, " Hungary becomes subject to the house of Austria (see *Germany*). "

Peace of Vienna, granting toleration to Protestants. 1606

John Sobieski defeats the Turks in several battles, and raises the siege of Vienna. Oct., 1683

Prince Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at Salsenckemen. Aug. 19, 1691

Prince Eugene defeats them at Zenta. Sept. 11, 1697

The Duke of Lorraine retakes Buda (which see). 1686

Peace of Carlowitz. 1699

Pragmatic Sanction, authorizing female succession to the throne. 1722-3

Serbia and Wallachia ceded to Turkey at the peace of Belgrade. 1739

The Hungarians enthusiastically support Maria-Theresa against France and Bavaria. 1740

The Protestants permitted to have churches in Hungary. 1784

Independence of Hungary guaranteed. 1790

Hungarian academy established. 1825

The people, some time discontented with their Austrian rulers, at length break out into a formidable rebellion. 1848

Murder at Pesth of the recently appointed military governor, Count Lamberg, by a mob; the Hungarian Diet appoint a provisional government under Kossuth and Batthyany, Sept. 28, " The Hungarians defeat the Ban of Croatia, Sept. 29, "

The Diet denounces as traitors all who acknowledge the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary. Dec. 8, "

The insurgents defeated by the Austrians at Szekeszo. Dec. 21, "

They are defeated at Mohr by the ban Jellachich, Dec. 29, "

Buda-Pesth taken by Windischgrätz. Jan. 5, 1849

Bem defeats the Austrians at Hermannstadt, Jan. 21, "

Hungary declares itself a free state; Kossuth supreme governor. April 14, "

The Hungarians defeat the Imperialists before Gran. April 18, "

March of the Russian army through Galicia to assist the Austrians. May 1, "

The Austro-Russian troops defeat the Hungarians, who retreat across the Wang. June 21, "

Battle of Acs between the Hungarians and Austrians. July 10, "

Hungarians defeat Jellachich. July 14, "

The Hungarians defeated by the Russians; Görgey retreats after three days' battle. July 15, "

Battle before Komorn, between the insurgents and the Austro-Russian army. July 16, "

The insurgents under Bem enter Moldavia, July 28, " Again defeated by the Russians. July 31, "

Uffer defeat of the Hungarian army before Temeswar by Gen. Haynan. Aug. 10, "

Görgey and his army surrender to the Russians, Aug., "

Kossuth, Bem, etc., escape to the Turkish frontiers, and are placed under the protection of Turkey at New Orsova (see *Turkey*). Aug. 21, "

Komorn surrenders to the Austrians; close of the war. Sept. 27, "

Batthyany tried at Pesth, and shot; many other insurgent chiefs put to death. Oct. 6, "

Amnesty granted to the Hungarian insurgents, who return home. Oct. 16, "

Bem dies at Aleppo. Dec. 10, 1850

The country remains in an unsettled state; many executions. 1852-5

Crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia discovered and sent to Vienna. Sept. 3, 1868

Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9. July 12, 1866

During the Italian War in 1859, an insurrection in Hungary was in contemplation, and communications took place between Louis Napoleon and Kossuth, which circumstances, it is said, led the Emperor of Austria to accede to the peace of Villafranca so suddenly, and shortly afterward to promise many reforms and to grant more liberty to the Protestants in Hungary. Aug.-Oct., 1859

Recall of Archduke Albert; General Benedek appointed governor. April, 1860

* The Hungarian people have or had an irreconcilable aversion to the name of *queen*; and, consequently, whenever a female succeeded to the throne of Hungary, she reigned with the title of *king*. Thus, in 1892, when Mary came to the crown, she was styled *King Mary*.—*Pres., Hist. Regum Hungariorum*.

Demand for restoration of the old Constitution ; reunion of the Banat and Voivodina with Hungary, etc. Oct., 1860
 Charter restoring the old Constitution promised, Oct. 30, "
 Schmerling appointed minister Dec. 18, "
 National conference at Gran Dec., "
 Demand for the Constitution of 1848 Jan., 1861
 The emperor promulgates a new liberal Constitution for the empire Feb. 28, "
 Which does not satisfy the Hungarians March, "
 Hungarian Diet opened April 6, "
 Meeting of the Reichsrath at Vienna ; no deputies present from Hungary or Croatia April 29, "
 Count Teleki (see *Austria*, 1860) found dead in his bed at Pesth ; intense excitement May 8, "
 The Diet votes an address to the emperor, desiring restoration of the old Constitution July 5, "
 The military begin to levy the taxes July, "
 Imperial rescript refusing the entire independence of Hungary, July 21 ; the Diet protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved Aug. 21, "
 The Archbishop of Gran, the primate, indignantly protests against the act of the imperial government Sept.-Oct., "
 He is summoned to Vienna, but stands firm, Oct. 25, "
 The magistrates in the Comitatus at Pesth resign ; military government established ; passive resistance of the nobility Dec., "
 Amnesty declared for political offenses, and cessation of prosecutions Nov. 19, 1862
 Newspapers confiscated for publishing seditious speeches March 29, 1863
 The emperor visits Buda-Pesth ; well received ; inauguration of a new policy ; the rights of Hungary to be restored June 6-9, 1865
 Imperial rescript, abolishing the representative Constitution of the empire, with the view of restoring independence of Hungary, etc. Sept. 21, "
 The Deak party demand restoration of the monarchy, with a responsible government Nov. 11, "
 The emperor visits Pesth ; the Diet opened, Dec. 14 ; Carl Szentivanyi elected president Dec. 20, "
 Emperor and empress arrive at Pesth Jan. 29, 1863

SOVEREIGNS OF HUNGARY.

997. St. Stephen, duke of Hungary (son of Geisa) ; he establishes the Roman Catholic religion (1000), and receives from the pope the title of Apostolic King, still borne by the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary.
 1033. Peter, the German : deposed.
 1041. Aba or Owen.
 1044. Peter, again : again deposed, and his eyes put out.
 1047. Andrew I. : deposed.
 1061. Bela I. : killed by the fall of a ruinous tower.
 1064. Salamon, son of Andrew.
 1075. Geisa I., son of Bela.
 1077. Ladislas I., surnamed the Pious.
 1095. Coloman, son of Geisa.
 1114. Stephen II., surnamed Thunder.
 1131. Bela II. : had his eyes put out.
 1141. Geisa II. : succeeded by his son.
 1161. Stephen III. : and Stephen IV. (anarchy).
 1173. Bela III. : succeeded by his son.
 1190. Emeric : succeeded by his son.
 1304. Ladislas II. : reigned six months only.
 1305. Andrew II., son of Bela III.
 1335. Bela IV.
 1370. Stephen IV. (or V.), his son.
 1372. Ladislas III. : killed.
 1290. Andrew III., surnamed the Venetian, son-in-law of Rodolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany.
 1301. Charobert, or Charles-Robert (of Anjou) : competitors—Wenceslas of Bohemia, and Otho of Bavaria, who give way to him, 1309).
 1342. Louis I., the Great ; elected King of Poland in 1370.
 1332. Mary, called *King Mary*, daughter of Louis the Great.
 1337. Mary and her consort Sigismund ; the latter became King of Bohemia, and was elected emperor in 1410.
 1392. Sigismund alone (on the death of Mary).
 1437. Albert, duke of Austria, marr. Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismund, and obtains the thrones of Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany ; dies suddenly.
 1439. Elizabeth alone : she marries
 1440. Ladislas IV., king of Poland, of which kingdom was Ladislas VI. : slain at Varna.
 1444. [Interregnum.]

1445. John Hunniades, regent.
 1458. Ladislas V., posthumous son of Albert : poisoned.
 " Matthias-Corvinus, son of Hunniades, an able sovereign.
 1490. Ladislas VI., king of Bohemia : the Emperor Maximilian laid claim to both kingdoms.
 1516. Louis II. of Hungary (I. of Bohemia) : loses his life at the battle of Mohatz.
 { John Zapolski, waiwode of Transylvania, elected by the Hungarians, and supported by the Sultan Solymani ; by treaty with Ferdinand, he founds the principality of Transylvania, 1534.
 1526. Ferdinand I., king of Bohemia, brother to the Emperor Charles V. ; rival kings.
 1534. Ferdinand alone : elected emperor of Germany in 1558.
 1561. Maximilian, son of Ferdinand ; emperor in 1564.
 1573. Rodolph, son of Maximilian ; emperor in 1576.
 1609. Matthias II., his brother ; emperor in 1612.
 1619. Ferdinand II., his cousin, emperor.
 1625. Ferdinand III., son of the preceding ; emperor in 1637.
 1647. Ferdinand IV. ; died in 1664, three years before his father.
 1658. Leopold I., son of Ferdinand III. ; emperor in 1658.
 1687. Joseph I., his son ; emperor in 1706.
 1711. Charles VI. (of Germany), brother of Joseph, and nominal King of Spain, succeeded by his daughter,
 1740. Maria-Theresa, empress ; survived her consort, Francis I., emperor, from 1765 until 1780. See *Germany*.
 1780. Joseph II., her son, emperor in 1765 : succeeded to Hungary on the death of his mother.
 1790. Leopold II., brother of Joseph II., emperor : succeeded by his son.
 1792. Francis I. (Francis II. as Emperor of Germany) : in 1804 he became Emperor of Austria only.
 1835. Ferdinand V., son of Francis : Ferdinand I. as Emperor of Austria.
 1843. Francis-Joseph, nephew of the preceding : succeeded on the abdication of his uncle, Dec. 2, 1843. The present King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria.

HUNS, a race of warlike Asiatics, said to have conquered China about 210 B.C., and to have been expelled therefrom about A.D. 90. They invaded Hungary about 376, and drove out the Goths. Marching westward under Attila, they were thoroughly beaten at Chalons by the Consul Aetius, 451. See *Attila*.

HUNTING : an ancient pastime. The "Bokys of Hawking and Hunting," by Dame Juliana Barnes, was printed at St. Alban's, 1496.

HUSSARS, light cavalry in Poland and Hungary about 1600 ; and as they were more fitted for a hasty enterprise than a set battle, they are supposed to have taken their name from the *huzzas* or shout they made at their first onset. They were generally opposed to the Turkish horse, "and were oddly clothed, having the skins of tigers and other wild beasts hanging on their backs against bad weather, and wore fur caps, with a cock's feather."—*Pardon*. Hussars became the name of a British force in the last century (1769), very differently attired.

HUSSITES. After the death of Huss,* many of his followers took up arms in 1419, and formed a political party under John Ziska, and burnt the city of Tabor. They defeated the Emperor Sigismund several times, 1430-32 ; but, after being worsted in 1434 at Böhmisch-brod, they entered into negotiations, which ended in the Compact of Prague. They were again defeated by Albert of Austria in 1438. The pacific portion of the Hussites existed in the time of Luther, and were called "Bohemian Brethren."

HUSTINGS (said to be derived from *House Court*, an assembly among the Anglo-Saxons), an ancient court of London, being its supreme court of judicature, as the Court of Common Council is of Legislature. The Court of *Hustings* was granted to the city of London, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1062. Winchester, Lincoln, York, etc., were also granted Hustings Courts.

* The clergy having instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics, John Huss (born in Bohemia in 1373), a zealous preacher of the Reformation, was cited to appear before a council of divines at Constance, the Emperor Sigismund sending him a safe-conduct. He presented himself accordingly, but was thrown into prison, and after some months' confinement was adjudged to be burned alive, which he endured with resignation, July 6, 1415. Jerome of Prague, his intimate friend, who came to this council to support and second him, also suffered death by fire, May 30, 1416, although he also had a safe-conduct.

HUTCHINSONIANS included many eminent clergy, who did not form any sect, but held the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire; they rejected the Newtonian system, and contended that the Scriptures contain a complete system of natural philosophy. His work, "*Moses's Principia*," was published in 1724. He derived all things from the air, whence he said proceeded fire, light, and spirit—types of the Trinity. In 1719 he invented a time-piece for finding the longitude, and died in 1737.

HYDE PARK, W. (London), the ancient manor of Hyde, belonging to the Abbey of Westminster, became crown property at the Dissolution, 1539. It was sold by Parliament in 1652, but was resumed by the king at the Restoration in 1661. It comprises about 894 acres, with a large winding sheet of water called the Serpentine. There are eight entrances.

Colossal statue of Achilles, cast from cannon taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and inscribed to "Arthur, duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, by their countrywomen," erected on..... June 18, 1829
Hyde Park Corner Entrance erected..... 1828
Marble Arch from Buckingham Palace set up at Cumberland Gate..... March 29, 1851
Crystal Palace erected for the exhibition of..... 1851
Disturbances in consequence of a Sunday Bill having been brought before Parliament by Lord Robert Grosvenor, which was eventually withdrawn Sundays, June 26, and July 1 and 8..... 1855
Riotous meetings held here on account of the high price of bread Sundays..... Oct. 14, 21, 28, "
Democratic meetings on the Reform question..... March, 1859

The queen reviewed 18,450 volunteers..... June 28, 1860
Great meeting of admirers of Garibaldi, Sept. 28; who are violently attacked by the Irish; many persons wounded..... Oct. 5, 1863
Public meetings in the Park henceforth prohibited..... Oct. 9, "

HYDRAULIC PRESS. See under *Hydrostatics*.

HYDROGEN (from *Hydr*, water), under the name of combustible air, was obtained by Paracelsus in the 16th century. In 1766 Cavendish described its properties; and in 1781, he and Watt first showed that in the combination of this gas with oxygen, which takes place when it is burnt, water is produced; subsequently Lavoisier decomposed water into its elements. One volume of oxygen combines with two volumes of hydrogen, and forms water. Hydrogen is never found in the free state.—*Gmelin*.

HYDROGRAPHY is the description of the surface waters of the earth. The first sea-chart is attributed to Henry the Navigator, in the 15th century. There is a hydrographic department in the British Admiralty, by which a series of charts has been issued.

HYDROMETER, the instrument by which is meas-

ured the gravity, density, and other properties of liquids. The oldest mention of the hydrometer occurs in the 5th century, and may be found in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia; but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, though no proofs of it are to be found.—*Beckmann*. Archimedes was killed in 213 B.C., and Hypatia was torn to pieces A. D. 415.

HYDROPATHY, a term applied to the treatment of diseases by cold water, practised by Hippocrates in the 4th century B.C., by the Arabs in the 10th century A.D., and revived by Dr. Currie in 1797. The present system was suggested in 1825 by Vincenz Priessnitz, of Grafenberg, in Austrian Silesia; and though he is considered as its founder, the rational part of the doctrine was understood and maintained by the eminent Dr. Sydenham before 1639. Priessnitz died Nov. 20, 1851.—*Brande*.

HYDROSTATICS were probably first studied in the Alexandrian school about 800 B.C.

Pressure of fluids discovered by Archimedes about B.C. 253
The forcing pump and air fountain invented by Hero..... about 120
Water-mills were known..... about A.D. 1
The science revived by Galileo..... about 1600
The theory of rivers scientifically understood in..... 1697
The correct theory of fluids and oscillation of waves explained by Newton..... 1714
A scientific form was given to hydro-dynamics by Bernoulli..... 1783
Joseph Bramah's hydrostatic or hydraulic press patented first in..... 1785

HYGROMETER, an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. That by Saussure (who died in 1799) is most employed. It consists of a human hair boiled in caustic lye, and acts on the principle of absorption.—*Brande*. Daniell's hygrometer (1820) is much esteemed.

HYMNS. The song of Moses is the most ancient, 1491 B.C. (*Exod. xv.*). The Psalms date from about 1060 B.C. to about 444 B.C. (from David to Ezra). The hymns of the Jews were frequently accompanied by instrumental music. Paul (A.D. 64) speaks of Christians admonishing one another "in psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs" (Col. iii., 16). Hilary, the bishop of Arles, in France, is said to have been the first who composed hymns to be sung in Christian churches, about 431. The hymns of Dr. Watts (died 1748), and of John Wesley (died 1791), and his brother Charles, are much used by English Dissenters.

HYPNOTISM (Greek *hypnos*, sleep), or nervous sleep, terms given by Mr. Braid (in 1843) to a sleep-like condition, produced in a person by steadily fixing his mind on one particular object. Minor surgical operations have, it is said, been performed without pain on persons in this state.

I.

IAMBIC VERSE. Iambe, an attendant of Metanira, wife of Cereus, king of Sparta, when trying to exhilarate Ceres, while the latter was travelling over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine, entertained her with jokes, stories, and poetical effusions; and from her, free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics*.—*Apollodorus*. Iambic verses were first written about 700 B.C. by Archilochus, who had courted Neobulis, the daughter of Lycambes; but after a promise of marriage the father preferred another suitor, richer than the poet, whereupon Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire on the old man's avarice that he hanged himself.—*Herodotus*.

IBERIA. See *Georgia*.

ICE. Galileo was the first to observe ice to be lighter than the water which composed it, and therefore to float: about 1597.* See *Conspiration*, where is noticed the ice-making machines of Harrison and of Siebe. In 1841 there were sixteen companies in Boston, U. S., engaged in exporting ice, brought from Wenham, Fresh, and Spy Ponds, about 18 miles from that city.

* *Regulation* and other properties, exhibited by Professor Faraday in 1860, are still the subject of investigation by eminent physicists of the present day, especially Tyndal, J. D. Forbes, and Wm. Thomson.

The trade was begun by Mr. Tudor in 1805. 156,540 tons were sent from Boston alone in 1854. In New York, in 1855, 305,000 tons were stored up, of which 20,000 were for exportation.

ICELAND (North Sea), discovered by Norwegian chiefs about 861; according to some accounts, it had been previously visited by a Scandinavian pirate. It was peopled by the Norwegians in 874, and has belonged to Denmark since 1397. Christianity was introduced about 996, and Protestantism about 1551.*

"**ICH DIEN**," I serve, the motto under the plume of ostrich feathers found in the helmet of the King of Bohemia after he was slain at the battle of Cressy, at which he served as a volunteer in the French army, Aug. 26, 1346. Edward the Black Prince, in veneration of his father, Edward III., who commanded that day,

* In 1784-5, there occurred here the most tremendous volcanic eruption on record; it was accompanied by violent wind and rain, and a darkness of the heavens; and it was feared that the island would fall to pieces. Three fire-spouts broke out on Mount Skapta, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red-hot lava that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of nearly 12 miles; 19 rivers were dried up; 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water; and 34 others were materially injured. See *Hecla*.

though the prince won the battle, adopted this motto, which has ever since been borne with the feathers by the heirs to the crown of England; but not as Prince of Wales, which many have erroneously maintained.

ICHNOLOGY, the science of footprints, treats of the impressions made in mud or sand by the animals of former ages. Dr. Duncan first discovered the footprints of a tortoise in the sandstone of Annandale in 1828; since then numerous discoveries have been made by Owen, Lyell, Huxley, and others.

ICHTHYOLOGY, the science of fish. Eminent writers are Willoughby, Ray, Valenciennes, Cuvier, Owen, Agassiz, etc. Yarrell's "British Fishes" (1836-50) is a classical work. See *Fish*.

ICONIUM (Syria). Here Paul and Barnabas preached, 33. Soilmann the Seljuk founded a kingdom here in 1074, which lasted till 1307, when it was conquered by the Turks. It had been subdued by the Crusaders in 1097 and 1190. See *Konieh*.

ICONOCLASTS (image-breakers). The controversy respecting images (which had been introduced into churches for popular instruction about 500) was begun 726, and occasioned many insurrections in the Eastern Empire. Leo Isauricus published two edicts for demolishing images in churches in that year, and enforced them with great rigor in 736. The defenders of images were again persecuted in 762 and 761, when Constantine forbade his subjects becoming monks. The worship of images was restored by Irene in 780. This schism was the occasion of the second Council of Nice, 787. Theophilus banished all the painters and statuary from the Eastern Empire, 831. The Iconoclasts were finally excommunicated in 849. This controversy led to the separation of the Greek and Latin churches. In the contests between the Iconoclasts and their opponents thousands perished.—Many images in churches were destroyed in England and Scotland during the Reformation and the Civil War, 1641-8.

IDAHO, a northern "territory" of the United States of North America, was organized as such on March 8, 1863.

IDES, in the Roman calendar, the thirteenth day of each month, except in March, May, July, and October, in which it was the fifteenth day; in these four it was six days before the nones, and in the other months four days. The Ides of March was the day on which Julius Cæsar was assassinated in the senate-house by Brutus, Cassius, Casca, and other conspirators, 44 B.C.

IDIOTS. About 1855 there were in England, exclusively of lunatics, pauper idiots, or idiots protected in national institutions, males, 8373; females, 8898; total, 7265. For laws relating to idiots, see *Lunacy*. The Idiot Asylum at Earlswood, near Reigate, Surrey, began in 1847. According to the census of 1860 there were then 18,980 idiotic persons in the United States. There are a number of asylums for them.

IDOLS. The public worship of idols was introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria, 909 B.C.—*Vossius*. Images are mentioned in *Gen.* xxxi. 19, 80, 1739 B.C. The Jews frequently deserted the worship of God for idols till their captivity, 588 B.C. Constantine, emperor of Rome, ordered all the heathen temples to be destroyed, and all sacrifices to cease. A.D. 380.—*Duffy*. The Saxons re-established idolatry in 478. It gave way in Britain after the coming of Augustin, 597. See *Iconoclasts*, *Week*.

IDSTEDT (N. Germany). Here the insurgent army of Holstein and Schleswig was defeated by the Danes, July 25, 1850.

IDUMÆA, the country of the Edomites, the descendants of Esau, the brother of Jacob: see *Gen.* xxxvi.; *Josh.* xxiv., 4.

The Edomites prevent the Israelites from passing through their country..... B.C. 1453
They are subjugated by David..... 1040
They revolt against Ahaziah, 892; and are severely defeated by Amaziah..... 827
They join the Chaldeans against Judah, and are anathematized in *Psalms* cxxxvii..... about 570
John Hyrcanus, the Maccabees, subjugates and endeavors to incorporate them with the Jews..... 125
Herod the Great, son of Antipater, an Idumæan, king of Judæa..... 40

ILNUM (Asia Minor). A city was built here by Dardanus, and called Dardania, 1480 B.C. Troy (which see), another city, was founded by Troas about 1841 B.C.; and Ilus, his successor, called the country *Ilum*.

ILLINOIS, a western state of North America, was

settled in 1749, and admitted into the Union Dec. 8, 1818. Capital, Springfield.

ILLUMINATED BOOKS. The practice of adopting ornaments, drawings, and emblematical figures, and even portraits, to enrich MSS., is of great antiquity. Varro wrote the lives of 700 illustrious Romans, which he embellished with their likenesses, about 70 B.C.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.* Some beautiful missals and other works were printed in the 15th and 16th centuries, *et seq.*; and fine imitations have lately appeared.

ILLUMINATI, heretics who sprang up in Spain, where they were called Alumbrados, about 1575. After their suppression in Spain they appeared in France. One of their leaders was Friar Anthony Buchet. Their chief doctrine was that they obtained grace and perfection by their sublime manner of prayer. A secret society bearing this name, opposed to tyranny and priestcraft, was founded at Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, in May, 1776, and was suppressed in 1784-5.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the earliest publication of the kind, established by Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., first appeared on May 14, 1843. Mr. Ingram was drowned in Lake Michigan Sept. 8, 1860.

ILLYRIA (now Dalmatia, Croatia, and Bosnia), after several wars (from 230 B.C.), was made a Roman province, 167 B.C. In 1809 Napoleon I. gave the name of Illyrian provinces to Carniola, Dalmatia, and other provinces, then part of the French Empire, now Carinthia, Carniola, etc.

IMAGE WORSHIP. See *Iconoclasts*.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. See *Conception*.

IMMORTALS (Greek, *athanatos*), the flower of the Persian army, limited to 10,000 in number, and recruited from the nobility alone, about 600 B.C. The name was also given to the body-guard of the emperors at Constantinople in the 4th and 5th centuries.

IMPEACHMENT. The first impeachment by the Commons House of Parliament, and the first of a lord chancellor, Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, was in 1386. By statute 12 & 13 Will. & Mary it was enacted that no pardon under the great seal shall be pleaded to an impeachment by the Commons in Parliament, 1700.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Feb. 13, 1788, to April 25, 1795; an acquittal.

Impeachment of Lord Melville, April 29; acquittal, June 13, 1806.

Inquiry into the charges preferred by Colonel Wardle against the Duke of York, Jan. 27 to March 26, 1809; acquittal.

Trial of Caroline, queen of George IV., by bill of pains and penalties, before the House of Lords, commenced Aug. 16: Mr. Brougham entered on her majesty's defense Oct. 8; and the last debate on the bill took place Nov. 10, 1820. See *Queen Caroline*.

IMPEACHMENT BY THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The manner of impeachment in this country is by a written charge and accusation made by the House of Representatives to the Senate. The Senate alone can try impeachment. The persons liable are the President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the federal government. The offenses charged must consist of "treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors" (Const., art. II., sec. 4). No person can be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members. The only occasion upon which a President has been impeached was the case of President Andrew Johnson, upon the removal by the latter of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, contrary (as was alleged) to the provisions of the Tenure of Office Act. The resolution for impeachment was adopted by the House February 24, 1868. Articles were presented on the 29th, and adopted March 2: Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Butler, of Massachusetts; Bingham, of Ohio; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of Iowa; Williams, of Pennsylvania, and Logan, of Illinois, were chosen managers for the prosecution. On March 5, the Senate was organized as a court, Chief Justice Chase presiding. On the 23d the President appeared by his counsel, Messrs. Curtis, Evans, Groesbeck, Nelson, and Stanbery. The trial closed May 26 with the acquittal of the President. The vote on the 2d and 11th charge was, "guilty," 35; not guilty, 19. The transference of one vote from the latter to the former list would have given the requisite two thirds in favor of conviction.

IMPERIAL GUARD of France was created by Napoleon from the Guard of the Convention, the Directory, and the Consulate, when he became emperor in

1804. It consisted at first of 9775 men, but was afterward enlarged. It was subdivided in 1809 into the Old and Young Guard. In Jan., 1814, it numbered 102,704. It was dissolved by Louis XVIII. in 1815, but revived by Napoleon III. in 1854. It took part in the Crimean War in 1855.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. See *Commons, Lords, Parliament, and Reform.*

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE. The vast progressive increase of our commercial intercourse with other countries:

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.			
In 1710.....	£4,763,177	In 1845.....	£85,281,968
1759.....	7,259,632	1850.....	95,262,064
1775.....	14,815,355	1851.....	103,579,682
1800.....	30,670,605	1856.....	172,544,154
1810.....	41,156,135	1857.....	187,844,441
1820.....	50,514,654	1859.....	179,182,355
1830.....	46,245,241	1861.....	317,485,024
1840.....	62,004,000	1864.....	374,865,924

IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FOURTEEN YEARS ENDING 1866.

In 1853.....	\$167,978,647	In 1860.....	\$362,163,241
1854.....	304,562,861	1861.....	350,775,835
1855.....	261,468,630	1862.....	206,819,823
1856.....	314,639,943	1863.....	252,187,567
1857.....	360,890,141	1864.....	328,514,659
1858.....	292,618,150	1865.....	234,434,167
1859.....	338,765,180	1866.....	437,638,960

IMPOSTORS. The names and pretensions of religious, political, and other impostors would fill a volume; they have been of every country, of every age. The following are among the most extraordinary: Aldebert, a Gaul, who in 743 pretended he had a letter from the Redeemer, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem; he seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and forests, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist. He was condemned by a council at Rome in 745.

Mohammed promulgated his creed, 604. See *Mohammedanism.*

Gonzalvo Martin, a Spaniard, pretended to be the angel Michael in 1369; he was burnt by the Inquisition in Spain in 1360.

George David, son of a waterman at Ghent, styled himself the Son of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven: he denied the resurrection, preached against marriage, in favor of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followers; died at Basle, 1536, promising to rise again in three years.

Otreief, a monk, pretended to be Demetrus, the son of Ivan, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; he maintained that another child had been substituted in his place: he was supported by the arms of Poland; his success astonished the Russians, who invited him to the throne, and delivered into his hands Feodor, the reigning czar, and all his family; his imposture being discovered, he was assassinated in his palace, 1606.

Sabbata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Turks and Jews a long time at Constantinople and other places by personating our Savior, 1666.

IMPOSTORS EXTRAORDINARY IN BRITISH HISTORY.

A man pretending to be the Messiah, and a woman assuming to be the Virgin Mary, were burnt, 1222.

In 1487, Lambert Simnel, tutored by Richard Simon, a priest, supported by the Duke of Burgundy, personated the Earl of Warwick. Simnel's army was defeated by Henry VII., and he was made a scullion in the king's kitchen.

For Perkin Warbeck's imposture in 1492, see *Warbeck.* Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy Maid of Kent, spirited up to hinder the Reformation by pretending to inspirations from heaven, foretelling that the king would have an early and violent death if he divorced Catharine of Spain and married Anne Boleyn. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 1534.

In 1538 (first year of Mary's reign after her marriage with Philip of Spain), Elizabeth Croft, a girl 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle, made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she did penance. William Hacket, a fanatic, personated our Savior, and was executed for blasphemy, 1591.

Valentine Greatrix, an Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by stroking the patient: his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very

warm disputes in Ireland and England about 1686. Boyle and Flamsteed believed in him.

Dr. Titus Oates. See *Oates.*

Robert Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forged the hands of the Earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility to a pretended association for restoring King James: the lords were imprisoned, but the imposture being detected, Young was fined £1000, and put in the pillory, 1692. Afterward hanged for coining.

Three French refugees pretend to be prophets, and raise tumults; convicted as impostors, Nov., 1707.

Mary Tofts, of Godalming, by pretending she bred rabbits within her, so imposed upon many persons (among others, Mr. St. Andre, surgeon to the king) that they espoused her cause, 1736.

The Cock-lane ghost imposture, by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, 1762. See *Cock-lane Ghost.*

Joanna Southcote, who proclaimed her conception of the Messiah, and had a multitude of followers; she died Dec. 27, 1814.

W. Thom. See *Thomites.*

Joseph Smith. See *Mormonites.*

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN, affirmed by Sir M. Foster to be of ancient practice. The statute 2 Rich. II. speaks of impressment as a matter well known, 1378. The first commission for it was issued 29 Edw. III., 1355. Pressing, either for the sea or land service, declared to be illegal by the British Parliament, Dec., 1641. Impressment was not resorted to in the Russian War, 1854-5.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. See *Arrests, Debtors, and Ferrars's Arrest.*

IMPROPRIATION (applying ecclesiastical property to lay purposes). On the suppression of abbeys in 1539, their incomes from the great tithes were distributed among his courtiers by Henry VIII.; and their successors constitute 7597 lay impropriators.

INCENDIARIES. The punishment for arson was death by the Saxon laws and Gothic constitutions. In the reign of Edward I. incendiaries were burnt to death. This crime was made high treason by statute 8 Hen. VI., 1459; and it was denied benefit of clergy, 31 Hen. VIII., 1538. Great incendiary fires commenced in and about Kent in August, 1830, and in Suffolk and other counties since. The punishment of death was remitted, except in special cases, in 1827. The acts relating to arson were amended in 1837 and 1844.

INCH. See *Standard.* The length was defined in 1824 by the declaration by act of Parliament that 39.13929 inches is the length of a seconds pendulum in the latitude of London, vibrating in vacuo at the sea level, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit.

INCOME TAX. In 1512, the English Parliament granted a subsidy of two fifteenths from the commons, and two tenths from the clergy, to enable the king to enter on a war with France.—*Rapin.* In 1793, Mr. Pitt proposed and carried, amid great opposition, increased taxes "as an aid for the prosecution of the war" with France. On Jan. 9, 1799, this act was repealed, and graduated duties on income proposed, beginning with £60 per annum. On Aug. 11, 1803, was passed the "property tax," which levied a rate of 5 per cent. on all incomes above £150, and lower rates on smaller incomes. In 1805 it was increased to 6½ per cent., and in 1806 was raised to 10 per cent., embracing the dividends at the bank. It produced

In 1800.....	£5,716,572	In 1806.....	£11,500,000
1804.....	4,650,000	1808.....	16,548,985
1806.....	5,937,500	1815.....	14,978,567

The tax produced from lands, houses, etc., £3,637,987; from funded and stock properties, £2,885,505; the profits and gains of trade, £3,381,063; and salaries and pensions, £1,174,456. Repealed March, 1816.

Sir Robert Peel's Bill imposing the present tax at a rate of 7d. in the pound (£3 18s. 4d. per cent.) per ann., to subsist for three years, passed June 23, 1842. It produced about £3,500,000 a year, and enabled Sir Robert Peel to repeal about £12,000,000 of indirect taxes.

Renewed for three years in March, 1845; and March, 1848.

Continued for one year in 1851 and 1852.

The tax of 7d. limited to seven years (till 1860); to be gradually reduced in amount; but all incomes from £100 to £150 made liable to 6d. in the pound for all that period: the tax also extended to Ireland, June, 1853.

* Large meetings assembled in Trafalgar Square, London, March 6, 7, 1845 (for the ostensible purpose of opposing the Income Tax); rioting ensued, which was soon quelled.

In consequence of the Crimean War, the rate was doubled, 1854, 142.

2d. more added to the tax on incomes above £153, and 1½d. on those between £100 and £150; the former being 1s. 4d., the latter 11½d. in the pound, 1855.

The former assessment reduced to 7d., the latter to 5d., 1857.

Both become 5d., 1858.

The former raised to 9d., the latter to 6½d.; and the tax on incomes derived from lands, teneaments, etc., raised from 3½d. to 6½d. for England, and from 2½d. to 4d. for Scotland and Ireland, July, 1859.

The assessment on incomes raised—to those above £100 to 7d.; to those above £150 to 10d.

[The object of the increase was to provide for a deficiency occasioned by extra expenditure for defending the country, April, 1860.]

A committee to inquire into the working of the income tax appointed, Feb. 14, 1861.

Reduction of the last assessment from 7d. to 6d., and from 10d. to 9d. for three quarters of the financial year 1861-2.

The rates of 6d. and 9d. to continue, April, 1862.

The rate of 7d. on all chargeable incomes: 3½d. on farms, etc., in England; and 3½d. in Scotland and Ireland. Incomes under £100 a year exempted; those above £100 and under £200 allowed an abatement on £60, June 8, 1863.

The rate of 6d. on chargeable incomes, with some exemptions and abatement, May 13, 1864.

The rate of 4d. on chargeable incomes, with same exemptions and abatement, May, 1865.

INCOME TAX IN THE UNITED STATES. In the United States the annual income of every person, when exceeding \$600 and not exceeding \$10,000, over and above rent actually paid for homestead, shall pay a duty on the excess over \$600, 5 per cent.; exceeding \$10,000, on excess over \$600, 5 per cent.; income from United States securities, 1½ per cent. All persons are obliged to make a return of their incomes to the treasurer. Any failure to pay the income tax at the time appointed adds 5 per cent. to the tax. In 1866 the tax was levied only on the excess over \$1,000.

INCUMBERED ESTATES. See *Encumbered Estates*.

INCURABLES. The Royal Hospital for Incurables, founded by Dr. Andrew Reed, at Carshalton, in Surrey, in 1850, has since been removed to the village of Putney.

INDEMNITY BILL, by which the minister of the crown, or the government generally, is relieved from the responsibility of measures adopted in extreme and urgent cases, without the previous sanction of Parliament. One was passed April 19, 1801; another to indemnify ministers against their acts during the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act was carried in the Commons (principal divisions, 190 to 64), and in the Lords (98 to 27), March 10, 1818. In 1848 and 1857, bills of indemnity were passed for the suspension of the Bank Charter Act by the ministry. See *Obolition*. An indemnity bill is passed at the end of every session of Parliament for persons who transgress through ignorance of the law. The practice began in 1715.

INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, hold that each church or congregation is independent of all others, and may govern itself in religious matters. They say there is no absolute occasion for synods or councils, whose resolutions may be taken to be wise and prudent advice, but not as decisions to be peremptorily obeyed; they affirm that one church may advise or reprove another, but has no authority to excommunicate or censure. Robert Brown preached these views in 1635, but, after 53 imprisonments, he eventually conformed to the Established Church. A church was formed in London in 1593, when there were 20,000 Independents. They were driven by persecution to Holland, where they formed several churches; that at Leyden was under Mr. Robinson, often regarded as the author of Independency. In 1616 Henry Jacobs returned to England and founded a meeting-house. Cromwell, who was himself of their views, obtained them toleration, in opposition to the Presbyterians. The Independents published an epitome of their faith, drawn up at a conference at the Savoy in 1653; and the Congregational Union of England and Wales, formed in 1831, published their "Declaration of Faith, Order, and Discipline" in 1833. In 1851 they had 8944 chapels for 1,067,760 persons in England and Wales. See *Worship*. The first Independents in Scotland were the Glasites, *which see*. The first Independent church in America was founded by John Robinson at Plymouth, New England, in 1620.

INDEX EXPURGATORIUS, a catalogue of the books prohibited by the Church of Rome, first made by the Inquisitors, and approved by the Council of Trent, 1559. The Index of heretical books, by which the reading of the Scriptures was forbidden (with certain exceptions) to the laity, was confirmed by a bull of Pope Clement VIII. in 1594. Most of the celebrated works of France, Spain, Germany, and England are prohibited. On June 26, 1844, Hugo's "Les Misérables" and many other books were added to the number. Several books were inserted in it in Jan., 1866.

INDIA or HINDOSTAN. The Hindoo histories ascribe their origin to a period ages before the ordinary chronologies. A race of kings is mentioned as reigning 2300 B.C., and Buddhism is said to have been introduced 956 B.C. Many ancient nations, particularly the Tyrians and Egyptians, carried on much commerce with India. It was conquered by Darius Hystaspes, who formed an Indian satrapy in 512 B.C., and by Alexander, 327 B.C., and subsequently the intercourse between India and the Roman Empire was much increased. The authentic history of Hindoستان is reckoned to commence with the conquests of Mahmud Ghazni, A.D. 1004.—*Rennell*. See *Bengal, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Oude* for further details.* For the new route to India, see *Waghorn*.

Irruption of the Mohammedans under Mahmud Ghazni...... about 1004
Extinction of the house of Ghazni, 1186; rule of the slave-kings of Delhi, 1206-1283; of the Khalifas and house of Toghlaq, 1283-1412; of the Synds, 1412-50; of the house of Lodi..... 1450-1526
Patna, or Afghan Empire, founded...... 1215
Invasion of Genghis Khan, one of the most bloody conquerors of the world; 14,000,000 of the human race perish by his sword under the pretence of establishing the worship of one god, 1223; he died..... 1227
The Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of the celebrated Timur, or Tamerlane, invade Hindoستان, and take Delhi; defeat the Indian army, 1397; conquer Hindoستان, and butcher 100,000 of its people...... 1398-9
The passage to India discovered by Vasco de Gama...... 1497
The first European settlement (Portuguese) established by him at Cochlin (S. coast)...... 1592
Conquest of the country completed by the Sultan Baber, founder of the Mogul Empire...... 1625
Reign of his son Humayun...... 1630-40
Reign of the illustrious Akbar, the greatest prince of Hindoستان...... 1556-1605
Arrival of the English in India...... 1680
Reign of Jehanghir...... 1605-27
Reign of Shah Jehan...... 1627-58
Sevajee establishes the Mahratta power...... 1640-80
Aurangzebe dethrones his father: his dominions extend from 10 to 85 degrees in latitude, and nearly as much in longitude, and his revenue amounts to £29,000,000 sterling...... 1658-1707
Shah Alum succeeds Aurangzebe, 1707; killed...... 1713
Jehaunder Shah dethroned and killed...... "
Feruk Shere assassinated...... 1717
Invasion of the Persian Nadir Shah or Kouli Khan; at Delhi he orders a general massacre, and 150,000 persons perish; carries away treasure amounting to £125,000,000 sterling...... 1739
Mohammed Shah dies...... 1747
Defeat of the last Imperial army by the Rohillas...... 1749
[The Mogul Empire now became merely nominal, distinct and independent sovereignties being formed by numerous petty princes. The emperors were of no political consequence from this period. In 1761, Shah Alum II., attacking the English, was defeated at Patna. In 1764, after the battle of Buxar, he was thrown upon the protection of the English, who established him at Allahabad. After the victory at Delhi in 1803, Gen. Lake restored the aged monarch to a nominal sovereignty, which descended at his death to his son, Akbar Shah. Akbar died in 1837, and was succeeded by the last King of Delhi (his son), who received a pension of about £125,000 per annum. He joined the mutiny in 1857; was tried in 1858, and transported to Rangoon; died there Nov 11, 1858.]

* British India extends from 8° to 34° N. lat., and from 70° to 90° E. long. (exclusive of the Burmese additions). The population is about 50 millions; that of the whole peninsula about 176 millions. Cotton was planted in 1829, and the tea-plant in 1834. Railways and the electric telegraph are being rapidly constructed, and canals for irrigation. See *Ganges Canal*. The Indian revenue in the year 1854-5 was £20,371,450. The expenditure, £22,915,160. In 1858-9, the revenue was £26,000,788; expenditure, £29,647,259.

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

Attempt made to reach India by the northeast and northwest passages.....	1528
Sir Francis Drake's expedition.....	1579
Levant Company make a land expedition to India.....	1589
First adventure from England.....	1591
First charter to the London company of merchants (see <i>India Company</i>).....	1600
Factories established at Surat.....	1612
Sir Thomas Roe, first English ambassador, arrives.....	1615
Madras made a presidency.....	1662
Bombay becomes an English possession.....	1662
French company established.....	1664
They settle at Pondicherry.....	1668
Calcutta purchased.....	1698
War between the English and French in India.....	1744-9
English besiege Pondicherry, the seat of the French government, without success.....	1748
Clive takes Arcot.....	1751
Peace made.....	1754
Severndroog and other strong-holds of the pirate Angria taken.....	Feb. 11, 1756
Capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowlah (see <i>Calcutta and Black Hole</i>).....	June, "
Calcutta retaken by Clive; he defeats the Soubah at Plassey.....	June 20, 1757
[Colonel Clive's force was but 8000 men, and the Soubah's 50,000. By this victory he acquired all Bengal, and numerous conquests followed.]	
Fort William, the strongest fort in India, built.....	"
French successful under Lally.....	1758
But lose nearly all their power.....	1759
The French under Lally defeated by Sir Eyre Coote near Wandewash.....	July 2, 1760
Hyder Ali acquires the sovereignty of Mysore.....	1761
Conquest of Patna.....	Nov. 6, 1763
Battle of Buxar (which see).....	Oct. 23, 1764
The nabob becomes subject to the English.....	1765
Lord Clive obtains the Dewanny by an imperial grant, which constitutes the Company the receivers of the revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and gives the British the virtual sovereignty of these countries.....	Aug. 19, "
Treaty with Nizam Ali: the English obtain the Northern Circars.....	Nov. 12, 1768
Hyder Ali ravages the Carnatic.....	Jan. 1769
Frightful famine in Bengal.....	1770
Warren Hastings governor of Bengal.....	April 18, 1772
Treaty with Bhootan.....	1774
India Bill: Supreme Court established (see <i>India Bills</i>).....	1773
Accusations commence against Warren Hastings: he is accused of taking a bribe from a concubine of Meer Jaffer (see <i>Hastings</i>).....	May 30, 1775
Nuncomer, a Brahmin, accuses Warren Hastings of receiving bribes.....	March 11, 1776
Is hanged for forgery.....	Aug. 5, "
Pondicherry taken.....	Oct. 11, 1778
The strong fortress of Gwalior taken by Major Popham.....	Aug. 4, "
Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic, and defeats the British.....	Sept. 10, 1780
He takes Arcot.....	Oct. 31, "
Hyder Ali defeated by Sir Eyre Coote.....	July 1, 1781
Warren Hastings accused of taking more bribes (see <i>Chunar</i>).....	Sept. 19, "
Bussy lands with a French detachment.....	March, 1782
War with Hyder Ali aided by the French.....	"
Hyder Ali overthrown by Coote.....	June 2, "
Death of Hyder, and accession of his son, Tippoo Sahib.....	Dec. 11, "
Tippoo, who had taken Cuddalore, now takes Bednore.....	April 80, 1783
Pondicherry restored to the French, and Trincomalee to the Dutch.....	"
Peace with Tippoo.....	March 11, 1784
War with Tippoo renewed.....	1790
Cornwallis defeats him at Arikeram.....	May 15, 1791
Bangalore taken (see <i>Bangalore</i>).....	March 21, "
Definitive treaty with Tippoo; his two sons hostages.....	March 19, 1792
Civil and criminal courts erected.....	1793
Pondicherry again taken.....	"
Tippoo's sons restored.....	March 29, 1794
First dispute with the Burmese; adjusted by General Erskine.....	1795
Government of Lord Mornington, afterward Marquess Wellesley.....	May 17, 1798
Seringapatam stormed by General Baird; Tippoo Sahib killed.....	May 4, 1799
Mysore divided.....	June 22, "
Victories of the British; the Carnatic conquered.....	1800
The Nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territories to the English for a pension.....	June 4, 1802

<i>Mahratta War.</i> Victories of Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Lake.....	1803
Wellesley's first great victory at Assaye.....	Sept. 23, "
Pondicherry (restored 1801) retaken.....	Dec, "
War with Holkar.....	1804-5
Capture of Bhurtpore, and complete defeat of Holkar.....	April 2, 1805
The marquess dies.....	Oct. 6, "
The Mahratta chief, Scindiah, defeated by the British; treaty of peace.....	Nov. 23, "
Treaty with Holkar.....	Dec. 24, "
Sepoy mutiny at Vellore; 800 executed.....	July, 1806
Cumoonas surrenders.....	Nov. 21, 1807
Mutiny at Seringapatam quelled.....	Aug. 23, 1809
Act opening the trade to India.....	July, 1813
War with Nepal.....	1814-15
Holkar defeated by Sir T. Hilslop.....	Dec. 21, 1817
<i>Pindares War.</i> English successful.....	1817-18
Peace with Holkar.....	Jan. 6, 1818
<i>Burmese War.</i> The British take Rangoon.....	May 5, 1824
Lord Combermere commands in India.....	"
Malacca ceded, and Singapore purchased.....	"
Mutiny at Barrackpore; many Sepoys killed, Nov., General Campbell defeats the Burmese near Prome.....	Dec. 25, 1825
Bhurtpore stormed by Combermere.....	Jan. 18, 1826
Peace with the Burmese.....	Feb. 24, "
[They pay £1,000,000 sterling, and cede a great extent of territory.]	
Abolition of suttees, or the burning of widows (see <i>Suttees</i>).....	Dec. 7, 1829
Act opening the trade to India, and tea trade, etc., to China, forming a new era in British commerce.....	Aug. 23, 1833
Rajah of Coorg deposed; Coorg annexed.....	April 10, 1834
The natives first admitted to the magistracy, May 1, The Nawab Shumsooddeen put to death for the murder of Mr. Frazer, British resident.....	Oct. 8, 1835

AFGHAN WAR.

Proclamation against Dost Mohammed.....	Oct. 1, 1838
The British occupy Candahar.....	April 31, 1839
Battle of Ghiznee; victory of Sir John (now Lord) Keane (see <i>Ghiznee</i>).....	July 23, "
Wade forces the Khyber Pass.....	July 28, 1839
Shah Soujah restored to his sovereignty, and he and the British army enter Cabul.....	Aug. 7, "
English defeat Dost Mohammed.....	Oct. 18, 1840
Kurrock Singh, king of Lahore, dies; at his funeral his successor is killed by accident, and Dost Mohammed, next heir, surrenders to England.....	Nov. 8, "
General rising against the British at Cabul; Sir Alexander Burnes and other officers murdered.....	Nov. 2, 1841
Sir William Macnaghten treacherously assassinated.....	Dec. 26, "
The British under a convention evacuate Cabul, placing Lady Sale, etc., as hostages in the hands of Akbar Khan; a dreadful massacre ensues of about 26,000 men, women, and children, Jan. 6-13, 1842	
The British evacuate Ghiznee.....	March 6, "
Sortie from Jellalabad; General Pollock forces the Khyber Pass.....	April 6, "
Ghiznee retaken by General Nott.....	Sept. 6, "
General Pollock re-enters Cabul.....	Sept. 16, "
Lady Sale, etc., are rescued by Sir R. Shakespear, and arrive at General Pollock's camp.....	Sept. 21, "
Cabul evacuated after destroying the fortifications.....	Oct. 12, "

SCINDIE WAR.

Ameers defeated by Sir Charles Napier at Meanee.....	Feb. 17, 1843
Scinde annexed to the British Empire, Sir Charles Napier governor.....	June, "

GWALIOR WAR.

Battles of Maharajpore and Punnlar; the strong fort of Gwalior, the "Gibraltar of the East," taken.....	Dec. 23, "
Danish possessions in India purchased.....	1845

SIKH WAR.*

The Sikhs cross the Sutlej River, and attack the British at Ferozepore.....	Dec. 14, "
Sir H. Hardinge, after a long, rapid march, reaches Moodkee; the Sikhs (20,000) make an attack; after a hard contest they retire, abandoning their guns (see <i>Moodkee</i>).....	Dec. 18, "

* Runjeet Singh, long the ruler of the Sikhs and the Punjab, lived in amity with the British. After his death, June 27, 1839, several of his successors (children and grandchildren) were in turn assassinated. During the minority of his grandson, Dhuleep Singh, the favorite of the Maha Ranees, Lal Singh, ruled; and, finding the army ungovernable, sanctioned the unprovoked attack on the British, as given above.

Battle of Ferozsha (*which see*).....Dec. 21, 1845
 Battle of Alwal: the Sikhs defeated (see *Alwal and Suttig*).....Jan. 28, 1846
 Great battle of Sobraon: the enemy defeated with immense loss (see *Sobraon*).....Feb. 10, "
 Citadel of Lahore occupied by Sir Hugh Gough, and the war terminates.....Feb. 20, "
 Sir R. Sule dies of his wounds received at Moodke (Dec. 18, 1845).....Feb. 28, "
 The governor general and Sir Hugh Gough are raised to the peerage as Viscount Hardinge and Baron Gough, and receive the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company, March 2, 6, "
 Treaty of Lahore signed.....March 9, "
 Vizier Lall Singh deposed.....Jan. 18, 1847
 Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson killed by the troops of the Dewan Moolraj.....April 21, 1848
 Lieut. Edwardes joins General Courland, and most gallantly engages the army of Moolraj, which he defeats after a sanguinary battle of nine hours, at Kennyree.....June 18, "
 General Whish raises the siege of Mooltan through the desertion of Shere Singh.....Sept. 22, "
 Shere Singh, intrenched on the right bank of the Chenab with 40,000 men and 28 pieces of artillery, Major General Thackwell crosses the river with 13 infantry regiments, with cavalry and cannon, and operates on his left flank.....Nov. 20, "
 Lord Gough meantime attacks the enemy's advanced position: the British suffered great slaughter, but finally defeated Shere Singh, who is driven out of Ramnugger.....Nov. 22, "
 Victory of Chillianwallah (*which see*).....Jan. 18, 1849
 Unconditional surrender of the citadel of Mooltan by Moolraj (see *Mooltan*).....Jan. 22, "
 Victory of Goojerat (*which see*).....Feb. 21, "
 Sir Charles Napier appointed commander-in-chief, March 7, "
 The Sikh army surrenders unconditionally, March 14, "
 Formal annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions; Dhuleep Singh obtains a pension of £40,000.....March 29, "
 Moolraj sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, Aug.: commuted to transportation for life.....Sept., "
 Sir Charles Napier disbands the 66th Bengal native infantry for mutiny.....Feb. 27, 1850
 Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, and his attendants, murdered by the Afreidis.....March 20, "
 Embassy from the King of Nepal to the Queen of Great Britain arrives in England (see *Nepaul*), May 25, "
 Resignation of his command in India by Sir Charles Napier.....July 2, "
 His farewell address to the Indian army.....Dec. 15, "

BURMESE WAR.

Death of Bajee Rao, ex-peshwa of the Mahrattas. [His nephew, Nana Sahib's claim for continuance of the pension (£80,000) refused].....Jan. 28, 1851
 British naval force arrives before Rangoon, in the Burman Empire, and Commodore Lambert allows the viceroy thirty-five days to obtain instructions from Ava.....Oct. 29, "
 The Viceroy of Rangoon interdicts communication between the shore and the British ships of war, and erects batteries to prevent their departure, Jan. 4, 1852
 [Commodore Lambert blockades the Irrawaddy; the Fox, Hermes, etc., attacked by the batteries, destroy the fortifications, and kill nearly 800 of the enemy.]
 Martaban (April 5), Rangoon (April 14), and Baseline stormed by the British.....May 19, "
 Pegu captured, afterward abandoned.....June 4, "
 Pegu captured by Capt. Farleton.....July 9, "
 Pegu recaptured by General Godwin.....Nov. 21, "
 Pegu annexed to our Indian Empire by proclamation of the governor general.....Dec. 20, "
 Revolution at Ava: the King of Ava deposed by his younger brother.....Jan., 1853
 Rangoon devastated by fire.....Feb. 14, "
 Capt. Lock and many officers and men killed in an attack on the strong-hold of a robber chief, Feb. 8, which is taken by Sir J. Cheape, March 19, "
 First Indian railway opened (from Bombay to Tannah).....April 16, "
 Termination of the war.....June, "
 New India Bill passed.....Aug. 20, "
 Death of General Godwin.....Oct. 26, "
 Assassination of Captain Latte.....Dec. 8, "
 Rajah of Nagpoor dies, and his territories fall to the E. I. Company.....Dec. 11, "

Opening of Ganges Canal.....1854
 Opening of the Calcutta railway.....Feb. 3, 1855
 Treaty with Doet Mohammed of Cabul, March 31, "
 "Insurrection of the Sonthals (*which see*).....July, "
 "Which is only finally suppressed.....May, 1856
 Oude annexed (see *Oude*).....Feb. 7, "

MUTINY OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

Mutinies in the Bengal army: at Barrackpore, etc., several regiments disbanded.....March, 1857
 "India is quiet throughout"—*Bombay Gazette*, May 1, "
 Mutiny at Meerut* (near Delhi). The mutineers seize Delhi, where they commit dreadful outrages, and proclaim the King of Delhi emperor, May 10, etc., "
 Three native regiments disbanded at Lahore by the energy of Mr. Montgomery and Brigadier Corbett, who save the Punjab.....May 12, "
 Martial law proclaimed by the British lieutenant governor, J. R. Colvin.....May, "
 British troops under General Anson advance on Delhi: his death.....May 27, "
 The mutineers defeated in many attacks, May 30-June 23, "
 Mutiny at Lucknow.....May 30, "
 Neill suppresses the mutiny at Benares, June 3, and recovers Allahabad.....June 4, "
 Mutiny spreads throughout Bengal: fearful atrocities committed.....June, "
 Native troops disbanded at Mooltan, which is saved.....June 11, "
 Ex-king of Oude arrested.....June 14, "
 Siege of the residency at Lucknow by the rebels commences.....July 1, "
 Sir H. Lawrence dies of his wounds at Lucknow, July 4, "
 The liberty of the press restricted.....July 4, "
 Sir E. Barnard, commanding before Delhi, dies of cholera, succeeded by General Reed.....July 5, "
 General Nicholson destroys a large body of rebels at Sealcote.....July 18, "
 Cawnpore surrenders to Nana Sahib, who kills the garrison, etc., June 29: he is defeated by Gen. Havelock, July 16, who recaptures Cawnpore (see *Cawnpore*).....July 17, "
 Mutinies suppressed at Hyderabad, July 18; and at Lahore.....July 20, "
 General Reed retires and Sir Archdale Wilson takes the command before Delhi.....July 22, "
 Revolt at Dinapore: the British repulsed with severe loss at Arrah.....July 25, "
 Heroic exertions and numerous victories of Gen. Havelock and his army, although suffering from disease.....July 29 to Aug. 16, "
 Lord Canning's so-called "Clemency" proclamation.....July 31, "
 Victory of Neill at Pandoo Naddee.....Aug. 15, "
 General Nicholson's victory at Nujungpur (he dies Sept. 28).....Aug. 25, "
 Assault of Delhi took place Sept. 14: the city taken, Sept. 20; the king captured, Sept. 21; his son and grandson slain by Colonel Hodson, Sept. 22, "
 Sir James Outram joins Havelock and serves under him.....Sept. 10, "
 Havelock marches to Lucknow and relieves the besieged residency: retires and leaves Outram in command; Neill killed.....Sept. 28, 29, "
 Colonel Greathed defeats the rebels at Boland-

* On the introduction of the Improved (Enfield) musket in the Indian army, greased cartridges had been brought from England. These were objected to by the native soldiers, and the issue of them was immediately discontinued by orders in Jan., 1857. A mutinous spirit, however, gradually arose in the Bengal native army. In March several regiments were disbanded, followed by others, till in June the army had lost by disbandment and desertion about 30,000 men. On April 6, a Sepoy, and on April 20, a jemadar, or native lieutenant, were executed. At the end of May 34 regiments were lost. In April, 85 of the 3d Bengal native cavalry at Meerut refused to use their cartridges. On May 9 they were committed to jail. On Sunday, the 10th, a mutiny in the native troops broke out; they fired on their officers killing Col. Finnis and others. They then released their comrades, massacred many Europeans, and fired the public buildings. The European troops rallied and drove them from their cantonments. The mutineers then fled to Delhi, *which see*.

† At the end of June the native troops at the following places were in open mutiny: Meerut, Delhi, Ferozpoor, Allypore, Roorkie, Miranpur, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Nussurabad, Nowsch, Hansi, Hissar, Jhansi, Mehlpoor, Jullundur, Asimghur, Fettehghur, Jaunpore, Bareilly, Shahjhanpore, Allahabad. At the stations printed in italics, European women and children were massacred.—The *Relief Fund* for the sufferers in India was commenced Aug. 25, 1857. The queen, Louis Napoleon, and the sultan gave each £1000. In Nov., 1857, £280,749 had been collected; in Nov., 1858, £433,650. In Dec., 1861, £140,000 had been distributed to sufferers in India; and £100,000 to those at home: £348,049 remained for the benefit of widows and orphans. A fast was observed on Oct. 7.

shohur, Sept. 27; destroys a fort at Molaghur, Sept. 29; takes Allyghur, Oct. 5; and defeats rebels at Agra..... Oct. 10, 1857
 Sir Colin Campbell (since Lord Clyde) appointed commander-in-chief, July 11; arrives at Cawnpore..... Nov. 8
 Marches to Alumbagh, near Lucknow, Nov. 9; and takes Secunderabagh..... Nov. 16
 Joined by Havelock, he attacks the rebels and rescues the besieged in the residency..... Nov. 18-25
 Havelock* dies of dysentery at Alumbagh, Nov. 25
 General Windham (at Cawnpore) repulsed with loss in an attack on the rebellious Gwallor contingent, who take part of Cawnpore..... Nov. 27
 Sir C. Campbell arrives at Cawnpore, which he retakes, Nov. 28, and defeats the Gwallor rebels, Dec. 6
 The rebels defeated by Seaton, Dec. 14, 17, and 27; at Gorruckpore by Rowcroft, Dec. 27; and at Futteghur by Sir C. Campbell..... Jan. 2, 1858
 Lucknow strongly fortified by the rebels..... Jan.
 Generals Rose, Roberts, Inglis, and Grant victorious in many encounters..... Jan. and Feb.
 Trial of King of Delhi; sentenced to transportation..... Jan. 27 to March 9
 Sir C. Campbell marches to Lucknow, Feb. 11; the siege commences March 9; taken by successive assaults; the enemy retreat; Hodeon killed, March 14-19
 Severe proclamation of governor general in Oude, March 14
 General Roberts takes Kotah..... March 30
 Sir Hugh Rose beats the enemy severely, and takes Jhansi..... April 4
 General Whitlock takes Budao..... April 19
 Death of Captain Sir W. Peel, of small-pox, at Cawnpore..... April 27
 General Penny killed in Rohilcund..... May 4
 Bareilly recaptured..... May 7
 Sir Hugh Rose defeats the rebels several times— at Koonah, May 11, and near Calpee, which he retakes..... May 28
 Victory of Sir E. Lugard at Juggdespore..... May 29
 The rebels seize Gwallor, the capital of Scindiah, who escapes to Agra..... June 18
 The rebels defeated by Sir H. Rose (the heroic Rancee of Jhansi killed), June 17; Gwallor retaken and Scindiah reinstated..... June 19
 Tantia Topee heads a division of the rebels..... July
 Rajahs of Jeypore, etc., surrender; Rohilcund and other provinces tranquillized..... July
 General Roberts destroys the remains of the Gwallor rebels..... Aug. 14
 Many Oude chiefs surrender..... Aug.
 An attempt of disbanded regiments to retake their arms at Mooltan suppressed by Major Hamilton (800 killed on the spot, and 800 slain or captured afterward)..... Aug. 31
The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1
 General Mitchell defeats Tantia Topee near Rajghur..... Sept. 15
 The queen is proclaimed throughout India—Lord Canning to be the first viceroy..... Nov. 1
 Campaign in Oude begins; several chiefs submit, others subdued..... Nov. 1-31
 At Dhodeen Khara, Lord Clyde (formerly Sir C. Campbell) defeats Beni Mahdo..... Nov. 24
 Flight of Tantia Topee—he is beaten in Guzerat by Major Sutherland..... Nov. 25
 The Ex-king of Delhi sails for the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 4-11; the colonists refuse to receive him; he is sent to Rangoon..... Nov. 25
 Brigadier John Jacob dies at Jacobabad (greatly lamented)..... Dec. 6
 Indecisive skirmishes with Ferozeshah..... Dec.
 Who joins Tantia Topee; they are defeated in several small engagements..... Jan., 1859
 Enforcement of the Disarming Act in the north-west provinces..... Jan.
 The Punjab made a distinct presidency..... Jan. 1
 Rebels completely expelled from Oude; they enter Nepal..... Jan.
 Guerrilla warfare continues in Rohilcund..... Feb.
 Tantia Topee hemmed in; deserted by his troops, about..... Feb. 20

Defeat of the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib by General Horsford..... Feb. 10, 1859
 The new Indian tariff creates much dissatisfaction..... March
 Maun Singh surrenders..... April 2
 Tantia Topee taken, April 7; hanged..... April 18
 Thanksgiving in England for pacification of India..... May 1
 Mutinous conduct of British troops lately in the Company's service at Meerut and other places; dissatisfied on account of their transfer to the Queen's service without bounty..... May 5
 Sir Hope Grant defeats Nana Sahib in the Jorwah Pass..... May 23
 A court of inquiry appointed..... June
 Sir Charles Wood becomes Secretary for India, June 23
 Dissatisfaction among the troops at their transfer from the service of the Company to that of the crown without a bounty settled by discharge being offered to them, which about 10,000 accept..... July
 Thanksgiving day observed in India..... July 23
 An Income Tax Bill (called "The Trades' and Professions' Licensing Bill") passes the Legislative Council; great meetings at Calcutta and Madras protesting against it..... Sept.
 Rajah Jey-loll Singh hanged..... Oct. 1
 Nana Sahib in force, in Nepal, on the frontiers of Oude..... Oct.
 Insurgents in Nepal dispersed..... Dec. 24
 Important financial changes made by Mr. James Wilson, new finance secretary..... Feb. 1860
 Company formed to obtain cotton, flax, etc., from India..... March
 Paper currency determined on..... March
 Bahadour Khan, ex-king of Bareilly, hanged for murders caused by him..... March 2
 Sir Charles Trevelyan recalled from Madras for publishing a government minute against Mr. Wilson's commercial scheme..... May
 Sir Hugh Rose takes command of the Indian army, which is amalgamated with the British army..... July
 Lord Clyde quits India, and arrives in London, July 18
 Lord Canning's recommendation that the adopted successors of Indian princes should be recognized is adopted by the home government, July 21
 Death of Sir H. Ward, the new governor at Madras, Aug. 3; and of Mr. James Wilson..... Aug. 11
 Nana Sahib, supposed to have died of jungle fever in Aug., 1858, is said to be living in Tibet, Dec.
 Mutiny of 5th European regiment at Dinapore suppressed; breaks out again, Oct. 5; is again suppressed, one man is shot, and the regiment disbanded..... Nov. 13
 British troops repulsed at Sikkim..... Nov.
 Agitation against the income tax suppressed at Bombay and other places..... Dec.
 Great excitement against Sir Charles Wood's grant of £220,000 to the descendants of Tipoo Sahib, about Dec. 22
 Mr. Samuel Laing, successor to Mr. James Wilson, arrives..... Jan. 10, 1861
 Awful famine in N. W. provinces through failure of the crops; immense exertions of the government and others to relieve the sufferers, Jan.-June
 Expedition marches against Sikkim; natives retire..... Feb.
 Disturbances in the indigo districts continue, March
 Kootooob-ood-deen, grandson of Tipoo Sahib, murdered by his servants..... March 31
 British subscriptions for relief of the famine commence at the Mansion House, London, with £400, March 28; £52,000 subscribed April 20; closes with £114,807..... Nov.
 Order of the "Star of India" (which see) constituted..... June 28
 Excitement through the printing and circulation of "Nil Darpan," a Hindoo drama libelling the indigo-planters..... June
 The Rev. James Long, the translator, sentenced to fine and imprisonment..... Aug.
 New Indian Council and new High Court of Judicature established..... Aug.
 Mr. J. P. Grant, lieutenant governor of Bengal (who had authorized the translation of "Nil Darpan"), and Mr. Seton Kerr, his secretary (who had, without authority, distributed copies), are censured, and resign..... Sept.

* Born April 5, 1795; educated at the Charter House, London, where he was called "old Philis;" went to India, 1825; served in the Barmess War, 1834; and in the Sikh War, 1845. He was a Baptist.

† Lord Ellenborough, the minister for India, sent, unknown to his colleagues, a dispatch severely censuring this proclamation. This dispatch became public, and led to his resignation, and very nearly to the defeat of the ministry, a vote of censure being moved for in both houses of Parliament, but not carried.

Law of property in India altered; sale of waste lands authorized.....Oct. 1861
 Lords Harris and Clyde, Sir J. Lawrence, Dhuleep Singh, and others invested with the insignia of the Star of India by the queen.....Nov. 1, "
 Reported prosperity of Indian finances; license tax not to be reimposed.....Dec. 81, "
 First meeting of the new Legislative Council of India includes several Indian princes.....Jan. 18, 1863
 Lord Elgin, the new governor general, arrives at Calcutta.....March 12, "
 Lord Canning arrives at Southampton, April 96; dies.....June 17, "
 Mr. S. Laing returns to England through ill health; censured by Sir C. Wood; he justifies himself and resigns.....July, "
 High Court of Judicature at Bengal inaugurated, July 19, "
 Reported suspension of the sale of waste lands, Aug., "
 Rao Sahib hanged for murders during the revolt, Sept. 8, "
 Great increase in the cultivation of cotton in India reported.....Oct., "
 Sir Charles Trevelyan, new finance minister, arrives.....Jan. 8, 1863
 First agricultural exhibition at Calcutta, Jan. 10-30, "
 Rise of Ram Singh, a fanatic, in N. W. provinces, Oct., "
 War with warlike hill-tribes on the N. W. frontiers, Oct.; severe conflict, Gen. Chamberlain wounded, Nov. 20; war ended.....Dec. 29, "
 The Hindoo religion deprived of government support.....Dec., "
 Death of Lord Elgin, Nov. 30; Sir John Lawrence appointed his successor.....Dec., "
 He assumes office.....Jan. 12, 1864
 Excitement among the Hindoos on account of government suppressing funeral rites on sanitary grounds.....March, "
 Prosperous financial statement of Sir Charles Trevelyan.....April, "
 Mr. Ashley Eden, envoy at Bhootan, seized and compelled to sign a treaty giving up Assam, about April, "
 Gold currency (sovereign=10 rupees) ordered to be introduced at Christmas.....July, "
 Terrific cyclone—immense loss of life, property, and ships at Calcutta and elsewhere.....Oct. 5, "
 Grand durbar held by Sir John Lawrence at Lahore; attendance of 604 native princes.....Oct. 18, "
 War with the Bhootanese—fortress of Dhalimcote taken.....Dec. 12, "
 Much commercial speculation at Bombay.....Dec., "
 The Bhootanese attack on Dewangiri repulsed with severe loss.....Jan. 29, 1865
 Opening of the Indo-European telegraph—a telegram from Kurrachee received.....March 1, "
 W. Massey succeeds Sir C. Trevelyan as finance minister; he arrives at Calcutta.....March 31, "
 Sir Charles Trevelyan declares a large deficit in the revenue.....April 1, "
 Dewangiri (which had been abandoned) recaptured by Gen. Tombs.....April 2, "
 Sir Hugh Rose, retires from command of the army, which is assumed by Sir Wm. Mansfield, April 28, "
 Sir Charles Trevelyan's plans reversed by Sir C. Wood.....May, "
 Death of the able and beneficent Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, the recognized representative of the Hindoo community.....July 31, "
 Negotiation with the Bhootanese.....July, "
 Shipwreck of the Eagle Speed near Calcutta; 266 coolies perish through cruel neglect.....Aug. 24, "
 Much dissatisfaction at midwied cotton goods being received from England.....July-Oct., "
 Peace with the Bhootanese signed (telegram) Nov. 13, "
 Nov. 13, "

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA, ETC.*

Warren Hastings assumes the government in India.....April 13, 1773
 Sir John Macpherson.....Feb. 1, 1783
 Lord Cornwallis.....Sept. 12, 1786
 Sir John Shore (afterward Lord Teignmouth), Oct. 23, 1793

* Several of these appointments are those of governors general provisionally, having been first in rank in the council, and holding office on the resignation of the governors general, or pending their arrival and assumption of the government; as, for instance, Sir Alured Clarke, Sir George Hillard Barlow, Hon. William Butterworth Bayley, William Wilberforce Bird, etc. The appointments of governors general were, of course, of earlier date than their assumption of office.

Lord (afterward Marquess) Cornwallis again: he relinquished the appointment.....April 6, 1793
 Sir Alured Clarke.....May 11, "
 Lord Mornington (afterward Marquess Wellesley), May 11, "
 Marquess Cornwallis again.....July 30, 1806
 Sir George Hillard Barlow.....Oct. 10, "
 Lord Minto.....July 31, 1807
 Earl of Moira, afterward Marquess of Hastings, Oct. 4, 1813
 Hon. John Adam.....Jan. 13, 1823
 Rt. Hon. George Canning relinquished the appointment.....Aug. 1, "
 William, lord (afterward Earl) Amherst.....March 13, 1823
 Hon. W. Butterworth Bayley.....July 4, "
 Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck.....[This nobleman became the first governor general of India under the act 8 & 4 Will. IV., c. 85, Aug. 28, 1833.]
 Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe (afterward Lord Metcalfe).....March 20, 1835
 William, lord Heytesbury. Did not proceed.
 George, lord Auckland (afterward Earl of Auckland).....March 4, 1836
 Edward, lord Ellenborough.....Feb. 28, 1846
 William Wilberforce Bird.....June 15, 1844
 Sir Henry (afterward Viscount) Hardinge, July 28, "
 James Andrew, earl (afterward Marquess) of Dalhousie.....Jan. 19, 1848
 Charles John, viscount Canning, appointed July, 1855. (Proclaimed the first viceroy throughout India, Nov. 1, 1858.)
 James, earl of Elgin, appointed Aug., 1861; died Nov. 20, 1863
 Sir John Lawrence appointed.....Dec., "

INDIA COMPANY. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies was a private adventure of three ships fitted out in 1601. Only one of them reached India; and, after a voyage of three years, the commander, Captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a mercantile voyage and the Company's first charter, in Dec., 1600, which was renewed in 1609, 1687, 1661, 1693, and 1744. Its stock in 1600 consisted of £72,000, when it fitted out four ships; meeting with success, it continued to trade. India stock sold at £600 for a share of £100 in 1693.

A new company (the "English") was chartered in 1698, and the old (the "London") suspended from trading for three years; the two were united in 1702. Privileges of the Company continued till 1783.....1744
 Affairs of the Company were brought before Parliament, and a committee exposed a series of intrigues and crimes.....Aug., 1773
 As remedial measures, two acts passed (one authorized a loan of £1,000,000 to the Company; the other (celebrated as the *India Bill*) effected most important changes in the constitution of the Company and its relations to India. A governor general was appointed to reside in Bengal, to which the other presidencies were now made subordinate; a supreme Court of Judicature was instituted at Calcutta; the salary of the governor was fixed at £25,000 per year; that of the council at £10,000 each; and of the chief judge at £8000; the affairs of the Company were controlled; all the departments were reorganized, and all the territorial correspondence was henceforth to be laid before the British ministry.....June, 1773

Mr. Pitt's bill appointing the Board of Control (which see) passed.....May 18, 1784
 The Company's charter was renewed for 20 years in 1793; and in (the trade with India thrown open).....1813
 The trade to China opened and the charter renewed till 1864.....1833
 In consequence of the mutiny of 1857, and the disappearance of the Company's army, the government of India was transferred to the crown, the Board of Control was abolished, and a Council of State for India instituted by the act 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, which received the royal assent Aug. 2, 1858*

The Company's political power ceased on Sept. 1;

* Lord Palmerston brought in a bill for the purpose on Feb. 19, which was accepted by the House on Feb. 18. He resigned on the following day, and the bill dropped. A similar bill was introduced by Mr. Disraeli on March 12; but many of its details being objected to, it was withdrawn. On Lord John Russell's proposition, the House proceeded to consider the matter by way of resolutions; on June 17, Lord Stanley brought in the above-mentioned bill, being the third on the subject introduced during the session.

and the queen was proclaimed as Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies, etc. in the principal places in India, amid much enthusiasm. Nov. 1, 1858 The East India House built, 1796; enlarged and a new front erected, 1792; sold with the furniture, 1861; pulled down in Sept. and Oct. 1863

INDIA, CORNWALL, established in 1868 in the place of the Board of Control (*which see*). It consists of 15 members (salary £1900 a year), eight of whom are appointed by the queen, and seven elected by the directors of the East India Company. The members may not sit in Parliament. The council met first on Sept. 3, 1868, when Lord Stanley, secretary of state for India, presided. In June, 1869, he resigned, and was succeeded by Sir Charles Wood. The members of the first council are here recorded:

ELECTED.	APPOINTED.
Charles Mills.	Sir Frederick Currie.
John Shepherd.	Sir Henry Rawlinson.
Sir J. Welf Hogg.	Sir R. Hussey Vivian.
Elliot Macnaghten.	J. Pollard Willoughby.
Ross D. Mangles.	Sir John Lawrence.
William J. Eastwick.	Sir Henry Montgomery.
Henry T. Prinsep.	Sir Proby Cantley, and Wm. Arbuthnot.

INDIAN MUSEUM, THE, was proposed by Sir C. Wilkins, and approved by the East India Company in 1793. The valuable collections were removed from Leadenhall Street to Fife House, behind the chapel royal, Whitehall, and opened July 24, 1861.

INDIANA, a Western state of North America, was settled in 1780, and admitted into the Union Dec. 11, 1816.

INDIANS. The American Indians or aborigines are diminishing in numbers before the march of civilization. The whole number within the domain of the United States in 1853 was estimated at 400,764, distributed as follows: Eastward of the Mississippi, 17,000; in Minnesota, and along the frontiers of the Western states and Texas (mostly emigrants from the East), 110,000; on the Plains and among the Rocky Mountains, 63,000; in Texas, 29,000; New Mexico, 45,000; in California, 100,000; Utah, 12,000; Oregon and Washington, 23,000. The following are some of the principal events in Indian history, as connected with European settlements:

Carried from South Carolina for slaves by the Spaniards.....	1520
Massacre of Spaniards by the Indians.....	1521
Alabama Indians fight De Soto.....	1539-41
English treachery at Roanoke revenged.....	1585
Manteo, a Hatteras chief, made Lord of Roanoke.....	1587
New England Indians kidnapped by the English and sold into slavery.....	1614
Received the English kindly.....	1620
King Philip's War in New England (<i>which see</i>).....	1676
Join the French against the English.....	1690
Burn Schenectady and Casco.....	"
Attacked in Georgia by South Carolinians.....	1703
Attacked by Captain Church.....	1704
Burn Deerfield (Massachusetts).....	"
Burn Haverhill (New Hampshire).....	1706
War with the whites in North Carolina.....	1711
Tuscaroras expelled from North Carolina.....	1713
War upon the whites in South Carolina.....	1715
Join the French in the war from.....	1754-63
Cherokees subdued.....	1761
Pontiac's conspiracy.....	1763
Active on both sides during the War of the Revolution.....	1775-83
Cherry Valley massacre.....	1778
Treaty with the Choctaws.....	1786
Treaty with the Creeks.....	1790
Defeat General Harmer near Chillicothe.....	"
Defeat General St. Clair.....	1791
Defeated by General Wayne.....	1794
Treaty with Six Nations.....	"
Treaty at Greenville.....	1796
Treaty with Delawares.....	1804
Defeated at Tippecanoe.....	1811
Creek War in Florida.....	1812-14
Treaty with Southern tribes.....	1816
Indian land in Ohio ceded to the United States.....	"
War with the Seminoles.....	1817
Measures for removing Indians west of the Mississippi adopted.....	1822
Black Hawk War.....	1829-32
Seminole War.....	1832-43
Treaty with the Sioux, and 5,000,000 acres of land west of the Mississippi obtained by the United States.....	1837
Treaty with the Winnebagoes.....	"

Osceola, in Florida, captured.....	1837
The Mandans destroyed.....	"
Chippewas massacred by Sioux.....	"
Oregon Indians chastised.....	1847
Hostilities against the whites in Oregon and Washington Territories.....	1855
Rogue River Indians defeated.....	Dec. "
War between Indians and whites in Oregon and Washington; Indians subdued.....	1856

The Indians were very weak after the war which closed in 1857, and were glad to accept and observe peace. Colorado and Kansas were rapidly settled during this era of peace, railroads were extended toward the Plains, and telegraph and express lines were established across them. At last, having two or three regiments of Territorial troops organized and in the service of the government, doing garrison duty at the various forts in the Territory, the people of Colorado, anxious to possess the land on which the Indians were located, began hostilities against them. On April 11, 1864, a band of friendly Cheyennes were accused of stealing cattle, and, though they denied the charge, and explained that the Kiowas had committed the outrage, the Colorado troops attempted, in obedience to orders from their captain, to disarm the Indians. The latter resisted, and in the fight which ensued the Colorado men were worsted. Colonel Chivington, then commanding, as an officer of United States Volunteers, the District of Colorado, gave orders to his various subordinates to commence a regular series of operations against the Indians. In obedience to these orders, Major Downing attacked and destroyed an Indian camp near Fort Dodge, killing forty men, women, and children. The Indians at once attempted to bring about an understanding, expressing themselves anxious for peace, and making efforts to secure it. Left Hand, a chief of the Cheyennes, and Little Raven, a chief of the Arapahoes, with their bands, made their appearance simultaneously before Fort Larned and Fort Lyon, and made overtures of peace. Little Raven was kindly received at Fort Lyon by Major Wynkoop, commanding at that point, who told him that Colonel Chivington was at Fort Dodge, and would settle the terms of peace with Left Hand. But that chief, on approaching Fort Larned, was fired upon by orders of Colonel Chivington and compelled to fly for safety. When Little Raven heard of this affair he abandoned his camp in front of Fort Lyon, and, moving north on the Smoky Hill Overland Route, began to depredate on the trains and committed several outrages, in which the rest of the Arapahoe and all the Cheyenne tribes refused to engage, and which all condemned. Subsequently Lieutenant Ayres encountered a band of peaceful Indians near Fort Larned; invited their chief into his camp, shot him, and then attacked the band, killing many. The Indians did not abandon their attempts at securing a peace, though they seemed to have lost all hope of success. They had confidence in Major Wynkoop and Colonel Colley, their agent; these officers had been steadfastly friendly to them, and 9000 of the two tribes, under the principal chief of the Cheyennes, Black Kettle, made application on Sept. 10, 1864, to them to bring about a council at which peace might be concluded. Major Wynkoop met the Indians near Fort Lyon, told them he had no power to conclude a peace, but promised the tribe the protection of the United States while the principal chiefs went with him to Denver City and conferred with Governor Evans. This protection the tribes finally accepted; they pitched their camp near Fort Lyon, while Black Kettle and other chiefs called on the governor. They were referred by him to Colonel Chivington, who decided that he could not make peace without consulting his superiors. He advised the Indians to return to Fort Lyon, remain there under Major Wynkoop's protection while he consulted with the commander of the department. Accepting his assurances of safety, they returned to Fort Lyon, and remained in camp under the care of Major Wynkoop. This officer was soon relieved by Major Anthony, under orders from Colonel Chivington, and he repeated every assurance of protection. Here the Indians remained in camp for two months, protected and fed by Major Anthony. In the mean time Colonel Chivington had collected about 1000 men from various forts in the Territory, and on Nov. 23, 1864, made his appearance at Fort Lyon. At daylight on the next morning, against the entreaties and protests of Major Anthony, he marched out of Fort Lyon, attacked the Indian camp, and put (as he claims) over 500 men, women, and children to the sword under circumstances of great cruelty. From this time forward all efforts at conciliation were abandoned. The Indians began their depredations in earnest; an alliance of the five principal tribes of the

Plains, the Comanches and Kiowas of Arkansas, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Colorado, and the Sioux and their numerous adherents of Nebraska and Dakota, was formed, and the war began in earnest. The routes to the West were continually interrupted, and hundreds of emigrants fell victims to the vengeance of the Indians. At last the "Chivington massacre" was avenged by the slaughter on Dec. 31, 1866, of a portion of the garrison of Fort Philip Kearney. Then the government began to take steps for the protection of its troops and the overland routes and railroads, and the present expeditions of Generals Hancock and Sully were planned. General Hancock has, with apparent indecision, been engaged in holding councils with the Indians, but while doing so has gradually placed his forces on the Upper Arkansas River, and thus interposed between and separated the Comanches and Kiowas from their allies, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The forces moving along the Platte River have succeeded in interposing in the same manner between the Sioux and Cheyennes and Arapahoes; and thus the allied Indians are debarred from concentration, and indeed from co-operative action. The Sioux and Crows, and the other tribes of the North, have actively engaged the whites of Montana, Dakota, and Nebraska, and have committed many depredations on the Platte River route and the Union Pacific Railroad; but the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches appear to be subjugated into inactivity.

With regard to the United States Civil War in 1861, the Choctaws joined the Confederates, who permitted two Choctaw delegates to sit in Congress; the first being Sampson Folsom and Eastman Loman; but the principal chief of the Cherokees, on May 4, 1861, issued a proclamation of neutrality, which was maintained with great difficulty.

INDIA-RUBBER. See *Caoutchouc*.

INDICTION, a cycle of tributes orderly disposed for fifteen years, not known before the time of Constantine. The first examples in the Theodosian Code are of the reign of Constantius, who died 361.—In memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Maxentius, 3 Cal. Oct. 812, the Council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the Indiction, which has its epocha 313, Jan. 1. It was first used by the Latin Church in 843.

INDIGO. Its real nature was so little known in Europe that it was classed among minerals, as appears by letters-patent for erecting works to obtain it from mines in the principality of Halberstadt, dated Dec. 23, 1706; yet what Vitruvius and Pliny called *indicum* is supposed to have been our indigo.—*Beckmann*. The first mention of indigo occurs in English statutes in 1581. Its cultivation was begun in Carolina in 1747. The quantity imported into Great Britain in 1840 was 5,531,269 lbs.; in 1845, 10,197,438 lbs.; in 1850, 70,459 cwt.; in 1859, 63,227 cwt.; in 1861, 83,109 cwt.; in 1864, 76,214 cwt. The use of coal-tar dyes will no doubt lessen the consumption of indigo. See *Aniline*.

INDIUM, a metal discovered in the arsenical pyrites of Freiberg by F. Reich and T. Richter in 1868. Its name is due to its giving an indigo blue ray in its spectrum.

INDUCTION of electric currents, discovered by Faraday, and announced in his "Experimental Researches," published in 1831-2. Ruhmkorff's magneto-electric induction coil was constructed in 1860.

INDULGENCES for the pardon of sin, commenced by Leo III. about 800, were granted in the 11th century by Gregory VII., and by Urban II. and others in the 12th century as rewards to the Crusaders. Clement V. was the first pope who made public sale of indulgences, 1313. In 1517, Leo X. published general indulgences throughout Europe, and the resistance to them led to the Reformation.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT, 21 & 22 Vict., c. 48 (1857), was enacted to make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children. Another act was passed 1861. Forty-seven of these schools had been certified under these acts up to Sept. 29, 1864.

INFANTICIDE, FEMALE, was very prevalent in barbarous countries. Lord Macartney stated that 20,000 infants were killed annually; it is now gradually decreasing in India. On Nov. 12, 1851, Mr. Ralke induced the Chohan chiefs to agree to resolutions against it, and a great meeting in the Punjab was held for the same purpose, Nov. 14, 1853.

INFANTRY, the modern term for foot soldiers,

much improved during the wars of Charles V. and Francis I. in the 16th century. The British army comprised 99 regiments of regular infantry in 1808, when the Canadians raised a regiment which is termed the 100th. The number, now 109, includes the Indian army.

INFANT SCHOOLS began in London in 1818.

INFERNAL MACHINE. See *France*, 1800-1835; and *Baltic*, note.

INFIRMARIES. Ancient Rome had no houses for the cure of the sick. Diseased persons were carried to the Temple of Esculapius for cure, as Christians were taken to churches. Institutions for the accommodation of travelers, the indigent, and sick, and the first infirmaries, or hospitals, were built close to cathedrals and monasteries. The Emperor Louis II. caused infirmaries situated on mountains to be visited, 855. In Jerusalem the knights and brothers attended on the sick. There were hospitals for the sick at Constantinople in the 11th century. The oldest mention of physicians and surgeons established in infirmaries occurs in 1437.—*Beckmann*. See *Hospitals*.

INFUSORIA. See *Animalcules*.

INGOUR, a river rising in the Caucasus and falling into the Black Sea. Omar Pasha, marching to the relief of Kara, crossed this river on Nov. 6, 1855, with 10,000 men, and attacked the Russians, 12,000 strong, who, after a struggle, retreated with the loss of 400 men. The Turks had 63 killed and 243 wounded. Kara, however, was not saved.

INK. The ancient black inks were composed of soot and ivory-black, and Vitruvius and Pliny mention lamp-black; but they had inks of various colors, as red, gold, silver, and purple. Red ink was made of vermilion and gum. **INDIA INK** was brought from China, and must have been in use by the people of the East from the earliest ages, most of the artificial Chinese productions being of very great antiquity. It is usually brought to Europe in small quadrangular cakes, and is composed of a fine black and animal glue.—*Beckmann*. **INVISIBLE OR SYMPATHETIC INKS**, fluids which, when written with, will remain invisible until after a certain operation, were known at early periods. Ovid (A.D. 8) teaches young women to deceive their guardians by writing to their lovers with new milk, and afterward making the writing legible with ashes or soot. Receipts for preparing invisible ink were given by Peter Borel in 1668, and by Le Mort in 1669.—*Beckmann*.

INKERMANN (Crimea). The Russian army (about 40,000) having received re-enforcements, and being encouraged by the presence of the grand-dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked the British (9000) near the old fort of Inkermann before daybreak, Nov. 5, 1854. The latter kept their opponents at bay for six hours till the arrival of 6000 French. The Russians were then driven back, leaving behind 9000 killed and wounded. The loss of the Allies was 463 killed, 1963 wounded, and 191 missing. Sir George Cathcart, and Generals Strangways, Goldie, and Torrens, were among the slain. On Nov. 15, 1855, an explosion of about 100,000 lbs. of gunpowder occurred near Inkermann, and caused great loss of life.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE was constituted in Feb., 1849. It comprises the excise, stamps, and taxes.

INNS OF COURT, London, were established at different periods, in some degree as colleges for teaching the law. The Temple was founded, and the Church built by the Knights Templars, 88 Hen. II., 1185. The Inner and Middle Temple were made inns of law in the reign of Edw. III., about 1340; the Outer not until the reign of Elizabeth, about 1600.—*Stow's Survey*. The following inns were founded, viz.:

Barnard's Inn, an Inn of Chancery.....	1445
Clement's Inn, 18 Edward IV.....	1478
Clifford's Inn, 20 Edward III.....	1345
Furnival's Inn, 5 Elizabeth.....	1568
Gray's Inn, 25 Edward III.....	1367
Lincoln's Inn, 4 Edward II.....	1310 or 1313
Lyon's Inn.....	1490
New Inn, 1 Henry VII.....	1485
Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street.....	1499
Sergeant's Inn, Chancery Lane.....	1666
Staples Inn, 4 Henry V.....	1415
Thavies' Inn, 10 Henry VIII.....	1519

INOCULATION. See *Small-pox*. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation from small-pox to England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her own son inoculated at Adrianople with perfect success; and she was allowed to have it tried, for the first time in En-

gland, on seven condemned criminals, 7 Geo. I., 1731. In 1723 two of the royal family were inoculated. The practice was preached against by many of the bishops and other clergy from that period until 1760. Dr. Mead practiced inoculation very successfully up to 1764, and Dr. Dimsdale, of London, inoculated Catharine II., empress of Russia, in 1768. Of 6964 who were inoculated in 1797-99, only three died. Inoculation was forbidden by law in 1840. Dr. Zabdiel Boylston introduced inoculation in the United States at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1771. His own son, six years old, and two servants, were his first patients. He was successful. Other physicians made his experiments a cause for defaming his character. The practice was forbidden by the authorities, and the common people became so excited that at one time they paraded the streets with halbers, declaring their intention of hanging him. He triumphed, his practice became popular, and on going to England in 1728 he was honored with a membership in the Royal Society. *Vaccine* inoculation was introduced by Dr. Jenner, Jan. 21, 1799; he had discovered its virtue in 1796, and had been making experiments during the intermediate three years. A hospital for inoculation was erected in 1746. See *Sheep*.

INQUISITION, or HOLY OFFICE. Previous to Constantine (306), heresy and spiritual offenses were punished by excommunication only; but shortly after his death capital punishments were added, and inquisitors were appointed by Theodosius, 383. Priscillian was put to death about 385. Justinian decreed the doctrine of the four holy synods as to the Holy Scriptures and their canons to be observed as laws, 529; hence the penal code against heretics. About 800 the power of the Western bishops was enlarged, and courts were established for trying and punishing spiritual offenders, even with death. In the 12th century many heresies arose, and during the crusades against the Albigenses, Gregory IX., in 1233, established by rules the inquisitorial missions sent out by Innocent III. some years previously, and committed them into the hands of the Dominicans. Pietro da Verona, the first inquisitor who burnt heretics, was assassinated by an accused gonfalonier, April 6, 1363, and was afterward canonized.

The Holy Office was reestablished in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella..... 1480
Nearly 9000 persons burnt in Andalusia, and 17,000 suffer other penalties..... 1481
"Instructions" of the new tribunal promulgated, Nov. 29, 1484

New articles were added..... 1488 and 1498
The establishment of the Inquisition was resisted in Naples, and only introduced into other parts of Italy with jealous limitations by the temporal power..... 1546-7

New ordinances in 81 articles compiled by the inquisitor general, Valdez..... 1561
Carnesechi executed at Rome, 1567, and Galileo compelled to abjure his opinions..... 1684
The tribunal abolished in Tuscany and Lombardy, 1787
Never firmly established in France; totally abolished by Henry IV. by the Edict of Nantes, 1598.
Louis XIV. revoked the edict, but refused to introduce the Inquisition, 1685. Suppressed in Spain by Napoleon, Dec. 4, 1808, and by the Cortes..... Feb. 13, 1813

Restored by Ferdinand VII..... July 31, 1814
Finally abolished by the Cortes..... 1830

[Llorente states that in 286 years the total amount in Spain of persons put to death by the Inquisition was about 82,000; 291,000 were subjected to other punishments. The last person burnt was at Seville, Nov. 7, 1781, being a woman accused of making a contract with the devil.]

INQUESTS. See *Coroner*.

INSANITY. See *Lunatics*.

INSOLVENCY. The first insolvent act was passed in 1649, but it was of limited operation; a number of acts of more extensive operation were passed at various periods, and particularly in the reign of George III. The benefit of the act known as the Great Insolvent Act was taken in England by 80,733 insolvents from the time of its passing in 1814 to March, 1837, a period of thirteen years. Since then the acts relating to insolvency have been several times amended. Persons not traders, or, being traders, whose debts are less than £800, might petition the Court of Bankruptcy, and propose compositions, and have *pro tem.* protection from all process against their persons and property, by 6 Vict., c. 118 (1842). In 1861, by the New Bankruptcy Act, the business of the Insolvent Debtors'

Court was transferred to the Court of Bankruptcy; and a number of imprisoned debtors were released in Nov., 1861. In May, 1837, a commercial crisis occurred in the U. S. Failures to the amount of more than \$100,000,000 occurred. Banks generally suspended specie payment. A general bankrupt law was passed by Congress, Aug. 9, 1841. Another crisis occurred in 1857. The banks throughout the U. S. suspended specie payment, but soon resumed. During the Civil War of 1861-4 the banks suspended specie payment, which they have not yet resumed (1869).

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE. On Oct. 25, 1795, all the Royal Academies, viz., the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, that of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, of the Fine Arts, and of the Moral and Political Sciences, were combined in one body, under the title of "Institut National," afterward *Royal*, and now *Imperial*.

INSTITUTES. See *Code*.

INSTITUTION. See *Royal, London, and Civil Engineers*.

INSURANCE ON SHIPS AND MERCHANDISE. Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of the insurance of ships, 43.

Insurance was in general use in Italy, 1194, and in England..... 1560

Insurance policies first used in Florence..... 1523

The first law relating to insurance was enacted..... 1601

Insurance of houses and goods against fire, in London, began the year following the Great Fire of London..... 1667

An office was set up for insuring houses and buildings, principally contrived by Dr. Barton, one of the first and most considerable builders of the city of London..... "

The first regular office set up in London was the *Hand-in-Hand*..... 1696

First *Life* Insurance office (the *Amicable*) established..... 1706

Sun fire-office established..... 1710

The first *Marine* insurance was the Royal Exchange Insurance, and the London Insurance..... 1720

Duty first laid on insurances of 1s. 6d. per £100 insured, 1789; duty increased..... 1797

In 1857, £1,461,110 were paid as duty for fire insurances on property amounting to £73,186,585.

There were 88 London fire insurance offices; 25 country offices; 7 Scotch, and 9 Irish..... 1859

165 such offices in London..... "

A new Commercial Union fire insurance, founded in consequence of the increased charges of the companies..... Sept., 1861

Rate of tax on insurance reduced from 8s. to 1s. 6d. per cent. on stock in trade from May 18, 1864;

on household goods..... 1863

AMOUNT INSURED.

1782.....£120,000,000|1842.....£362,000,000

1802.....220,000,000|1862.....1,007,000,000

1822.....899,000,000|

INSURRECTIONS. See *Conspiracies, Massacres, Rebellions, Riots, &c.*

INTENDMENT OF CRIMES. In cases of treason, wounding, burglary, etc., where intention proved was made as punishable as crime completed by 7 Geo. II., 1734. The rigor of this act was modified by Sir Robert Peel's revision of the statutes 4-10 Geo. IV., 1823-29.

INTERDICT, or ECCELESIASTICAL CENSURE, seldom decreed in Europe till the time of Gregory VII., 1073, but often afterward. When a prince was excommunicated, all his subjects retaining their allegiance were excommunicated also, and the clergy were forbidden to perform any part of divine service, or any clerical duties, save the baptism of infants, and taking the confessions of dying penitents. In 1170, Pope Alexander put all England under an interdict; and when King John was excommunicated in 1208, the kingdom lay under a papal interdict for six years. England was put under an interdict on Henry VIII. shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535; and Pope Sixtus V. published a crusade against Queen Elizabeth of England in 1688. See *Excommunication*.

INTEREST. The word was first used in an act of Parliament of the 31st James I., 1623, wherein it was made to signify a lawful increase by way of compensation for the use of money lent. The rate fixed by the act was 2s. for the use of £100 for a year, in place of usury at £10 before taken. The Commonwealth lowered the rate to 2s in 1659; and by an act of the

18th of Queen Anne, 1713, it was reduced to £5. The restraint being found prejudicial to commerce, it was totally removed by 17 & 18 Vict., c. 90 (1854). Interest on money in the U. S. varies in the different states. The usual amount is 7 per cent. There are stringent usury laws, but these are evaded, and as high as 8 or 4 per cent. a month has been asked and obtained.

INTERIM or *Agensura*, a decree issued by the Emperor Charles V. in 1548, with the view of attempting to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants, in which it entirely failed. It was revoked in 1559. The term *Interim* has been applied to other decrees and treaties.

INTERNATIONAL. See *Copyright* and *Exhibition*.

INUNDATIONS. The following are among the most remarkable:

An inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire laid under water many thousand acres, A. D. 245.—*Camden*. Another in Cheshire, by which 6000 persons and an innumerable quantity of cattle perished, 353. An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned more than 400 families, 753.—*Fordun*. The Tweed overflowed its banks, and laid waste the country for 80 miles round, 884. An inundation on the English coasts demolished a number of sea-port towns, 1014.

Earl Godwin's lands, exceeding 4000 acres, overflowed by the sea, and an immense sand-bank formed on the coast of Kent, now known by the name of the Godwin Sands, 1190.—*Camden*.

Flanders inundated by the sea, and the town and harbor of Ostend totally immersed, 1108. More than 800 houses overwhelmed at Winchelsea by an inundation of the sea, 1850.

At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400.

The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 79 villages and 100,000 people (see *Dort*), April 17, 1444.

The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men, women, and children in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains; the waters settled upon the lands, and were called the Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard III., 1483.—*Holinshed*. Again 4 James I., 1607, the waters rose above the tops of the houses, and above 100 persons perished in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire.—*Burns*.

A general inundation by the failure of the dikes in Holland, 1590; the number of drowned said to have been 400,000.

At Catalonia, where 50,000 persons perished, 1617. An inundation in Yorkshire, when a rock opened, and poured out water to the height of a church steeple, 1656. *Vide Phil. Trans.*

Part of Zealand overflowed, 1900 inhabitants were drowned, and incredible damage was done at Hamburg, 1717.

At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility and other persons of distinction perished, 1723.—*Du Fresnoy*. In Yorkshire, a dreadful inundation, called Ripon Flood, 1771.

In Navarre, where 3000 persons lost their lives by the torrents from the mountains, Sept., 1787.

Inundation of the Liffey, which did immense damage in Dublin, Nov. 19, 1787. Again, Dec. 2 and 3, 1804.

Lorca, a city of Merca, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 20 leagues, and killed 1000 persons, besides cattle, April 14, 1802.

At Pesth, near Presburg, the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages and their inhabitants were swept away, April, 1811.

In the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud during a storm, many persons and much stock perished, May, 1811.

Dreadful inundation in Hungary, Austria, and Poland in the summer of 1813.

Overflow of the Danube; a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island near Widdin, surprised, and met instant death, Sept. 14, 1813.

In Silesia, 6000 inhabitants perished, and the ruin of the French army under Macdonald was accelerated by the floods; also in Poland 4000 lives were supposed to have been lost, same year.

At Strabane, Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, most destructive floods were occasioned, Jan. 2, 1816.

In Germany, the Vistula overflowed; many villages were laid under water, and great loss of life and property was sustained, March 21, 1816.

In England 5000 acres were deluged in the Fen countries, in June, 1819.

Inundation at Dantzic, occasioned by the Vistula

breaking through some of its dikes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and numerous lives lost, April 9, 1820.

The "Moray Floods," Aug. 9, 1822, when the Spey and Findhorn rose in some places 50 feet above their ordinary level, and caused great destruction of property. Many lives were lost, and whole families who took refuge on elevated places were with difficulty rescued.—*Sir T. D. Lauder*.

At Vienna, the dwellings of 60,000 of its inhabitants laid under water, Feb., 1830.

10,000 houses swept away, and about 1000 persons perished, at Canton, in China, in consequence of an inundation occasioned by incessant rains. Equal or greater calamity was produced by the same cause in other parts of China, Oct., 1833.

Awful inundation in France: the Saône poured its waters into the Rhone, broke through its banks, and covered 60,000 acres; Lyons was inundated; in Avignon 100 houses were swept away; 218 houses were carried away at La Guillotière; and upward of 800 at Vaise, Marseilles, and Nismes; the Saône had not attained such a height for 238 years, Oct. 31 to Nov. 4, 1840.

Lamentable inundation at Brentford and the surrounding country; several lives lost, and immense property destroyed, Jan. 16, 1841.

Disastrous inundation in the centre, west, and south-west of France; numerous bridges, with the Orleans and Vierzon viaduct, swept away; the latter had cost 6,000,000 of francs. The damage done exceeded £4,000,000 sterling. The Loire rose twenty feet in one night, Oct. 25, 1846.

Inundation of the Mississippi at New Orleans; 160 squares and 1600 houses flooded, May 19, 1849.

Lamentable catastrophe at Holmfirth. See *Holmfirth Flood*, Feb. 4, 1852.

Inundation of the valleys of the Severn and Teme after a violent thunder-storm, Sept. 5, 1852.

Inundations of the basins of the Rhine and the Rhone, overflowing the country to a great extent, Sept. 19, 1853.

Hamburg half flooded by the Elbe, Jan. 1, 1855.

Inundations in the south of France, with immense damage (see *France*), May and June, 1856.

In Holland nearly 40,000 acres submerged, Jan., 1861.

Great inundation through the bursting of the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn (see *Leeds*), May 4-15, 1862.

Another marshland sluice bursts; many acres inundated, Oct. 4, 1862.

Bursting of the Bradfield reservoir (see *Sheffield*); about 250 persons drowned, March 11, 1864.

INVALIDES. The Hôtel des Invalides was founded in 1671 by Louis XIV. Its chapel contains the body of Napoleon I., deposited there Dec. 15, 1840.

INVASIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS. See *Britain* and *Danes*. From the death of Edward the Confessor, only the following invasions (marked *s*) have been successful:

William of Normandy (<i>s</i>).....	Sept. 29, 1066
The Irish.....	1069
The Scots, 1091; King Malcolm killed.....	1093
Robert of Normandy.....	1101
The Scots.....	1136
The Empress Maud.....	1139
Ireland, by Fitz-Stephen (<i>s</i>).....	1169
Ireland, by Edward Bruce.....	1315
Isabel, queen of Edward II. (<i>s</i>).....	1322
Duke of Lancaster (<i>s</i>).....	1399
The French.....	1416
Queen of Henry VI.....	1469
Earl of Warwick (<i>s</i>).....	1470
Edward IV. (<i>s</i>).....	1471
Queen of Henry VI.....	1471
Earl of Richmond (<i>s</i>).....	1485
Lambert Simnel.....	1487
Perkin Warbeck.....	1495
Spaniards and Italians, Ireland.....	1580
Spanish Armada.....	1583
Ireland, Spaniards.....	1601
Duke of Monmouth.....	1685
William of Orange (<i>s</i>).....	1688
James II., Ireland.....	1689
Old Pretender.....	1708
Pretender again.....	1718
Young Pretender.....	1745
Ireland (see <i>Thurot</i>).....	1760
Wales, the French.....	1797
Ireland; the French land at Killala (which see).....	1798

INVERNESS (N.W. Scotland), a city of the Picts up to 843. It was taken by Edward I.; retaken by Bruce,

1813; burnt by the Lord of the Isles, 1411; taken by Cromwell, 1649; and by Prince Charles Edward in 1746. He was defeated at Culloden, about five miles from Inverness, April 16, 1746.

INVESTITURE OF ECCLIASTICS was a cause of discord between the pope and temporal sovereigns in the Middle Ages, and led to actual war between Gregory VII. and the Emperor Henry IV., 1075-1085. The pope endeavored to deprive the sovereign of the right of nominating bishops and abbots, and of investing them with the cross and ring. Henry V. gave up the right, 1111.

INVINCIBLE ARMADA, OR SPANISH ARMADA. See *Armada*.

INVOCATION OF THE VIRGIN AND SAINTS. The practice of the Romish Church of invoking the intercession of saints with God, particularly the prayers to the Virgin, has been traced to the time of Gregory the Great, 595.—*Ashe*. The Eastern Church began (in the 5th century) by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrage as present in the divine offices; and the Western Church frequently canonized persons the wickedness of whose lives gave them no title to any such honor.

IODINE (from the Greek *iodē*, violet-like) was discovered by M. De Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris in 1812, and investigated by M. Clement, 1813. On the application of heat it rises in the form of a dense violet-colored vapor, easily evaporates, and melts at 220 degrees: it changes vegetable blues to yellow, and a seven thousandth part converts water to a deep yellow color, and starch into a purple.

IONA. One of the Hebrides. In 563 St. Columba and his disciples founded a monastery here, which flourished till the 8th century, when it was ravaged by the Norsemen. Other religious bodies afterward were formed, and the Isle was long esteemed exceedingly sacred.

IONIA (in Asia Minor). About 1040 B.C. the Iones, a Pelasgic race, emigrated from Greece, and settled here and on the adjoining islands. They built Ephesus, Smyrna, and other noble cities. They were conquered by the great Cyrus about 548 B.C.; revolted in 504, but were again subdued. After the victories of Cimón, Ionia became independent, and remained so till 387, when it was once more subjected to Persia. It formed part of the dominions of Alexander and his successors; was annexed to the Roman Empire, and conquered by the Turks.—Ionia was renowned for poets, historians, and philosophers.

IONIAN ISLANDS (on W. coast of Greece). Corfu, the capital, Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, Santa Manra, Cerigo, and Paxo. They were colonized by the Iones, and partook of the fortunes of the Greek people; were subject to Naples in the 13th century, and in the 14th to Venice. Population in 1862, 234,123.

The islands ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio..... Oct. 17, 1797
Formed into the republic of the Seven Islands under the protection of Russia and Turkey,

March 21, 1800
Restored to the French by the treaty of Tilit.

July 7, 1807
Taken by the English..... Oct. 8-12, 1809

Formed into an independent state under the protection of Great Britain (Sir Thomas Maitland lord high commissioner)..... Nov. 5, 1815

A Constitution ratified..... July 11, 1817

A University established at Corfu..... 1823

The Constitution liberalized during the government of Lord Seaton..... 1843-9

In consequence of the discontent and complaints of the islanders, Mr. W. E. Gladstone went out on a commission of inquiry, etc., but nothing important ensued..... Nov., 1863

Sir H. Storks, lord high commissioner..... Feb. 3, 1869

The Parliament declare for annexation to Greece, March, 1861, and April, 1863

The islands annexed to Greece, May 23; King George I. arrives at Corfu (see *Greece*)..... June 6, 1864

IONIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, an improvement on the Doric, was invented by the Ionians about 1850 B.C.—*Vitruvius*. Its distinguishing characters are the slenderness and flutings of its columns, and the volutes of rams' horns that adorn the capital.

IONIC SECT OF PHILOSOPHY, founded by Thales of Miletus 570 B.C., distinguished for its abstruse speculations under his successors and pupils, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the

master of Socrates. They held that water was the origin of all things.

IOWA, a Western state of North America, was organized as a territory June 12, 1838, and admitted into the Union Dec. 23, 1846. Capital, Des Moines.

IPSUS (Phrygia), BATTLE OF, 301 B.C., by which Seleucus was confirmed in his kingdom by the defeat and death of Antigonus, king of Asia. The latter led into the field an army of about 70,000 foot and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The former had 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots.—*Plutarch*.

IPSWICH (Suffolk), the Saxon Glippswic, was ravaged by the Danes, 991. Wolsey was born here, 1471; founded a school in 1525. The port was greatly improved by the erection of wet docks, 1837-42. The railway to London was opened June 25, 1846.

IRELAND is said to have been first colonized by Phœnicians. Some assert that the Partholani landed in Ireland about 2048 B.C.; that the descent of the Damnonii was made about 1463 B.C.; and that this was followed by the descent of Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes, from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. Ireland was not attacked by the Romans or Saxons. The population, by the census of 1861, was 5,764,543.

Arrival of St. Patrick about..... A.D. 433

Christianity established about..... 498

The Danes and Normans, known by the name of Easterlings, or Ostmen, invade Ireland..... 795

They build Dublin and other cities about..... 800

Brian Borohme totally defeats the Danes at Clontarf, and is killed..... April 23, 1014

[In the twelfth century Ireland is divided into five kingdoms, viz.: Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster, besides a number of petty principalities, whose sovereigns continually warred with each other.]

Adrian IV. permitted Henry II. to invade Ireland on condition that he compelled every Irish family to pay a carolus to the Holy See, and held it as a fief of the Church..... 1156

Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, is driven from his throne for his oppression, and takes refuge in England, where he takes an oath of fidelity to Henry II., who promises to restore him..... 1168

Invasion of the English under Fitz-Stephen..... 1169

Landing of Strongbow at Waterford..... 1170

Henry II. lands near Waterford, and receives the submission of the princes of the country, settles the government, and makes his son John lord of Ireland..... 1171

Ireland wholly subdued, and English laws and customs introduced by King John..... 1210

Invasion of Edward Bruce, 1315, who is crowned king, 1316, defeated and slain at Foughart, near Dundalk..... 1318

Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., marries Elizabeth de Burgh, heiress of Ulster, which had not hitherto submitted to the English authority..... 1361

Richard II. lands at Waterford with a train of nobles, 4000 men at arms, and 30,000 archers, and gains the affection of the people by his munificence, and confers the honor of knighthood on their chiefs..... 1394

Richard again lands in Ireland..... 1397

The sanguinary Head Act passed at Trim by the Earl of Desmond, deputy..... 1463

Apparel and Surname Act (the Irish to dress like the English, and to adopt surnames)..... “

Poynings' law, subjecting the Irish Parliament to the English Council..... 1494

Great rebellion of the Fitzgeralds subdued..... 1534

Henry VIII. assumes the title of *king* instead of *lord* of Ireland..... 1543

The reformed religion embraced by the English settlers in the reign of Edward VI..... 1647

“ This act ordained “ that it shall be lawful to all manner of men that find any theives robbing by day or night, or going or coming to rob or steal, or any persons going or coming, having no faithful man of good name and fame in their company in English apparel, that it shall be lawful to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any impeachment of our sovereign lord the king. And of any head so cut off in the county of Meath, that the cutter and his squire there to him cause the said head so cut off to be brought to the portreeve to put it upon a stake or spear, upon the castle of Trim; and that the said portreeve shall testify the bringing of the same to him. And that it shall be lawful for the said bringer of the said head to distrain and levy by his own hand (as his reward) of every man having one ploughland in the barony, twopenny; and of every man having half a ploughland, one penny; and of every man having one house and goods, value forty shillings, one penny; and of every other cottier having house and smook, one halpenny,” &c. Much slaughter is said to have ensued.

Ireland finally divided into shires.....1569
 Printing in Irish characters introduced by N. Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's.....1571
 700 Italians, headed by Fitzmaurice, land in Kerry; they are treacherously butchered by the Earl of Ormond.....1580
 O'Neal defeats the English at Blackwater, Aug. 14, 1588
 The insurrection of Tyrone, who invites over the Spaniards, and settles them in Kinsale; but they are defeated by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy.....1601-3
 In consequence of repeated rebellions and forfeitures, 511,465 acres of land in the province of Ulster became vested in the crown, and James I., after removing the Irish from their hills and fastnesses, divides the land among such of his English and Scottish Protestant subjects as choose to settle there.....1609-12
 More and Maguire's rebellion; the Catholics enter into a conspiracy to expel the English, and cruelly massacre the Protestant settlers in Ulster to the number of 40,000 persons, commenced on St. Ignatius's day (some doubt the massacre),
 Oct. 23, 1641
 O'Neill defeats the English under Monroe at Benburb.....June 5, 1648
 Cromwell and Ireton reduce the whole island to obedience between.....1649 and 1658
 Massacre and capture of Drogheda.....Sept. 11, 1649
 Landing of James II.....March 12, 1689
 8000 Protestants attainted....."
 William III. lands at Carrickfergus.....June 14, 1690
 Battle of the Boyne; James defeated.....July 1, "
 Treaty of Limerick (see *Limerick*).....Oct. 8, 1691
 Linen manufacture encouraged.....1693
 Thurot's invasion (see *Thurot*).....1760
 Indulgences granted to the Catholics.....1778
 Ireland admitted to a free trade.....1779
 Released from submission to an English Council, 1782
 The Genevese refugees are received in Ireland, and have an asylum given them in the county of Waterford.....1788
 Order of St. Patrick established....."
 Orange clubs, etc., formed.....1795
 Memorable Irish rebellion commenced, May 4, 1798, and not finally suppressed until the next year.....1799
 Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland,
 Jan. 1, 1801
 Emmet's insurrection.....July 23, 1803
 English and Irish exchequers consolidated, Jan. 5, 1817
 Visit to Ireland of George IV.....Aug., 1821
 The currency assimilated.....Jan. 1, 1826
 Roman Catholic emancipation.....April 18, 1829
 Customs consolidated.....Jan. 6, 1830
 Dr. Whately, supporter of the Irish National School system, becomes Archbishop of Dublin.....1831
 Poor-laws introduced.....1838
 Great Repeal movement; meeting at Trim (see *Repeal*).....March 19, 1843
 O'Connell's trial (see *Trials*).....Jan. 15, 1844
 Trial of O'Connell and others for political conspiracy; found guilty (see *Trials*).....Feb. 13, "
 Appointment of new commissioners of charitable bequests (rank of the R. C. bishops recognized),
 Dec. 18, "
 Irish National Education Society incorporated,
 Sept. 23, 1845
 Failure of the potato crop throughout Ireland....."
 Committal of William Smith O'Brien to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms for contempt in not obeying an order of the House of Commons to attend a committee.....April 30, 1846
 William Smith O'Brien and the "Young Ireland" or physical force party secede from the Repeal Association.....July 29, "
 O'Connell's last speech in the Commons.....Feb. 8, 1847
 Grants from Parliament amounting to £10,000,000 made to relieve the people suffering from famine and disease....."
 Death of O'Connell at Genoa, on his way to Rome, in his 73d year; he had bequeathed his heart to Rome.....May 15, "
 Deputation from the Irish people (?)—Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Gorman, etc.—to Lamartine and others, members of the provisional government at Paris.....April 8, 1848
 Great meeting of "Young Irelanders" at Dublin, April 4, "
 Arrest of Mitchell, editor of the *United Irishman*, May 13, "
 State trials in the Irish Queen's Bench, May 15-37, "
 Mitchell found guilty and sentenced to transportation for 14 years.....May 26, "
 Arrest of Gavan Duffy, Martin, Meagher, Doheny, etc., for felonious writings, speeches, etc., July 8,

Confederate clubs prohibited.....July 26, 1848
 The *Habeas Corpus* Act suspended.....July 26, "
 Arrest of Smith O'Brien at Thurles; he is conveyed to Kilmaluham jail, Dublin.....Aug. 5, "
 Arrest of Meagher, O'Donoghue, etc.....Aug. 12, "
 Martin sentenced to transportation.....Aug. 14, "
 Encumbered Estates Act passed.....Sept., "
 Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and the other confederates tried and sentenced to death.....Oct. 9, "
 The Irish Court of Queen's Bench gives judgment on writs of error sued out by the prisoners convicted of high treason, and confirms the judgment of the court below.....Jan. 18, 1849
 O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue transported.....July 9, "
 Orange and Catholic affray at Dolly's Brae; several lives lost.....July 12, "
 Her majesty visits Ireland, and holds her court at Dublin Castle.....Aug. 5, "
 First court under the Encumbered Estates Act (which see) held in Dublin.....Oct. 24, "
 Queen's University in Ireland established, Aug. 15, 1850
 Roman Catholic University originated, and large sums subscribed.....May 5, 1851
 Death of R. Lalor Shell, at Florence.....May 25, "
 M'Manus escapes from transportation, and arrives at San Francisco, in California.....June 5, "
 The Irish Tenant League hold a meeting on the site of the battle of the Boyne.....June 14, "
 First meeting of the "Catholic Defense Association".....Oct. 17, "
 Meagher escapes from Van Diemen's Land and arrives at New York.....May 24, 1853
 Cork National Exhibition.....June 10, "
 Irish Industrial Exhibition set on foot; Mr. Dargan, a railway contractor, contributes toward it £26,000.....June 24, "
 "Tenant Right" demonstration at Warrington dispersed by the magistrates.....July 8, "
 Fierce religious riots at Belfast.....July 14, "
 Fatal election riot at Six-mile Bridge.....July 23, "
 Irish members of Parliament found a "Religious Equality Association".....Sept. 10, "
 Cork Industrial Exhibition closed.....Sept. 2, "
 Income tax extended to Ireland.....May 1853
 Dublin Exhibition opens.....May 12, "
 Queen visits Ireland.....Aug. 29, "
 Tenant Right League conference.....Oct. 4, "
 Dreadful railway accident near Dublin.....Oct. 5, "
 Exhibition closed.....Nov. 1, "
 Train willfully upset after an Orange demonstration at Londonderry, one person killed and many hurt.....Sept. 15, 1854
 Religious riots at Belfast.....Sept. 1857
 Progress of Cardinal Wiseman in Ireland.....Sept. 1858
 A packet from Galway reaches N. America in six days.....Sept., "
 Proclamation against secret societies.....Nov., "
 Arrests of members of Phoenix Society.....Dec., "
 Proposed demonstration of landlords (headed by Marquess of Downshire) given up.....Jan. 27, 1859
 National Gallery founded.....Feb., "
 Agitation against the Irish National School system.....Sept., "
 Religious revival movement in the north, particularly at Belfast.....Oct., "
 Great emigration to America in the spring.....1860
 Many Irishmen enlist in the service of the pope, May, June; many return dissatisfied.....July, "
 The remainder, taken prisoners by the Sardinians, are released, and return to Dublin, where they receive an ovation.....Nov., "
 Agrarian outrages; Alderman Sheehy murdered, Oct. 23, "
 Attempted revival of Repeal agitation.....Dec., "
 Census taken—population, 5,764,543.....April 8, 1861
 Suspension of packet service between Galway and America through the Company's breach of contract.....May 23, "
 Visit of the Prince of Wales, June 29; and the queen and prince consort.....Aug. 24-31, "
 Irish Law Court commission appointed.....Dec. 13, "
 The primate, J. G. Beresford, ep. of Armagh, dies, aged 89.....July 19, 1863
 Building for the Catholic University founded,
 July 20, "
 Numerous agrarian murders; Gustav Thiebauld, April 28; Francis Fitzgerald, May 16 (and others); Michael Hayes shoots Mr. John Braddell,
 July 20, "
 An Orange demonstration at Belfast leads to destructive riots.....Sept. 17, "

* An amnesty was granted to O'Brien May 8, 1856, and he shortly after returned to Ireland.

- Great agricultural distress; many murders and outrages, end of 1862, beginning of.....1863
 Galway packet service restored by subsidy of £70,000 (see *Galway*).....Aug. "
 Insignificant "Nationalist" meeting.....Aug. 16, "
 Death of Archbishop Whately.....Oct. 2, "
 Great emigration of able-bodied laborers in....."
 Appearance of the Fenians (*which see*).....Jan. 1864
 Death of Smith O'Brien, descendant of King Brian Borohme.....June 18, "
 Address of the "National Association" to liberate tenant capital; recover the property of the Catholic Church, etc.....Jan. 12, 1865
 Opening of the International Exhibition at Dublin by the Prince of Wales.....May 9, "
 General election favorable to the government and liberal party.....July, "
 Importation of cattle from England prohibited on account of the plague.....Aug. 25, "
 Seizure of the newspaper "Irish People" and 80 Fenians (see *Fenians*).....Sept. 15-17, "
 More arrests; 38 committed for trial up to Oct. 14, "
 International Exhibition closed.....Nov. 9, "
 James Stephens, the "head centre" of the Fenians in Ireland, and others, captured.....Nov. 11, "
 Stephens escapes from jail.....Nov. 25, "
 Fenian trials begin at Dublin, Nov. 27; Thomas Clarke Luby convicted of treason-felony; sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.....Dec. 1, "
 O'Leary and others convicted, Dec.; O'Donovan or Rossa sentenced to imprisonment for life, Dec. 13, "
 More Fenians arrested and convicted at Cork and Dublin.....Jan. Feb., 1866
 Discovery of an arms manufactory at Dublin; the city and county proclaimed as put under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act.....Jan. 11, "
 (See *Dublin*.)

KINGS AND GOVERNORS OF IRELAND.†

KINGS.

- 979 or 980. Maol Ceachlin II. (Malach) deposed.
 1001 or 1002. Brian Baromy, or Borohme, slain after totally defeating the Danes at Clontarf, April 23, 1014.
 1014. Maol Ceachlin II. restored; dies 1023 or 1028. [Disputed succession.]
 1063. Donough, or Denis O'Brian, son.
 1072. Tirlloch, or Turlough, nephew; dies 1086.
 1086-1132. The kingdom divided; fierce contests for it.
 1132. Tordel Vach; killed in battle.
 1160. Roderick, or Roger O'Connor.
 1172. Henry II., king of England; conquered the country, and became Lord of Ireland.
 [The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Henry VIII., who first styled himself king.]

GOVERNORS OF IRELAND (with various titles).‡

1172. Hugues de Lasci. 1173. Richard Fitz-Gislebert, earl of Pembroke. 1176. Raymond le Gros. 1177. Prince John (afterward king) made Lord of Ireland.
 1184 et seq. Justiciars. The changes were so frequent that the more important officers only are given.
 1189, 1203, 1205. Hugues de Lasci.
 1199, 1204. Meillier Fitz-Henri (son of Henry II.).
 1215, 1226. Geoffrey de Marreils.
 1229-32-33. Maurice Fitzgerald.
 1303. Piers Gaveston, earl of Cornwall. 1312, Edmund le Botiller. 1316, Roger de Mortimer. 1330, Thomas Fitzgerald. 1331, John de Bermingham. 1337, Earl of Kildare. 1338 and 1340, Prior Roger Uttagh. 1332, Sir John D'Arcy. 1337, Sir John de Cheriton. 1344, Sir Rasul

- d'Ufford. 1348, Sir Roger d'Arcy; Sir John Moriz. 1348, Walter de Bermingham. 1350, Maurice, earl of Desmond. 1354, Thomas de Rokeby. 1357, Almeric de St. Amand. 1359, James, earl of Ormond. 1361, Lionel, duke of Clarence. 1367, Gerald, earl of Desmond. 1369 and 1374, William de Windsor. 1376, Maurice, earl of Kildare, and James, earl of Ormond. 1380, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March. 1383, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford. 1389 and 98, Sir John Stanley. 1391, James, earl of Ormond. 1393, Thomas, duke of Gloucester. 1395, Roger de Mortimer, earl of March. 1398, Reginald Grey and Thomas de Holland.
 1401 and 1408, Thomas, earl of Lancaster. 1413, Sir John Stanley and Sir John Talbot. 1420, James, earl of Ormond. 1423, Edmund de Mortimer, earl of March. 1425, Sir John Talbot. 1427, Sir John de Grey. 1428, Sir John Sutton, lord Dudley. 1431 and 1435, Sir Thomas Stanley. 1438, Leon, lord de Welles. 1445, John, earl of Shrewsbury. 1449, Richard, duke of York. 1461, George, duke of Clarence. 1470, Earl of Worcester. 1473, John de la Pole, earl of Suffolk. 1481, Richard, earl of Kildare. 1483, Gerald, earl of Kildare. 1484, John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln. 1485, Jasper, duke of Bedford. 1494, Henry, duke of York, afterward Henry VIII. (his deputy, Sir E. Poyninge). 1496, Gerald, earl of Kildare, and in 1504. 1521, Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey. 1529, Henry, duke of Richmond. 1560, Thomas, earl of Sussex. 1599, Robert, earl of Essex.
 1603. Sir Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, made Earl of Devonshire. 1640, Thos. viscount Wentworth, earl of Strafford. 1643 and 1643, James, marquess of Ormond. 1647, Philip de Lisle. 1649, Oliver Cromwell. 1657, Henry Cromwell. 1662, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1669, John Roberts, lord Roberts. 1670, John, lord Berkeley. 1673, Arthur Capel, earl of Essex. 1677, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1686, Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon. 1687, Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel. 1690, Henry Sydney, lord Sydney. 1695, Henry Capel, lord Capel.
 1700. Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester. 1703, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1707, Thomas, earl of Pembroke. 1709, Thomas, earl of Wharton. 1710, James, duke of Ormond, again. 1713, Charles, duke of Shrewsbury. 1717, Charles, duke of Bolton. 1731, Charles, duke of Grafton. 1734, John, lord Carteret. 1731, Lionel, duke of Dorset. 1737, William, duke of Devonshire. 1745, Philip, earl of Chesterfield. 1747, William, earl of Harrington. 1751, Lionel, duke of Dorset, again. 1755, William, duke of Devonshire. 1757, John, duke of Bedford. 1761, George, earl of Halifax. 1768, Hugh, earl of Northumberland. 1765, Francis, earl of Hertford.
 1767. George, viscount Townshend, Oct. 14.
 1772. Simon, earl of Harcourt, Nov. 30.
 1777. John, earl of Buckinghamshire, Jan. 25.
 1780. Frederick, earl of Carlisle, Dec. 23.
 1782. Wm. Henry, duke of Portland, April 14.
 " George, earl Temple, Sept. 15.
 1788. Robert, earl of Northampton, June 3.
 1784. Charles, duke of Rutland, Feb. 24; died Oct. 24, 1787.
 1787. George, marquess of Buckingham (late Earl Temple), again, Dec. 16.
 1790. John, earl of Westmoreland, Jan. 5.
 1795. William, earl Fitzwilliam, Jan. 4.
 " John, earl Camden, March 31.
 1798. Charles, marquess Cornwallis, June 20.
 1801. Philip, earl of Hardwicke, May 25.
 1806. John, duke of Bedford, March 18.
 1807. Charles, duke of Richmond, April 19.
 1813. Charles, earl Whitworth, Aug. 26.
 1817. Charles, earl Talbot, Oct. 2.
 1821. Richard, marquess Wellesley, Dec. 29.
 1828. Henry, marquess of Anglesey, March 1.
 1839. Hugh, duke of Northumberland, March 6.
 1880. Henry, marquess of Anglesey, again, Dec. 23.
 1883. Marquess Wellesley, again, Sept. 26.
 1884. Thomas, earl of Haddington, Dec. 29.
 1835. Henry, marquess of Normanby, April 23.
 1839. Hugh, earl Fortescue, April 8.
 1841. Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, Sept. 15.
 1844. William, lord Heytesbury, July 12.
 1846. John William, earl of Besborough, July 9; died May 16, 1847.
 1847. George William Frederick, earl of Clarendon, May 26.

* Paupers in Irish workhouses in 1849, 620,000; in 1857, 65,000.

Notes in circulation in 1849, £3,250,450; in 1857, £7,150,000.

Bullion in Irish banks in 1849, £1,625,000; in 1857, £2,492,000.

† The list of Irish sovereigns, printed in previous editions, has been omitted to make room for authentic matter. The Irish writers carry their succession of kings very high, as high as even before the Flood. The learned antiquary, Thomas James, of the Scots' College of Paris, expressed his wonder that "the learned men of the Irish nation have not, like those of other nations, yet published the valuable remains of their ancient history whole and entire, with just translations, in order to separate what is fabulous, and only grounded on the traditions of their poets and bards, from what is certain history." "O'Flaherty, Keating, Toland, Kennedy, and other modern Irish historians, have rendered all uncertain, by deducing their history from the Deluge with as much assurance as they deliver the transactions of Ireland from St. Patrick's time.—Anderson. The "Annals of the Four Masters," edited by Dr. Donovan, were published in Irish and English in 1849.

‡ Lord justices and deputies, and latterly Lord Lieutenant. It has been several times proposed to abolish the vicereignty of Ireland, but without success. The last time, March 23, 1858.

1852. Archibald William, earl of Eglinton, Feb. 23.
 1853. Edward Granville, earl of St. Germain's, Jan.
 1856. George, earl of Carlisle, March.
 1858. Archibald, earl of Eglinton, again, Feb., resigned.
 1859. George, earl of Carlisle, again, June; died Dec. 5, 1864.
 1864. John, lord Wodehouse, Nov. 1.

IRELAND FORGERIES. In 1796 W. H. Ireland made public the Shakspeare manuscripts which he had forged, and deceived many critics. The play, *Vortigern*, was performed at Drury Lane Theatre on April 2, 1796. He shortly after acknowledged the forgery, and published his "Confessions" in 1806. He died in 1835.

IRIDIUM AND OSMIUM. In 1804 Tennant discovered these two rare metals in the ore of platinum, in which, in 1845, Claus discovered a third, Ruthenium.

IRON was found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, owing to the forest having been burnt by lightning, 1439 B.C.—*Arundellian Marbles*. [1407, *Hales*; 1283, *Cintion*.] The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves, and referred glass to the Phenicians. Moses relates that iron was wrought by Tubal-Cain. Iron furnaces among the Romans were unprovided with bellows, but were placed on eminences, with the grate in the direction of the prevailing winds. Swedish iron is very celebrated, and Dannemora is the greatest mine of Sweden.

Belgium was an early seat of the iron manufacture; coal said to have been employed at Marche-les-dames, 1340.

British iron cast by Ralph Page and Peter Baude, in Sussex, 1543. *Rymer's Fcedera*. Iron-mills used for slitting iron into bars for smiths, by Godfrey Boche, 1590.

Tinning of iron introduced from Bohemia, 1681. Till about 1730 iron ores were smelted entirely with wood charcoal, which did not wholly give way to coal and coke till 1788.

The operation termed *puddling*, and other very great improvements in the manufacture, invented by Mr. Henry Cort, between 1781 and 1786, who did not reap the due reward of his ingenuity.

Mr. Henry Bessemer made known his method of manufacturing iron and steel, which is considered to possess many advantages, 1856.

Strike of the puddlers and lock-out of the masters in Staffordshire, Northumberland, etc., lasted during March, April, and May, 1863.

IRON PRODUCED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Furnaces.	Tons.	Furnaces.	Tons.
1743.....59.....	17,350	1830.....260.....	400,000
1758.....78.....	61,900	1825.....374.....	531,367
1796.....121.....	124,789	1840.....409.....	1,896,400
1802.....168.....	227,000	1843.....623.....	1,998,653
1806.....227.....	250,000	1852.....655.....	2,701,000

In 1855, 3,217,154 tons of pig iron were produced; in 1857, 3,659,447 tons; in 1864, 4,767,961 tons.

IRON CROWN (of Italy) is of gold, having inside a ring of iron, said to have been forged from the nails of Christ's cross, and was made by order of Theudeline for her husband, Agilulf, king of the Longobards, 691. She presented it (to be kept) to the church at Monza. Charlemagne was crowned with this crown, and after him all the emperors who were kings of Lombardy; Napoleon I. at Milan, on May 26, 1806, put it on his head, saying "*Dieu me l'a donnée; que d'out y touchera*" (God has given it to me; woe to him who shall touch it). He founded the order of the Iron Crown, which still continues. The crown was removed from Monza to Mantua by the Austrians on April 28, 1859.

IRON MASK, THE MAN WITH THE. * A mysterious

* Some conjecture this person to have been an Armenian patriarch forcibly carried from Constantinople (who died ten years before the mask); others that he was the Count de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV., although he was reported to have perished in the camp before Dixmude. More believe him to have been the celebrated Duke of Beaufort, whose head is recorded to have been taken off before Candia; while still more assert that he was the unfortunate James, duke of Monmouth, who—in the imagination of the Londoners at least—was executed on Tower Hill. There are two better conjectures: he was said to have been either a son of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII., his father being the Cardinal Mazarin (to whom that dowager-queen was privately married), or the Duke of Beaufort; or to have been the twin brother of Louis XIV., whose birth was concealed to prevent the civil dissensions in France which it might one day have caused. The last conjecture was received by Voltaire and many others. It has been more recently conjectured that Fouquet, an eminent statesman in the time of Louis XIV., was the *Masque de Fer*; and a Count Matthison, secretary of state to Charles III., duke of Mantua, is supposed by M. Delort, in a later publication, to have been the victim. The Right Hon. Agar Ellis (afterward Lord Dover), in an interesting narrative,

prisoner in France, wearing a mask and closely confined, under M. de St. Mars, at Pignerol, Sainte Marguerite, and afterward at the Bastille. He was of noble mien, and was treated with profound respect; but his keepers had orders to dispatch him if he uncovered. M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence. He died Nov. 19, 1708.

IRON-PLATED SHIPS. See under *Navy of England and United States*, 1862.

IRUN (a frontier village of Spain). On the 16th of May, 1837, the British auxiliary legion under General Evans marched from St. Sebastian to attack Irun (held by the Carlists), which, after a desperate resistance, was carried by assault, May 17.

IRVINGITES, or the followers of the Rev. Edward Irving, * who now call themselves the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church." They use a Liturgy (framed in 1842, and enlarged 1853), and have Church officers named apostles, angels, prophets, etc. In 1852 lighted candles were placed on the magnificent altar, and burning of incense during prayers was prescribed. The Gothic church in Gordon Square was solemnly opened Jan. 1, 1854. It is said that all who join the Church offer it a tenth of their income. They had 30 chapels in England in 1851.

ISAURIA (a province in Asia Minor) was retaken from the Saracens by the Emperor Leo III., who founded the Isaurian dynasty, which ended with Constantine VI. in 797.

ISERNIA, S. Italy. Here the Sardinian General Cialdini defeated the Neapolitans, Oct. 17, 1860.

ISLĀM, or **ESLĀM**, submission to God, the name given to *Mohammedanism* (which see).

ISLE OF FRANCE. See *Mauritius*, *Man*, etc.

ISLES, **BISNAPOR** or. This see contained not only the Hebudes, Hebrides, or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man, which for nearly 400 years had been a separate bishopric. The first bishop of the Isles was Amphibalus, 360. The Isle of Ily was in former ages a place famous for sanctity and learning, and early the seat of a bishop; it was denominated Icolmkill from St. Columba, the companion of St. Patrick, founding a monastery here in the 6th century, which was the parent of above 100 other monasteries in England and Ireland. Since the Revolution (when this bishopric was discontinued) the Isles have been joined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone. In 1847, however, Argyll and the Isles were made a seventh post-Revolution and distinct bishopric. See *Bishops*.

ISMAIL (Bessarabia). After a long siege by the Russians, who lost 20,000 men before the place, the town was taken by storm, Dec. 22, 1790; when Suvarrow, the most merciless warrior of modern times, put the brave Turkish garrison (30,000 men) to the sword, and delivered up Ismail to pillage, and ordered the massacre of 6000 women. By the treaty of Paris in 1856 Ismail was restored to Turkey. It was ceded to Moldavia in 1856.

ISPAHAN was made the capital of Persia by Abbas the Great in 1590. It ceased to be so in 1796, when Teheran became the capital.

ISRAEL, KINGDOM OF. See *Jews*.

ISSUS (Asia Minor), the site of Alexander's second great battle with Darius, whose queen and family were captured, Oct. 333 B.C. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse; 61,000 of the former and 10,000 of the latter were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners.

ISTHMIAN GAMES received their name from the Isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed; instituted by Sisyphus, about 1406 B.C., in honor of Melicertes, a sea-god.—*Langlet*. They were reestablished in honor of Neptune by Theseus, about 1239 B.C.; and their celebration was held so sacred that even a public calamity did not prevent it. The games were revived by Julian, A.D. 362.

endeavors to prove Matthison to have been the person. The mask, it seems, was not made of iron, but of black velvet, strengthened with whalebone, and fastened behind the head with a padlock.

* Edward Irving was born Aug. 15, 1792, and was engaged as assistant to Dr. Chalmers, at Glasgow, in 1819. In 1827 he attracted immense crowds of most distinguished persons to his sermons at the Scotch church, Hatton Garden. A new church was built for him in Regent Square in 1817. Soon after he propounded new doctrines on the human nature of Christ; and the "Utterances of Unknown Tongues," which began in his congregation with a Miss Hall and Mr. Taplin, Oct. 16, 1831, were pronounced by him as of divine inspiration. He was expelled from the Scotch Church, March 15, 1833. His church, "reconstituted with the threefold cord of a sevenfold ministry," was removed to Newman Street. He died Dec. 8, 1834.

ISTRIA was finally subdued by the Romans, 177 B.C. After various changes it came under the rule of Venice in 1378.

ITALY (either from *Italus*, an early king, or *italus*, a bull-calf) is called the garden of Europe. The invading Pelasgians from Greece, and the Aborigines (Umbrians, Oscans, and Etruscans) combined, form the renowned Latin race, still possessing the southern part of Europe. The history of Italy is soon absorbed into that of Rome, founded 753 B.C. Previous to the 18th century it was desolated by intestine wars and the interference of the German emperors; since then, Spain, France, and Germany have struggled for the possession of the country, which has been divided among them several times. Spain predominated in Italy during the 16th and 17th centuries, but was compelled to yield to the house of Austria at the beginning of the 18th. The victories of Bonaparte in 1797-8 changed the government of Italy, but the Austrian rule was re-established at the peace in 1814. In 1848 the Milanese and Venetians revolted and joined Piedmont, but were subdued by Radetzky. The hostile feeling between Austria and Piedmont gradually increased till it broke out in April, 1859. The Austrians were defeated, and the kingdom of Italy, comprising Piedmont, Sardinia, Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the Romagna, Naples, and Sicily, was re-established, March 17, 1861, by the Italian Parliament (consisting of 443 deputies from 59 provinces). On Oct. 29, 1861, the internal government was reorganized; the 59 provinces were placed under prefects, subject to four directors general. In 1861 the population was 21,738,529.—Estimated revenue, £25,000,000; expenditure, £30,000,000. For details, see *Rome* and the various Italian cities throughout the volume.

Italy (Saturnia) fabled to have been ruled by Saturn during the Golden Age.

Arrival of Æneïtus from Arcadia, 1710 B.C.; and of Evander..... about B.C. 1240
Æneas the Trojan lands in Italy, defeats and kills Turnus, marries Lavinia, daughter of King Latinus, and founds Lavinium, in South Italy, 1182, etc.
Greek colonies (see *Magna Græcia*) founded..... 754-413
Romulus builds Rome..... 753

[For subsequent history, see *Rome*.]

Odoacer, leader of the Heruli, establishes the kingdom of Italy..... A.D. 476
The Ostrogoths invade Italy, and retain it till..... 491
They are expelled by the imperial generals Nar-
ses and Belisarius..... 552

[See *Kings of Italy*, p. 269, and *Iron Crown*.]

Narses, governor of Italy, invites the Lombards from Germany, 569; who overrun Italy..... 566
Venice first governed by a doge..... 697
Pepin gives Ravenna to the pope..... 754
Charlemagne invades Italy, 774; crowned Emperor of the West at Rome by Pope Leo III..... 800
The Saracens invade Italy and settle at Bari..... 842
Genoa becomes important..... 1000
The Saracens expelled by the Normans..... 1016-17
Pope Gregory VII., surnamed Hildebrand, pretends to universal sovereignty, in which he is assisted by Matilda, countess of Tuscany, mistress of the greater part of Italy..... 1073-85

Disputes between the popes and emperors relative to ecclesiastical investitures begin about 1073, and long agitate Italy and Germany.

Rise of the Lombard cities..... about 1120
Who war with each other..... 1144
The Venetians obtain many victories over the Eastern emperors..... 1125

Wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines (*which see*) begin..... about 1161

Frederick I. (Barbarossa) interferes: his wars, 1154-75

Lombard league formed..... 1167

His defeat at Legnano..... 1176

Peace of Constance..... 1183

Civil wars again..... 1199, etc.

Wars of Frederick II..... 1266-60

His natural son, Manfred, king of Sicily, defeated and killed at the battle of Benevento by Charles of Anjou..... Feb. 26, 1266

Who also defeats Conradin at Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23, 1268

The Visconti rule at Milan..... 1377

The Sicilian Vespers, March 30; the French expelled from Sicily..... 1282

Clement V. (Pope, 1305) fixes his residence at Avignon in France..... 1308

Louis Gonzaga makes himself master of Mantua, with the title of Imperial Vicar..... 1523

First doge of Genoa appointed..... 1539

Charles VII. of France invades Italy, and conquers Naples..... 1495

But loses it in..... 1496
Louis XII. joins Venice and conquers Milan (soon lost)..... 1499

League of Cambray (1508) against Venice, which is despoiled of its Italian possessions..... 1509

Leo X., pope, patron of literature and art..... 1513-23

Wars of Charles V. and Francis I..... 1515-21

The latter defeated and made prisoner at Pavia..... 1525

Parma and Piacenza made a duchy for his family by Pope Paul III. (Alexander Farnese)..... 1545

Peace of Cateau-Cambresis..... 1559

War of the Mantuan succession..... 1627-31

Catinat and the French defeat the Duke of Savoy at Marsaglia..... Oct. 4, 1693

War of Spanish Succession commences in Italy..... 1701

Battle of Turin..... Sept. 7, 1706

Division of Italy at the peace of Utrecht..... 1713

The Duke of Savoy becomes King of Sardinia..... 1718

Successful French campaign in Italy..... 1745

Milan, etc., obtained by the house of Austria, 1706; confirmed by treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle..... 1748

Division of the Venetian states by France and Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio; Cisalpine republic founded..... 1797

Italy overrun, 1796; and Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte..... 1798

The Russians, under Suwarrow, defeat the French at Trebia, etc..... 1799

The Italian republic (Bonaparte president)..... 1803

Napoleon crowned King of Italy..... May 26, 1805

Eugène Beauharnois made Viceroy of Italy.....

Austria loses her Italian possessions by the treaty of Presburg; ratified..... Jan. 1, 1806

The kingdom ceases on the overthrow of Napoleon, 1814; the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established for Austria..... April 7, 1815

Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice, March supported by the King of Sardinia, April; and the pope..... June, 1848

The king defeated at Novara, March 23; and Lombardy reverts to Austria..... May, 1849

(See *Sardinia* and *Austria*.)

"Napoléon III. et l'Italie" published..... Feb., 1859

The Austrian ultimatum rejected by Sardinia..... April 26,

The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27; and the French enter Genoa..... May 3,

Peaceful revolutions at Florence, April 27; Parma, May 3; Modena..... June 15,

The Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 28-31; Magenta, June 4; Marignano, June 8; Solferino..... June 24,

Provisional governments established at Florence, April 27; Parma, May; and Modena (the sovereigns retire)..... June 15,

Insurrection in the Papal States: Bologna, Ferrara, etc..... June 18-19,

Massacre of the insurgents at Perugia by the Swiss troops..... June 20,

The Allies cross the Minchio..... July 1,

Armistice between Austria and France..... July 8,

Preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca; Lombardy surrendered to Sardinia..... July 11,

Italy dismayed at the peace; agitation at Milan, Florence, Modena, Parma, etc., resignation of Count Cavour as minister..... July,

The pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia..... July 12,

Garibaldi exhorts the Italians to arm..... July 19,

Grand-duke of Tuscany abdicates..... July 21,

Constitutional assemblies meet at Florence, Aug. 11, and at Modena..... Aug. 18,

Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna enter into a defensive alliance, Aug. 20; declare for annexation to Piedmont, Aug. 20-Sept. 10; fiscal restrictions between them and Piedmont abolished..... Oct. 10,

Assassination of Col. Arviti at Parma..... Oct. 5,

Garibaldi appeals to the Neapolitans; subscriptions in Italy and elsewhere to supply arms for the Italians..... Oct.,

Tuscany, etc., choose the Prince Eugene, of Carignan-Savoy, as regent of Central Italy, Nov. 6; the King of Sardinia refusing his consent, the prince declines the office, but recommends the Chevalier Buoncompagni..... Nov. 14,

Garibaldi retires from the Sardinian service, Nov. 18,

New Sardinian Constitution proclaimed..... Dec. 7,

The pope condemns the pamphlet "*Le Pape et le Congrès*"..... Dec. 31,

The Emperor Napoleon recommends the pope to give up the legations..... Dec. 31,

The pope refuses; denounces the emperor, Jan. 8, 1860

- Count Cavour charged with the formation of a ministry.....Jan. 16, 1860
- Annexation to Sardinia voted for (by universal suffrage) in Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, March 13; Tuscany, March 16; accepted by the king.....March 18-22, "
- Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France signed, March 24; approved by the Sardinian Parliament.....May 29, "
- The French troops retire from Italy.....May, "
- Vain insurrections in Sicily.....April 4; May 2, "
- Garibaldi lands at Marsala in Sicily, May 11, and assumes the office of dictator, May 14; he defeats the Neapolitans at Calatimi, May 15, and at Melazzo, July 30; by a convention the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (see *Sicily*), July 30, "
- Garibaldi lands at Reggio in Calabria, Aug. 18; enters Naples; the king, Francis II., retires, Sept. 7, "
- Insurrection in the Papal States, Sept. 8; the Sardinians enter them, Sept. 11; defeat the papal troops at Castel Fildardo, Sept. 18; besiege and take Ancona, Sept. 17-29; Victor-Emmanuel takes the command of his army.....Oct. 4, "
- The Sardinians enter the kingdom of Naples, Oct. 15; defeat the Neapolitans at Isernia.....Oct. 17, "
- Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at the Volturmo, Oct. 1, 1860; meets Victor-Emmanuel, and says, "King of Italy!" the latter replies, "I thank you!".....Oct. 23, "
- By universal suffrage, Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia.....Oct. 31, "
- Capua bombarded; the Neapolitans retire, Nov. 2, and are defeated at the Garigliano.....Nov. 3, "
- Victor-Emmanuel enters Naples as king, Nov. 7; Garibaldi resigns the dictatorship and retires to Caprera.....Nov. 9, "
- Victor-Emmanuel receives homage from the Neapolitan clergy, etc.; gives money to encourage education; appoints a ministry, including Poerio, etc.....Nov., "
- Siege of Gaeta commences; attack by sea prevented by the presence of the French fleet, Nov. 3, etc., "
- Treaty of Zurich signed (see *Zurich*).....Nov. 10, "
- Decree in honor of Garibaldi's army.....Nov. 16, "
- Reactionary movements suppressed.....Nov.-Dec., "
- Prince of Carignan-Savoy appointed lieutenant of Naples.....Jan., 1861
- The French fleet retires from Gaeta, Jan. 19; after severe bombardment it surrenders; Francis II. retires to Rome.....Feb. 13, "
- Monastic establishments in Naples abolished, with compensation to the inmates; schools established.....Feb., "
- Assembly of the first Italian Parliament, Feb. 18, which decrees Victor-Emmanuel king of Italy, Feb. 26, "
- Naples unsettled through reactionary intrigues of the papal party.....March and April, "
- The new kingdom recognized by Great Britain.....March 31, "
- Order for the levy of 70,000 soldiers.....April, "
- Cavour forms a new ministry, including members from all parts of Italy.....April, "
- The pope protests against the kingdom.....April 15, "
- Alteration in Parliament between Cavour and Garibaldi, April 18; reconciled.....April 23, "
- Bourbonist bands defeated.....May 7, etc., "
- Prince of Carignan resigns; San Martino appointed lieutenant.....May 13, "
- Death of Count Cavour, aged 59; intense grief of the king and nation.....June 6, "
- Ricasoli forms a ministry to continue Cavour's policy.....June 11, "
- The kingdom recognized by France.....June 24, "
- San Martino resigns the government of Naples; active measures taken against the insurgents and brigands by Cialdini, his successor, appointed.....July 16, "
- The king opens the exhibition of Italian industry at Florence.....Sept. 14, "
- The kingdom recognized by Portugal and Belgium, Oct. 1; divided into fifty-nine prefectures, etc.....Oct. 18, "
- Severe skirmishes in the south with brigands and foreign emissaries in the cause of Francis II., Oct., "
- Cialdini retires, and La Marmora becomes lieutenant general of Naples.....Nov. 2, "
- Brigandage still prevailing in the south, aided by the King of Naples; insurgents defeated, and many killed.....Nov. 10, "
- José Borges, a Spaniard, lands in Calabria, Sept. 15; calls on the people to rise for Francis II., Sept.; taken and shot.....Dec. 8, 1861
- The reactionist warfare continues; the cruelties of the brigands lead to severe reprisals, Dec., Jan., and Feb., 1862
- The minister Ricasoli compelled to resign by court influence, March 1; Rattazzi forms an administration.....March 2, "
- The kingdom recognized by Prussia.....March 1, "
- Surrender of Civitella del Tronto, the last Bourbon fortress in Sicily.....March 14, "
- Triumphant progress of Garibaldi through Italy, establishing rifle clubs.....March and April, "
- Mr. J. F. Bishop, an active English Bourbonist propagandist, captured.....April 2, "
- Conspiracy among the Neapolitan soldiers at Milan suppressed.....April 19, "
- The king received at Naples with great enthusiasm.....April 28, "
- The French General Geyon aids in the suppression of the Bourbonist brigands.....April, "
- The kingdom recognized by Russia.....July 3, "
- Garibaldi proceeds to Sicily; at Marsala he calls for volunteers, giving as his watchword "Rome or death!".....July 19, "
- Calls on the Hungarians to rise.....July 26, "
- The king issues a proclamation against his proceedings, as tending to rebellion.....Aug. 3, "
- Garibaldi enters Catania, and organizes a provisional government.....Aug. 19, "
- Sicily proclaimed to be in a state of siege, Aug. 21; and put under General Cialdini.....Aug. 22, "
- Garibaldi issues his last proclamation; embarks at Catania; lands at Melito, in Calabria, and marches toward Reggio, Aug. 26; La Marmora proclaims a state of siege, Aug. 26; Garibaldi and his followers fall in with the Royalists, under Pallavicini, at Aspromonte, where, after a short skirmish, he is wounded and taken prisoner, Aug. 29; removed to Varignano, near Spezia.....Sept. 1, "
- Mr. J. F. Bishop sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.....Sept. 6, "
- General Durando issues a diplomatic circular condemning Garibaldi's proceedings, yet asserting the necessity of the Italian government possessing Rome.....Sept. 10, "
- A subscription in England enables Professor Partridge, of King's College, London, to go to Garibaldi.....Sept. 19, "
- Princess Maria Pia married by proxy to the King of Portugal.....Sept. 21, "
- Garibaldi issues a rhetorical appeal to the English nation, urging its intervention for the cause of liberty.....Sept. 23, "
- Inflammatory manifesto addressed to the people of Italy by Joseph Mazzini.....Sept., "
- Amnesty granted to Garibaldi and his followers.....Oct. 5, "
- Sharp reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Durando's note.....Oct. 8, "
- State of siege in Naples and Sicily abolished.....Oct. 17, "
- Disorderly encounter between Italian and Austrian troops on the banks of the Po.....Nov. 1, "
- Father Passaglia and 10,000 (out of 80,000) Italian priests sign a declaration against the temporal authority of the pope.....Nov., "
- Garibaldi removed to Pisa, Nov. 9; the ball extracted from his foot by Dr. Zanetti.....Nov. 23, "
- Meeting of Parliament; determined opposition to Rattazzi's ministry, Nov. 19; he resigns, Nov. 30, "
- New ministry formed, with Farina as president of the council.....Dec. 9, "
- It declines farther negotiations with France on the Roman Question.....Dec. 18, "
- Commercial treaty with France signed.....Jan. 17, 1863
- Farina resigns; Minghetti succeeds.....March 24, "
- Grand Cavour Canal, for irrigation of Piedmont, opened.....June 1, "
- Income Tax Bill passed.....July, "
- Tristany and other bandits captured.....July, "
- Commercial treaty with great Britain signed, Aug. 6, "
- Death of Farina.....Sept. 5, "
- Several bandits captured on board the French ship *Aunis*; given up to France, July; restored to Italy.....Sept. 12, "
- The army of Piedmont (50,000) consolidated by La Marmora and expanded into the "Army of Italy" (250,000).....Oct., "
- The king visits Naples; reviews national guard, etc.....Nov. 11-17, "

- General election; triumph of the moderate party, Jan. 1864
- Garibaldi's visit to England amid much enthusiasm. April, "
- Franco-Italian convention signed (French troops to quit Rome in two years (from Feb. 6, 1866), Florence to be the capital of Italy, etc.), Sept. 15, "
- Riots at Turin in consequence; many persons killed by the military. Sept. 21, 22, "
- Minghetti and his colleagues much blamed; resigns; a ministry formed by La Marmora, Sept. 24, "
- The convention denounced by Garibaldi. Oct. 10, "
- Desperate state of the finances announced by Sella, the minister; he proposes stringent remedies. Nov., "
- Railway direct from Turin to Florence opened, Nov. 4, "
- The convention approved by the Chamber of Deputies, Nov. 19; by the senate (after an able speech by Cialdini, Dec. 6). Dec. 9, "
- Decree for transfer of the capital published, Dec. 11, "
- Prince Humbert resides at Naples. Dec., "
- Demonstration against the king at Turin; he goes to Florence. Feb. 2, "
- Amnesty for political offenses published; brigandage in the Neapolitan and Roman states increasing. March, "
- Fruitless negotiations with the pope respecting the position of bishops in Italy. April to July, "
- The king and court proceed to Florence, May 18; he opens the Dante festival, the 600th anniversary of the poet's birth. May 14, "
- Mr. Moens, a British subject, seized and retained by brigands. May 15, "
- 45 monks and others arrested at Salerno on the charge of a Bourbonist conspiracy. June 12, "
- Inauguration of a National Rifle Meeting at Florence; the king fires the first shot. June 18, "
- Numerous atrocities committed by brigands; Giardullo and 8 brigands captured. June 19, "
- The kingdom recognized by Spain. July, "
- Mr. Moens released after a ransom of £5000 had been paid. Aug. 26, "
- Bank of Italy established. Nov. 7, 1865
- French troops leaving Italy; general election, the moderate party predominate. Nov., "
- The new Parliament meets at Florence. Nov. 18, "
- Serious financial deficiency; heavy taxation proposed, Dec. 13; much dissatisfaction; the ministers resign, Dec. 21; a new ministry formed under La Marmora. Dec. 31, "
- Death of the patriot and soldier, Massimo d'Azeglio. Jan. 18, 1866

(See Germany.)

KINGS OF ITALY.

476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, invades Italy, and rules it: he was conquered and slain by
493. Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths; an able prince. He put to death the philosophers Boethius and Symmachus, falsely accused, about 526.
526. Athalaric, his grandson, dies of the plague.
534. Theodatus elected; assassinated.
536. Vitiges elected.
540. Theodebald elected; assassinated.
541. Totila, or Badinula, a great prince; killed in battle against the imperial army under Narses.
552. Theras falls in battle. Italy subject for a short time to the Eastern Empire.
568. Alboin, king of the Lombards, with a huge mixed army, conquers Italy; poisoned by his wife Rosamond for compelling her to drink wine out of a cup formed of her father's skull.
573. Cleoph; assassinated.
575. Autharis; poisoned.
491. Agilulph.
615. Adaloid; poisoned.
625. Ariold.

* In Dec., 1864, it was stated that 246 brigands had been killed in action; 453 taken in action, and 182 surrendered. About 300 remained to be tracked. Many pretend to be subjects of the Ex-king Francis II., of Naples.

634. Rotharis; married the widow of Ariold; published a code of laws.
652. Rodolald (son); assassinated.
663. Aribert I. (uncle).
661. Bertharist and Godebert (sons); dethroned by
662. Grimoald, duke of Benevento.
671. Bertharist re-established.
686. Cunibert (son).
700. Luitbert; dethroned by
701. Ragimbert.
701. Aribert II. (son).
712. Anspand elected.
712. Luitprand (son), a great prince, and a favorite of the Church.
744. Hildebrand (nephew); deposed.
744. Rachis, duke of Friuli, elected; became a monk.
749. Astolph (brother).
756. Desiderius; quarreled with the Pope Adrian, who invited Charlemagne into Italy; by whom Desiderius was deposed, and an end put to the Lombard kingdom.
777. Pepin (son of Charlemagne).
812. Bernard.
820. Lothaire (son of Louis le Debonnaire).

EMPERORS.

875. Charles the Bald.
877. Carloman.
879. Charles the Fat.
883. Berenger I.
889. " and Guy.
894. Berenger I. and Lambert.
921. " and Rudolph of Burgundy.
926. Hugh of Provence.
945. Lothaire II.
950. Berenger II.; deposed in
961. By the Emperor Otto the Great, who added Italy to the German Empire.

MODERN KINGS OF ITALY.

1805. Napoleon proclaimed King of Italy, March 18; crowned at Milan, May 26; abdicated, 1814.
1861. Victor-Emmanuel II. (of Sardinia), born March 14, 1830. *Hetr.*: Humbert, prince of Savoy, born March 14, 1844.

PRINCIPAL ITALIAN AUTHORS.*

Born	Died	Born	Died
Dante.....1265	1321	Goldoni.....1707	1795
Petrarca.....1304	1374	Parini.....1729	1799
Boccaccio.....1313	1375	Alfieri.....1749	1803
Ariosto.....1474	1583	Volta.....1745	1826
Machiavelli.....1469	1527	Leopardi.....1798	1837
Guicciardini.....1483	1540	Monti.....1754	1823
Tasso.....1544	1606	Globeretti.....1801	1823
Galileo.....1564	1642	Niccolini.....1783	1861
Metastasio.....1698	1782	Manzoni.....1784	

ITINERARIES. The Roman Itinerarium was a table of the stages between two important places. The "Itineraria Antonini," embracing the whole Roman Empire, usually ascribed to the Emperor Aurelius Antoninus and his successors, A.D. 188-90, was probably based upon the survey made by order of Julius Caesar, 44 B.C. The "Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum" was drawn up for the use of the pilgrims about 838.

IVRY (near Evreux, N.W. France). Here Henry IV. totally defeated the League army, March 14, 1606.

IVORY was brought to Solomon from Tarshish about 992 B.C. (1 Kings x. 22). The colossal statues of Jupiter, Minerva, etc., by Phydias, were formed of ivory and gold, B.C. 444.

* The following terms are often used with reference to certain periods in the history of Italian literature and art. 1. *Trecento* (three hundred), from the birth of Dante (1265) to the death of Boccaccio (1375), which two, with Petrarca, are styled "the triumvirate of the Trecento." 2. *Quattrocento* (four hundred), from 1375 to the revival of Italian literature by Lorenzo de' Medici in the 15th century. During this period Latin was revived to the prejudice of Italian. 3. *Cinquecento* (five hundred), from about 1499 to 1599. A serious style of art, founded on the heathen mythology, began to prevail. 4. *Seicento* (six hundred), from 1599 to 1700. The bad taste which prevailed during this period is ascribed to the influence of the Spaniards and the Jesuits throughout Italy. *Settecento* is a term of reproach. The *Trecento* and *Cinquecento* were the most flourishing periods.

J.

J was distinguished from I by the Dutch scholars of the 16th century, and introduced into the alphabet by Gilles Beys, printer, of Paris, 1550.—*Dufresnoy*.

JACOBIENS, the original name of the Dominicans (*which see*). The Jacobin Club (first called "Club Breton") consisted of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who met in the hall of the Jacobin friars, at Paris, in Oct., 1789, to discuss political and other questions. Fraternal societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom.—*Burke*. The club was closed Nov. 11, 1794.

JACOBITES, a Christian sect, so called from Jacob Baradaeus, a Syrian, about 541. See *Kutyehiana*. The partisans of James II. (Latin, Jacobus II.) were so named after his expulsion from England in 1688.

JACOBUS. A gold coin, so called from King James I. of England, in whose reign it was struck, 1603-25.

JACQUARD LOOM. See *Loom*.

JACQUERIE, a term applied to bands of revolted peasants: first given to a body of them (headed by one Calloit, called Jacques Bonhomme) which ravaged France during the captivity of King John in 1358.

JAFFA, a sea-port of Syria, celebrated in Scripture as Joppa, whence Jonah embarked (about 609 B.C.), and where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead (A.D. 39); in Mythology, the place whence Perseus delivered Andromeda. Jaffa was taken by the Caliph Omar, A.D. 636; by the Crusaders, 1099; and by Bonaparte, March 7-10, 1799; the French were driven out by the British in June, the same year. Here, according to Sir Robert Wilson, were massacred 8500 prisoners by Bonaparte; but this is doubted. Jaffa suffered by an earthquake in Jan., 1837, when it is said that 15,000 persons were killed.

JAGELLONS, a dynasty which at times reigned over Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, beginning with Jagellon, duke of Bohemia, 1381. It ended with John II. of Poland in 1643.

JAIL DISTEMPER. See note under *Old Bailey Sessions Court*.

JAMAICA, a W. India island, discovered by Columbus, May 8, 1494. It was conquered from the Spaniards by Admiral Penn, with land forces commanded by Venables, May 8, 1655. Population in 1861, 18,816 whites; 81,014 colored; 344,814 blacks.

An awful earthquake here..... June 2, 1692
The Maroons (runaway slaves) permitted to settle

In the north of the island..... 1738

Desolating hurricanes in 1722, 1734, and..... 1751

In June, 1795, the Maroons rose against the English, and were not quelled till..... March, 1796

Many transported to Sierra Leone..... 1800

Slave-trade abolished..... May 1, 1807

Tremendous hurricane, by which the whole island was deluged, hundreds of houses washed away, vessels wrecked, and a thousand persons drowned..... Oct., 1815

Insurrection of the negro slaves; numerous plantations burnt; the governor, Lord Belmore, declared martial law..... Dec. 22, 1831

Emancipation of the slaves..... Aug. 1, 1834

About 50,000 die of cholera in..... 1850

In May, 1838, the dissension between the colonial Legislature and Sir Charles Grey, the governor, occasioned his recall; his successor, Sir H. Barkly, arrived..... Oct., 1853

Charles Henry Darling appointed governor..... 1857

Edward John Eyre appointed governor..... 1864

Negro insurrection begins at Morant Bay by resisting the capture of a negro criminal, Oct. 7; the court-house fired on; Baron Kettelholdt, Rev. V. Herschel, and many others, cruelly murdered and mutilated..... Oct. 11, 1865

Rebellion spreads, and many atrocities are committed; it is suppressed by the energy of the governor, the military and naval officers, volunteers, the maroons, and the loyal negroes, Oct. 18-24, "

Sir Henry Storks was summoned from Malta and sent to Jamaica (Dec. 11) as commissioner to inquire respecting the disturbances, and the measures taken in suppressing them. Governor Eyre was temporarily suspended. Sir Henry Storks arrives in Jamaica..... Jan. 6, 1866

JAMES'S HALL, Str., near Piccadilly, erected for public meetings, etc., was opened on March 25, 1858, with a concert for the benefit of the Middlesex Hospital. Mr. Owen Jones was the architect.

JAMES'S PALACE, Str., London, was built by Henry VIII. on the site of a hospital of the same name, 1580. It has been the official town-residence of the English court since the fire at Whitehall in 1695. The Park was a marsh till Henry VIII. inclosed and laid it out in walks, 1590.

Much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Nôtre to plant lime-trees, and to lay out "the mall" for the purpose of playing a game with a ball called a mall..... 1668

William III. granted a passage into it from Spring Gardens..... 1699

A grand display of fire-works took place here at the peace, when the pagoda bridge erected here by Sir W. Congreve was burnt..... Aug. 1, 1814

The Park improved by George IV., 1827 et seq.

The inclosure first opened to the public in Jan., 1829; the opening by Carlton-steps in..... 1831

The marble arch that fronted Buckingham Palace removed to Cumberland Gate, Hyde Park, March 29, 1851

An iron bridge over the ornamental water constructed..... 1857

* The chief instigators, Geo. Wm. Gordon, a colored member of the Legislative Assembly, and Moses Bogie, with many others, were tried and executed in a summary manner. Above 100 rebels were shot; and on Oct. 34, above 300 men and 55 women remained to be tried. These proceedings excited severe comment in England.

JAPAN, an Asiatic empire, composed of five large and many small islands (*Nippon* the principal). It was visited by Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler, in the 13th century; and by Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese,

about 1585 or 1543, whose countrymen shortly after obtained permission to found a settlement. The Jesuit missionaries who followed made a great number of converts, who sent a deputation to Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582; but a fierce persecution of the Christians began in 1590, aggravated, it is said, by the indiscreet zeal and arrogance of the Jesuits: thousands of the converts suffered death; and in 1639 the Portuguese were utterly expelled from the empire. The Dutch trade with Japan commenced about 1600 under severe restrictions, and has since been frequently suspended. The learned Engelbert K  mpfer visited Japan in 1690, and published an account of it, with plates. In 1860, an embassy, numbering about 70 persons, was sent by the Tycoon of Jeddo, or supreme ruler of Japan, to the United States, for the purpose of exchanging treaties. They arrived in Washington, D. C., by the way of California and the Isthmus. This was the first embassy ever sent by the Japanese to a Christian nation.

An American expedition, under Commodore Perry, reaches Jeddo, and is favorably received; but remains only a few days. July 8, 1853
A treaty of commercial alliance concluded between the two countries. March, 1854
A similar treaty with the British. Oct., "Nagasaki and Hakodadi opened to European commerce. 1856
Commercial treaty with Russia. Aug. 19, 1858
Lord Elgin visits Japan with a present of a steamer for the emperor, and is honorably received, July; obtains the treaty of Jeddo, opening Japan to British commerce. Aug. 26, "
The secular emperor dies (aged 36). Sept. 16, "
An attempt made to assassinate the regent, Mar., 1860
Attack on the British embassy at Jeddo; some persons wounded. July 5, 1861
Japan quiet. Dec., "
Another attack on the English *charg   d'affaires* frustrated. June 26, 27, 1863
Foreign ministers transfer the residence from Jeddo to Yokohama. June 27, "
A Japanese embassy received by Napoleon III. at Paris, April 13; in London, June; in Holland, Prussia, etc. July-Sept., "
Mr. Richardson murdered and his companions cruelly assailed by a Japanese noble and his suite, Sept. 14, "
The batteries and vessels of the Prince of Nagato fire on an English and a French vessel at the entrance of the Straits of Simonosaki. Nov. 15, 19, "
Some English, French, and American vessels bombard his forts and his vessels. July 15, 19, 1863
Reparation demanded; £100,000 paid by the government; the Prince of Satsuma resists payment of £25,000, his portion; Admiral Kuper enters the Bay of Kagosima, and is fired upon, whereupon he bombards the town and burns the prince's steamers. Aug. 15, "
He pays the £25,000. Dec. 14, "
The Japanese minister announces that the ports opened by virtue of the treaties will be closed, June 24, "
The Japanese government refuse to abide by the treaties; a combined fleet enters the Straits of Simonosaki, Sept. 4, and attacks and destroys the Japanese batteries. Sept. 5, 6, 1864
Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird murdered, Nov. 20, for which two assassins were executed in Dec., "
The Japanese government are stated to be endeavoring to reduce the power of the nobles, Aug., 1865

JARNAC (W. France). On March 13, 1569, the Duke of Anjou, afterward Henry III. of France, here defeated the Huguenots under Louis, prince of Cond  , who was killed in cold blood by Montesquieu. The victor (seventeen years of age), on account of his success here and at Moncontour, was chosen King of Poland.

JASMINE, or **JESAMINE**, *Jasminum officinale*, a native of Persia, etc., was brought hither from Circassia before 1548. The Catalonian jasmine came from the East Indies in 1629, and the yellow Indian jasmine in 1654.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, frequently occupied by the Russians; taken by them in 1739 and 1760. A treaty between them and the Turks was signed here Jan. 9, 1792.

JAVA, a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, is said to have been reached by the Portuguese in 1511, and by the Dutch in 1596. The latter, who now possess it, built Batavia, the capital, about 1619. See *Batavia*. The atrocious massacre of 30,000 of the unarmed natives by the Dutch, sparing neither women nor

children, to possess their effects, took place in 1740. The island capitulated to the British, Sept. 13, 1811. The sultan was dethroned by the English, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne, in June, 1813. Java was restored to Holland in 1814. In Aug., 1860, the Swiss soldiers, aided by the natives here, mutilated, but were soon reduced, and many suffered death.

JEAN DE LUZ, St. (S. France, near the Pyrenees). Soult's strong position here was taken by General Hill and Marshal Beresford, Nov. 10, 1813.

JEDDA, the port of Mecca, Arabia. On June 15, 1868, the fanatic Mohammedans rose and massacred twenty-six of the Christian inhabitants, among them the English and French consuls and part of their families; but many fled to the shipping. On the delay of justice, Commodore Pullen bombarded the town, July 26 and 26. On Aug. 6 eleven of the assassins were executed; the ringleaders also were afterward executed.

JEDDO, or **YENNO**, the capital of Japan, on the island of Nippon, contains about 2,000,000 inhabitants. The emperor's palace is said to have a hall of audience supported by pillars of massive gold, and three towers, each nine stories high, covered with gold plates. On Dec. 28, 1854, and Nov. 11, 1855, severe earthquakes occurred: during the latter, 57 temples, 100,000 houses, and about 80,000 persons were destroyed. See *Japan*.

JE MAINTIENDRAI, "I will maintain," the motto of the house of Nassau. When William III. came to the throne of England he continued this, but added "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion," at the same time ordering that the old motto of the royal arms, "*Dieu et mon droit*," should be retained on the great seal, 1689.

JEMAPPES (N. W. Belgium), the site of the first pitched battle gained by the French Republicans (under Dumouriez), in which 40,000 French troops forced 19,000 Austrians, who were entrenched in woods and mountains, defended by redoubts and many cannon, Nov. 6, 1792. The number killed on each side was reckoned at 5000.

JENA AND AUERSTADT (Central Germany), where two battles were fought, Oct. 14, 1806, between the French and Prussians. The French were commanded at Jena by Napoleon, and at Auerstadt by Davoust; the Prussians by Prince Hohenlohe at the former place, and the King of Prussia at the latter. The Prussians were defeated, losing nearly 30,000 killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, and 200 field-pieces; the French lost 14,000 men. Napoleon advanced to Berlin, and issued the Berlin decree (*which see*).

JENNERIAN INSTITUTION, founded 1803. See *Vaccination*.

JERSEY. The chief island of the Channel Archipelago (which includes Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, etc.), formerly held by the Romans in the 5th and 4th centuries after Christ—Jersey being termed *C  sarea*. The isles were captured by Rollo, and thus became an appanage of the duchy of Normandy, and were united to the crown of England by his descendant, William the Conqueror. The inhabitants of the Channel Islands preferred to remain subjects of King John at the period of the conquest of Normandy by Philip Augustus, and, while retaining the laws, customs, and (until lately) the language of their Continental ancestors, have always remained firm in their allegiance to England. Almost every war with France has been characterized by an attack on Jersey, the most successful of which, under the Baron de Rullicourt, was defeated by the English garrison and Jersey militia, commanded by Major Pierson, Jan. 6, 1781. Mr. J. Bertrand Payne, in his "Armorial of Jersey" and his "Gossiping Guide," has exhaustively treated the general and family history of the island. The population of the isles in 1861 was 91,147.

JERUSALEM, called also **SAL  M**, 1918 B.C. (*Gen. xiv., 18*). Its king was slain by Joshua, 1451 B.C. It was taken by David 1043 B.C., who dwelt in the fort, calling it the city of David. See *Jews*.

The first Temple founded by Solomon, 1012 B.C., and solemnly dedicated on Friday. Oct. 30, 1004
Jerusalem taken and razed to the ground by Titus: more than 1,100,000 of the Jews perished, A.D. Sept. 8, 70

A city (called *Elila*) built on the ruins by Julius Severus, in the time of Adrian. 130
The walls rebuilt by the Empress Eudoxia. 427
Jerusalem taken by the Persians, 614; by the Saracens, 637; and by the Crusaders, when 70,000

Infidels were put to the sword; a new kingdom founded..... July 15, 1099
 The "Assize of Jerusalem," a code of laws established by Godfrey of Bouillon..... 1100
 Jerusalem taken from the Christians by Saladin..... 1187
 By the Turks, who drive away the Saracens..... 1217 and 1289
 Surrendered to the Emperor Frederick II. by treaty..... 1228
 Taken by the Turks..... 1517
 Held by the French under Bonaparte..... Feb., 1799
 The Protestant bishopric of Jerusalem erected, under the protection of Great Britain and Prussia; S. M. S. Alexander consecrated bishop..... Nov. 7, 1841
 Jerusalem and the neighborhood was surveyed by a party of royal engineers between Sept., 1864, and June, 1865

CHRISTIAN KINGS OF JERUSALEM.

Godfrey of Bouillon..... 1099
 Baldwin I..... 1100
 Baldwin II..... 1118
 Fulk of Anjou..... 1181
 Baldwin III..... 1144
 Amauri (or Almeric)..... 1162
 Baldwin IV..... 1178
 Sibyl, then his son Baldwin V..... 1185
 Guy de Lusignan..... 1186
 Henry of Champagne..... 1192
 Amauri de Lusignan..... 1197
 Jeanne de Brienne..... 1210
 Emperor Frederick II..... 1229-39

"JERUSALEM DELIVERED," the great Italian epic, by Tasso, was published in 1580.

JESTER is described as "a witty and jocose person, kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and those of other men, under the disguise of a wagish story." Several of our kings, particularly the Tudors, kept jesters. Rayher, the founder of St. Bartholomew's Priory, West Smithfield, London, 1183, is said to have been a court jester and minstrel. There was a jester at court in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., but we hear of no licensed jester afterward.

JESUITS, the society or company of Jesus, was founded by Ignatius Loyola, a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, subsequently an officer in his army, and afterward canonized. Having been wounded in both legs at the siege of Pampeluna in 1521, he devoted himself to theology, and renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. He dedicated his life to the Blessed Virgin as her knight; made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation of his society at Paris, Aug. 16, 1564. He presented its institutes in 1589 to Pope Paul III., who made many objections; but Ignatius adding to the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the Holy See, the institution was confirmed by a bull, Sept. 27, 1564; the number of members was not to exceed sixty. That restriction was taken off by another bull, March 14, 1543; and popes Julius III., Pius V., and Gregory XIII. granted great privileges. Francis Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brothers, carried the order to the extremities of the habitable globe, but it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly in Paris. See *Paraguay* and *Jansenists*.

The society condemned by the Sorbonne, Paris, 1564; expelled from France, 1594; readmitted, 1604; but, after several decrees, is totally suppressed in France and its property confiscated, 1764. Ordered by Parliament to be expelled from England, 1679, 1681, 1686, 1692; and finally by the Relief Act in..... 1829
 Expelled from Venice, 1607; Holland, 1708; Portugal, 1759; Spain..... 1767
 Abolished by Clement XIV. (at the meeting of the Bourbon sovereigns)..... July 21, 1773
 Restored by Pius VI..... Aug. 7, 1814
 Expelled from Belgium, 1818; Russia, 1820; Spain, 1820, 1836; France, 1831, 1845; Portugal, 1834; Sardinia, Austria, and other states, 1848; Italy and Sicily..... 1860

The chief of the order appeals to the King of Sardinia for redress of grievances..... Oct. 24, "

JESUIT'S BARK, called by the Spaniards fever-wood; discovered, it is said, by a Jesuit about 1535 (and used by the order). It is taken from the cinchona or chinchona tree. Its virtues were not generally known till 1633, when it cured of fever the lady of the viceroy at Peru. It was sold at one period for its weight in silver, and was introduced into France in 1649; and it is said to have cured Louis XIV. of fever when he was dauphin. It came into general use in 1680, and Sir Hans Sloane introduced it here about 1700. The cinchona plant was largely planted in the Nilgherry Hills, India, in 1801, and is thriving greatly. See *Quinine*.

JESUS CHRIST, the SAVIOR OF THE WORLD, stated to have been born on Monday, Dec. 25, A. M., 4004, in the year of Rome 752; but this event should be dated four years before the commencement of the common era. See *Nativity*. The following dates are given by ecclesiastical writers. Christ's baptism by John, and his first ministry, A. D. 80. He celebrated the last Passover and instituted the sacrament on Thursday, April 2, 83; was crucified on Friday, April 8, at three o'clock in the afternoon; arose April 5; ascended to heaven from Mount Olivet on Thursday, May 14; and the Holy Spirit descended on his disciples on Sunday, the day of Pentecost, May 24. The divinity of Christ, denied by the Arians, was affirmed by the Council of Nice, 325.

JEWELRY, worn by most of the early nations. Pliny the Elder says he saw Lolliia Paulina (the most beautiful woman of her time, and wife of Caius Caesar, and afterward of Caligula) wearing ornaments which were valued at £322,916 sterling. Jewels were worn in France by Agnes Sorel in 1484, and extensively encouraged in England about 1685. The standard of gold for jewelry was lowered by Parliament in 1854.

JEWISH ERA. The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucids until the 16th century, when a new mode of computing was adopted. They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and 8 months before the commencement of our era. To reduce Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761 years.

JEW'S, a people who derive their origin from Abraham, with whom God made a covenant, 1898 B. C. (*Gen. xvii.*).

Call of Abram..... B. C. 1921
 Isaac born to Abraham..... 1896
 Birth of Esau and Jacob..... 1887
 Death of Abraham..... 1823
 Joseph sold into Egypt..... 1729
 The male children of the Israelites thrown into the Nile; Moses born..... 1871
 The Passover instituted. The Israelites go out of Egypt and cross the Red Sea..... 1491
 The law promulgated from Mount Sinai..... "
 The tabernacle set up..... 1490
 Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan..... 1451
 The first bondage (Othniel, 1405)..... 1418
 The second bondage (Ehud, 1325)..... 1342
 The third bondage (Deborah and Barak, 1285)..... 1304
 The fourth bondage (Gideon, 1245)..... 1252
 The fifth bondage (Jephthah, 1187)..... 1206
 The sixth bondage..... 1187
 Samson slays the Philistines..... 1186
 Samuel governs as judge, about..... 1120
 Samson pulls down the Temple of Dagon..... 1117
 Saul made king..... 1095
 David slays Goliath, about..... 1063
 Death of Saul; David made king..... 1056
 David besieges and takes Jerusalem, and makes it his capital..... 1043
 Solomon lays the foundation of the Temple..... 1012
 Which is dedicated..... 1004
 Death of Solomon; the kingdom divided..... 975

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

Jeroboam establishes idolatry..... 975
 Bethel taken from Jeroboam; 500,000 Israelites slain..... 957
 Israel afflicted with the famine predicted by Elijah..... 906
 The Syrians besiege Samaria..... 901
 Elijah translated to heaven..... 896
 Miracles of Elisha the prophet..... 895
 The Assyrian invasion under Phul..... 771
 Pekah besieges Jerusalem..... 741
 Samaria taken by the King of Assyria; the ten tribes are carried into captivity, and an end is put to the kingdom of Israel..... 721

KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

Shishak, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and pillages the Temple..... 971
 Abijah defeats the King of Israel; 50,000 men are slain in battle..... 857
 Hazael desolates Judah..... 857
 Pekah, king of Israel, lays siege to Jerusalem; 120,000 of the men of Judah are slain in one day; Sennacherib invades Judea, but the destroying angel enters the camp of the Assyrians, and in one night destroys 185,000 of them..... 710
 Holofernes is killed at the siege of Bethulia by Judith..... 606
 In repairing the Temple, Hilkiah discovers the book of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn Passover..... 624

Nebuchadnezzar invades Judea.....	605
He besieges Jerusalem.....	599
He again invades Judea, and takes Jerusalem after a long siege.....	598
Jerusalem fired, the Temple burnt, the walls razed to the ground, and the city reduced to ashes.....	587

<i>King.</i>	<i>Prophets.</i>
Saul began to reign..... B.C. 1095	Samuel.
David "..... 1035	Nathan.
Solomon "..... 1015	
B.C. <i>Kings of Judah.</i>	<i>Kings of Israel.</i>
975. Rehoboam.....	Jeroboam I..... Abijah.
853. Abijah.....	
855. Asa..... Nadab (954)..... Azariah.	
853. "..... Baasha "..... Hanani.	
850. "..... Elah "..... Jehu.	
829. "..... Zimri.....	
825. "..... Omri.....	
813. "..... Ahab..... Elijah.	
814. Jehoshaphat.....	
897. "..... Ahaziah..... Elisha.	
896. "..... Jehoram..... Joram. Jahaziel.	
889. Jehoram.....	
886. Ahaziah.....	
884. Athaliah..... Jehu.	
878. {Joash or Jehoahaz.}	
857. "..... Jehoahaz.	
840. Amaziah..... Jehoash (889).	
825. "..... Jeroboam II..... Jonah.	
810. {Uzziah or "}	{Hosea.
784. "..... Azariah..... Amos.	
773. "..... Anarchy.	
774. "..... Zechariah..... Joel.	
772. "..... {Shallum.	
701. "..... Pekahiah.....	
759. "..... Pekah.....	
753. Jotham.....	{Isaiah and Micah.
743. Ahaz.....	
730. "..... Hoshea.	
726. Hezekiah..... [Captivity, 721.]..... Nahum.	
698. Manasseh.....	
643. Amon..... Jeremiah.	
641. Josiah..... Zephaniah.	
610. {Jehoahaz (Shallum), Jehoakim.}	Habakkuk.
599. {Jehoakin (Coniah), Zedekiah.}	Daniel.
	Ezekiel.

BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY.

Daniel prophesies at Babylon..... B.C.	608
Shadach, Meshach, and Abednego, refusing to worship the golden image, are cast into a fiery furnace, but are delivered by the angel.....	587
Obadiah prophesies.....	
Daniel declares the meaning of the handwriting against Belshazzar.....	588
He is cast into the lions' den; he prophesies the return from captivity, and the coming of the Messiah.....	"

RETURN FROM CAPTIVITY.

Cyrus, sovereign of all Asia, publishes an edict for the return of the Jews and rebuilding of the Temple.....	586
Haggai and Zechariah prophets.....	590
The second Temple finished..... March 10,	515
The Jews delivered from Haman by Esther.....	510
Ezra, the priest, arrives in Jerusalem to reform abuses.....	458
Here begin the 70 weeks of years predicted by Daniel, being 490 years before the crucifixion of the Redeemer.....	457
The walls of Jerusalem built.....	445
Malachi the prophet.....	415
[The Scripture history of the Jews ends, according to Eusebius, in 443 B.C.; and from this time Josephus and the Roman historians give the best account of the Jews.]	

THE GREEK EMPIRE.

Alexander the Great passes out of Europe into Asia.....	585
He marches against Jerusalem to besiege it, but it is said, on seeing Jaddus, the high-priest, clad in his robes, he declares he had seen such a figure in a vision in Macedonia, inviting him to Asia, and promising to deliver the Persian Empire into his hands; he now goes to the Temple, and offers sacrifices to the God of the Jews.....	552
Jerusalem taken by Ptolemy Soter.....	520

Ptolemy Philadelphus said to employ 72 Jews to translate the Scriptures.....	277
Antiochus takes Jerusalem, pillages the Temple, and slays 40,000 of the inhabitants.....	170
Government of the Maccabees begins.....	108
Treaty with the Romans; the first on record with the Jews.....	161
Judas Hyrcanus assumes the title of "King of the Jews".....	107
Jerusalem taken by the Roman legions under Pompey.....	68

ROMAN EMPIRE.

Antipater made intendant of Judæa by Julius Cæsar.....	49
Herod, son of Antipater, marries Mariamne, daughter of the king.....	48
Invasion of the Parthians.....	40
Herod employs the aid of the senate; they decree him to be the king.....	"
Jerusalem taken by Herod, and by the Roman General Sosius.....	87
Herod rebuilds the Temple.....	18
Jesus Christ, the long-expected Messiah, is said to be born on Monday, Dec. 25, four years before the common era..... A.D.	4
Pontius Pilate is made procurator of Judæa.....	26
John the Baptist begins to preach.....	"
John the Baptist beheaded.....	31
Christ's ministry and miracles.....	31-38
The crucifixion and resurrection of the Redeemer.....	38
The Jews persecuted for refusing to worship Cæsar.....	88
Receive the right of Roman citizenship.....	41
Claudius banishes Jews from Rome.....	50
Titus takes Jerusalem; the city and Temple are sacked and burnt, and 1,100,000 of the Jews perish, multitudes destroying themselves.....	70
Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem (calling it <i>Ælia Capitolina</i>), and erects a temple to Jupiter.....	130
Rebellion of Bar-cochba; final desolation of Judæa.....	135-136
More than 680,000 of the Jews are slain by the Romans in.....	135-136
[They are now banished from Judæa by an edict of the emperor, and are forbidden to return, or even to look back upon their once-flourishing and beloved city, on pain of death. From this period the Jews have been scattered among all other nations.]	

GENERAL HISTORY.

Jews first arrive in England.....	1078
The Rabbi Maimonides lives about.....	"
The Jews massacred in London on the coronation day of Richard I., at the instigation of the priests, 1190.....	1190
600 Jews besieged in York Castle by the mob, cut each other's throats to avoid their fury.....	1190
Jews of both sexes imprisoned; their eyes, teeth plucked out, and numbers inhumanly butchered by King John.....	1204
They circumcise and attempt to crucify a child at Norwich; the offenders are condemned in a fine of 20,000 marks.....	1235
They crucify a child at Lincoln, for which 18 are hanged.....	1235
700 Jews are slain in London, a Jew having forced a Christian to pay him more than 2s. per week as interest on a loan of 20s. (<i>Scow</i>).....	1263
Statute that no Jew should enjoy a freehold passed.....	1209
Every Jew lending money on interest compelled to wear a plate on his breast, signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm (<i>Scow</i>).....	1274
267 Jews hanged and quartered for clipping coin, 1273.....	1273
15,660 Jews banished from England (<i>Hapin</i>).....	1290
Much pillaged and persecuted in France during the 14th and 15th centuries.....	
A fatal distemper raging in Europe; they are suspected of having poisoned the springs, and numbers are massacred (<i>Legles</i>).....	1348
Jews are banished from Spain, Portugal, and France (considered by them as great a calamity as the destruction of Jerusalem).....	1492-94
Edicts against Jews rescinded by Pope Sixtus V., 1588.....	1588
Jews favored in Holland.....	1608
After having been banished England 870 years, they are permitted to return by Cromwell, who grants a pension to Manasseh Ben Israel.....	1657
Statute to compel them to maintain their Protestant children educated.....	1709
Jews acquire right to possess land in England.....	1723
Bill to naturalize the professors of the Jewish religion in Ireland (where 200 Jews then resided) refused the royal assent.....	1746

Statute to naturalize them passed.....1753
 This act repealed on the petition of all the cities in England.....1754
 The Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon are declared to be citizens of France.....1790
 Sitting of the great Sanhedrim of Paris convened by the Emperor Napoleon.....Sept. 18, 1806
 London society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.....1808
 Alexander of Russia grants land on the Sea of Azof to converted Jews.....Sept. 1, 1820
 Mr. David Salomons elected sheriff of London (the first Jewish one); an act passed to enable him to act.....June 24, 1835
 Bill for Jewish emancipation in England lost on the second reading by a majority in the Commons, 228 against 165.....May 17, 1836
 Moses Montefiore, Esq., elected sheriff of London, and knighted by the queen, being the first Jew on whom that honor has been conferred, Nov. 9, 1837
 Ukase of the Emperor of Russia, permitting the title of citizen of the first class to be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it.....1839
 Owing to the disappearance of a Greek priest, a persecution of the Jews began at Damascus (see *Damascus*).....Feb. 1, 1840
 Act to relieve Jews elected to municipal offices from taking oaths, etc., 9 Vict.....1846
 Baron Lionel de Rothschild* returned to Parliament for the city of London by a majority of 6619 votes; his opponent, Lord John Manners, polling only 8104.....July 5, 1849
 Alderman Salomons* elected member for Greenwich.....June 28, 1851
 The Jews' Oaths of Abjuration Bill passed the House of Commons.....July 3, "
 Baron Rothschild again returned for the city of London at the general elections, July, 1852; March, 1857; July, 1857; and.....July, 1865
 Violent outbreak against the Jews in Stockholm, Sept. 8, 1859
 The Jewish Oath Bill passed in Commons, April 15; thrown out in the Lords.....April 29, 1858
 Alderman Salomons the first Jewish lord mayor of London.....Nov. 9, 1855
 The Jewish Oath Bill several times passed in the Commons and thrown out in the Lords.....1854-7
 Edgar Mortara, a Jewish child, forcibly taken from his parents by order of the Archbishop of Bologna, on the plea of having been baptized when an infant by a Roman Catholic maid-servant.....June 24, 1858
 An act passed enabling Jews to sit in Parliament by resolution of the House.....July, "
 Baron Lionel de Rothschild takes his seat as M.P. for London on.....July 26, "+
 The French government having in vain urged Mortara's restoration to his parents, Sir Moses Montefiore proceeds to Rome (but obtains no redress.....Dec. 29, "
 Alderman Salomons elected M.P. for Greenwich, and Baron Meyer de Rothschild for Hythe, Feb. 15, 1859
 Protest respecting the seizure of the boy Mortara signed at London by the Abp. of Canterbury, and bishops, noblemen, and gentlemen, sent to the French ambassador, Oct.; and presented to Lord John Russell.....Nov., "
 Oppressive laws against the Jews in the Austrian Empire annulled.....Jan. 6, 10, 1860
 Act passed permitting Jewish M.P.'s to omit from the oath the words "on the faith of a Christian," Aug. 6, "
 Additional political privileges granted to the Jews in Russia, Jan. 26; and in Poland.....June, 1862
 Jews persecuted at Rome.....Dec., 1864
 Alderman Benjamin Samuel Phillips second Jewish lord mayor.....Nov. 9, 1865
 JOAN or ARC, the Maid of Orleans, was born at Domremy. The English, under the Duke of Bedford, closely besieging Orleans, Joan of Arc pretended that she had a divine commission to expel them, and Charles VII. intrusted her with the command of the French troops. She raised the siege and entered Orleans with supplies, April 29, 1429; and the English, who were before the place from Oct. 12 preceding, abandoned the enterprise May 8 following. She captured several towns in the possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, June 18, 1429. In her various achievements no unfeminine cruelty

ever stained her conduct. She was wounded several times herself, but never shed any blood with her own hand. She was taken at the siege of Compiègne, May 25, 1430; and, to the great disgrace of the English, after a trial, was burnt for a witch at Rouen, May 30, 1431. A statue of Joan of Arc, chiseled by the late Princess Marie of France, was inaugurated at Orleans, Sept. 13, 1851, and the 455th anniversary of its deliverance was celebrated in the same city on May 14, 1855. See *Patay, Battle of*.

JOCKEY CLUB, instituted in the reign of Charles II., is mentioned in Heber's "Racing Calendar," 1753.

JOHN, St., KNIGHTS OF. See *Malta*.

JOHN'S, St. See *Newfoundland, Cambridge, and Oxford*.

JOHN'S GATE, St., St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, a fine vestige of monastic building, was the gate of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem (suppressed in 1540), and was the place where the *Gentleman's Magazine* was first published, March 6, 1731. The house was often visited by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and their friends.

JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE, names well known as standing pledges for the prosecution of suits. In early times real and substantial persons were required to pledge themselves to answer to the crown for an amercement or fine set upon the plaintiff for raising a false accusation, if he brought an action without cause, or failed in it. And in 1285, 13 Edw. I., sheriffs and bailiffs were, before they made deliverance of the distress, to receive pledges for the pursuing the suit, and for the return of the beasts, if return were awarded. But this becoming a matter of form, the fictitious names of Doe and Roe were used until the form was declared to be no longer necessary by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1853.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, an ancient house formerly situated on Duncan's Bay Head, the most northerly point in Great Britain, deriving its name from John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers, originally from Holland, said to have settled here about 1489.*

JOHNSON'S CLUB. See *Literary Club*.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES (good and bad) have been very numerous during the present century (especially in 1825 and 1846). Many acts have been passed for their regulation, the most important in 1857 and 1858.† See *Companies and Limited Liability*.

JOURNALS. See *Newspapers*.

JOURNALS, THE, OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, commenced in 1547, first ordered to be printed in 1753, when £5000 were allowed to Mr. Hardinge for the execution of the work. The Journals of the House of Peers (commencing 1559) were ordered to be printed in 1767.

JOURNALS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS have been kept and published from the first assembling of delegates at Philadelphia in Sept., 1774, to consider the state of the colonies, until the present time.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the Pacific, named from its discoverer in 1577. Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, was left on shore here by his captain for mutiny in 1705. He lived alone more than four years, till he was discovered by Captain Rogers in 1709. From his narrative De Foe is said to have derived his *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, published in 1719.

JUBILEES. The Jews were commanded to celebrate a jubilee every fifty years, 1491 B.C. (*Lev. xxv.*, 8). Among the Christians a jubilee every century was instituted by Pope Boniface VIII. in the year 1300. In the 16th century it was celebrated every fifty years by command of Pope Clement VI.; and was afterward reduced by Urban VI. to every thirty-third year; and by Sixtus V. to every twenty-fifth year.

Shakespeare's Jubilee, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon.....Sept. 6, 7, 8, 1700
 Another Shakespeare festival at Stratford, April 23, 1856
 National jubilee in England on account of George III. entering into the 50th year of his reign, Oct. 25, 1809

* This house was of an octagon shape, being one room, with eight windows and eight doors, to admit eight members of the family, the heads of different branches of it, to prevent their quarrels for precedence at table, which on a previous occasion had long proved fatal. Each came in by this contrivance at his own door, and sat at an octagon table, at which, of course, there was no chief place or head.

† An important act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of trading companies and other associations was passed in 1862.

* Neither were permitted to sit.

† To commemorate this event, the baron endowed a scholarship in the City of London School.

Jubilee in celebration of the general peace, and of the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family. Aug. 1, 1814
The 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated as a jubilee in 1826. On that day two of the signers of that instrument (Thomas Jefferson, who framed it, and John Adams, its principal advocate) died.

JUDAH. See *Jeus*.

JUDGES appointed by God, when the Israelites were in bondage, ruled from 1492 B.C. till the election of Saul as king, 1035. See *Jews*, *Justices*, *Circuits*, *Lords Justices*, and *Vice-chancellors*.

Judges punished for bribery, and Thomas de Wey-

land banished. July 6, 1535

William de Thorp hanged for bribery. 1351

John de Cavendish beheaded by the Kentish

rebels. 1382

Tresilian, chief justice, executed for favoring des-

potism, and other judges condemned. 1383

The Prince of Wales said to have been committed

by Judge Gascoigne for assaulting him on the

bench. 1419

Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, beheaded. July 6, 1535

Judges threatened with impeachment, and Berke-

ley taken off the bench and committed by the

Commons on a charge of treason. Feb. 13, 1641

Three judges impeached. 1630

Judge Jeffreys committed by the lord mayor to

the Tower, where he died. 1639

The Judge's office made tenable for life (during

good behavior) instead of during the pleasure

of the crown (by 13 Will. III. c. 3). 1702

Their commissions made permanent, notwith-

standing the demise of the crown (by 1 Geo. III. c. 23). 1761

Three additional judges appointed, one to each

law court, 1784; and again in. 1830

A new judge took his seat as vice-chancellor, May 5, 1813

Two new vice-chancellors appointed. 1841

A third vice-chancellor and two new chancery

judges (styled lords justices) appointed. 1851

JUDGES IN THE UNITED STATES. There are eight judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed for life or during good behavior by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There have been, since the beginning of the government, 1789, only six chief justices, namely: John Jay, of New York, appointed in 1789; William Cushing, of Massachusetts, 1796; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, 1796; John Marshall, of Virginia, 1801; Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 1836; and Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, 1864, present chief justice. The judges of the several states are appointed, some by the Legislatures, some by governors and Legislatures, some by the governors alone, and in New York, Pennsylvania, and Mississippi they are chosen by the popular vote for a specified time.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL. See *Privy Council*.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION of married persons may now be decreed by the Divorce Court, established by act of Parliament in 1857. The persons separated may not marry again.

JUGGERNAUT, or "Lord of the World," one of the incarnations of Krishna, is an idol formed of an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds to represent eyes; the nose and mouth are painted vermilion. The number of pilgrims that visit the god is stated at 1,200,000 annually; some are crushed by the wheels of the car (so lately as Aug., 1864); a great many never return; and, to the distance of fifty miles, the way is strewn with human bones. The temple of Juggernaut has existed above 800 years. The state allowance to the temple was suspended by the Indian government in June, 1851.

JUGURTHINE WAR. Jugurtha murdered his cousin Hiempsal, king of Numidia, and usurped his throne, 118 B.C. He gave him a share in the government, but killed him in 112. He then provoked the Romans to war. Cæcilius Metellus was first sent against him, and defeated him in two battles; and Marius brought him in chains to Rome to adorn his triumph, 106 B.C., where he was put to death in 104. This war has been immortalized by the pen of Sallust.

JULIAN PERIOD (invented by Joseph Scaliger about 1583), a term of years produced by the multiplication of the Lunar Cycle 19, Solar Cycle 28, and Roman Indiction 15. It consists of 7980 years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time to avoid the puzzling ambiguity attendant

on reckoning any period antecedent to our era, an advantage which it has in common with the mundane eras used at different times. By subtracting 4713 from the Julian Period, our era is found; if before Christ, subtract the Julian Period from 4714. For *Julian Era*, see *Calendar* and *Year*.

JULIENS, a Prussian province, was made a duchy in 1856; became the subject of contention on the extinction of the ruling family in 1609; was allotted to Neuburg in 1609; seized by the French in 1794; and ceded to Prussia in 1815.

JULY, the seventh, originally fifth, Roman month, named by Marc Antony from *Julius*, the surname of Cæsar, the dictator of Rome, who was born in it.

JUNE, the sixth month, owes its name to *Junius*, which some derive from *Junio*, and others from *Juniores*, this being for the young, as the month of May was for aged persons. Ovid, in his *Fæsti*, introduces Juno as claiming this month.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS began in the *Public Advertiser*, Jan. 21, 1769.*

JUNKER PARTY (*Junker*, German for *young noble*), a term applied to the aristocratic party in Prussia, now in power under Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, appointed prime minister Oct. 9, 1862. Their political organ is the *Kreuz-Zeitung*.

JUNO, the planet, discovered by M. Harding, of Lilienthal, near Bremen, Sept. 1, 1804. Its distance from the sun is 354 millions of miles, and it accomplishes its revolutions in four years and 132 days, at the rate of nearly 42,000 miles an hour. Its diameter is estimated by German astronomers at 1424 English miles.

JUNONIA. Festivals in honor of Juno, celebrated at Rome, and instituted 481 B.C.

JUPITER, known as a planet to the Chaldeans, it is said 3000 B.C. The discovery of the satellites is attributed to Simon Mayr (Marius) in 1609, but more generally to Galileo on Jan. 8, 1610. See *Planets*. JUPITER AMMON'S celebrated temple in Libya was visited by Alexander, 332 B.C. Cambyse's army sent against this temple perished miserably, 525 B.C.

JURIDICAL SOCIETY was established in Feb., 1855, and opened with an address by Sir R. Bethell on May 12 following.

JURIES. Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon Heptarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try cases between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible, with their whole estates real and personal, for false verdicts.—*Lambard*. But by most authorities their institution is ascribed to Alfred about 886. In *Magna Charta*, juries are insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one half denizens and the other half aliens, statute 28 Edw. III., 1353. By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries; but a lord of Parliament, and a peer of the realm, who is to be tried by his peers, can not challenge any of his peers. An act for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland was passed in 1815. An act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland was passed 4 Will. IV., 1833. The Constitution of 1791 established the trial by jury in France. An imperial decree abolished trial by jury throughout the Austrian Empire, Jan. 16, 1853.†

"JUSTE MILIEU" according to Louis Philippe (in 1830), is the only principle of government which can secure the welfare of France.

* They have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called Single-speech Hamilton, John Wilkes, Mr. Denning (afterward Lord Ashburnham), Sergeant Adair, the Rev. J. Rosenbagen, John Roberts, Charles Lloyd, Samuel Dyer, General Lee, the Duke of Portland, Hugh Boyd, Lord George Saville, and Sir Philip Francis. The last-named is generally considered to have been the author. Junius said, "I am the depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me."

† CORRECTOR OF JURIES.—About the year 1877, the plaintiff and defendant used to feed the jury impaneled in their action, and hence across the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they can not agree upon a verdict, and may be confined without meat, drink, or fire, candlelight excepted, till they are unanimous.—Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it.—*Zeas, Dyer, 127*. A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been some time under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home, Oct. 9, 1791.—*Phillips*. In Scotland, Guernsey, Jersey, and France, juries decide by a majority; in France, since 1831, a majority of two thirds is required.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE are local magistrates, invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to supercession and punishment by the King's Bench for an abuse of their authority. They were first nominated by William I. in 1076.—*Stow*. Persons termed conservators of the peace in each county were appointed by 1 Edw. III., c. 2, 1327; and their duties were defined in 1360. The form of a commission of the peace settled by the judges, 23 Eliz., 1580.—*Hawkins*. See *Ejra*.

JUSTICES, LORDS, were appointed by English sovereigns to govern during their absence. Two lords justices of the Court of Appeals in Chancery were appointed to give more efficiency to the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery, having rank next after the chief baron of the Exchequer, from Oct. 1, 1551. The Rt. Hon. J. L. Knight-Bruce and Lord Cranworth (afterward lord chancellor) were the first lords justices; the latter was succeeded by Sir G. J. Turner in 1853.

JUSTICIARS. In ancient times the kings of England used to hear and determine causes; but it is declared by law that if the king can not determine every controversy, he, to ease himself, may divide the labor among persons, men of wisdom and fearing God, and out of such to appoint judges. The Saxon kings of England appointed a judge after this manner, who was, in fact, the king's deputy. After the

Norman Conquest, the person invested with that power had the style of *Capitalis Justiciarius*, or *Justiciarius Anglia*. These judges continued until the erection of the courts of King's Bench and the Common Pleas. The first justiciars of England were Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osborn, in 1067; and the last was Philip Basset, in 1261.

JUSTINIAN CODE (compiled under the direction of the Emperor Justinian I.), wherein was written what may be termed the statute law, scattered through 2000 volumes, reduced to fifty; it was promulgated in 529. To this code of laws Justinian added the *Pandects*, the *Institutes*, and *Novels*. These compilations have since been called, collectively, the body of civil law (*Corpus Juris Civilis*). A digest was made in 553.—*Blair*.

JUTE, the fibres of two plants, the chonch and isbund (*Corchorus olitorius* and *corchorus capensularis*), since 1830 extensively cultivated in Bengal for making gunny-cloth, etc. Jute has been much manufactured at Dundee as a substitute for flax, tow, etc., and in July, 1863, assertions were made that it could be employed as a substitute for cotton. In 1853, 275,678 cwts., and in 1861, 304,092 cwts. of undressed jute were imported into the United Kingdom.

JUTLAND (Denmark). The Jutes settled in the southern counties of Britain. South Jutland was taken by the Allies in 1813, and restored in 1814.

K.

KABYLES. See *Algiers*.

KADSEAH. See *Parases*.

KAFFRARIA, an extensive country in S. Africa, extending from the north of Cape Colony to the south of Guinea. Our war with the natives began in 1796. In 1819, headed by Mokanna, a prophet, they attacked Grahamstown, and were repulsed with much slaughter.

A savage invasion of the Kaffirs or Caffres, in the vicinity of Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, was eventually suppressed by the colonial authorities.....Oct., 1831
Slighter annoyances to the colonists occurring, Sir Harry Smith, the then governor, proclaimed martial law, and ordered the inhabitants to rise *en masse* for the defense of the frontier.....Dec. 31, 1850
Disastrous operations against the Kaffirs in the Waterkloof followed, and Colonel Fordyce and several officers and men of the 74th regiment were killed.....Nov. 6, 1861
Wreck of the *Birkenhead* with re-enforcements from England (see *Wrecks*, 1852).....Feb. 26, 1862
The hostilities of the Kaffirs having assumed all the features of regular warfare, the governor general, Cathcart, attacked and defeated them.....Dec. 20, "

The conditions offered by Cathcart were accepted, and peace was restored.....March 9, 1853

KAGOSIMA. See *Japan*, 1863.

KAINARDJI, Bulgaria. Here a treaty was signed, 1774, between the Turks and Russians, which opened the Black Sea, and gave the Crimea to the latter.

KALAFAT, on the Danube, opposite the fortress of Widdin. This place was fortified by the Turks under Omer Pacha when they crossed the river, Oct. 28, 1853. In December, Prince Gortschakoff, with the Russian army, determined to storm their intrenchments. The conflict lasted from Dec. 31 to Jan. 9, 1854, when the Russians were compelled to retire. Among these conflicts one occurred at Citate, Jan. 6. See *Citate*. Kalafat was invested Jan. 28, and General Schilders attacked it vigorously on April 19, without success, and the blockade was raised April 21.

KALIDOSCOPE, an optical instrument, which, by an arrangement of mirrors, produces a symmetrical reflection of beautiful images, was invented by Dr. (now Sir David) Brewster, of Edinburgh: it was suggested in 1814, and perfected in 1817. See *Debuscope*.

KALITSCH (Poland). Here the Russians defeated the Swedes, Nov. 19, 1706, and here the Saxons, under the French General Reynier, were beaten by the Russians under Winzingerode, Feb. 18, 1813.

KALMAR. See *Culmar*.

KALMUCK. See *Tartar*.

KALUNGA FORT (E. Indies), attacked unsuccessfully by the Company's forces, and General Gillespie killed, Oct. 31, 1814; and again unsuccessfully, Nov. 25. It was evacuated by the Nepalese Nov. 30, same year.

KAMPTULICON, a substance used for flooring, patented by Elijah Galloway in 1843, and manufactured since 1851 by Messrs. Tayler, Harvey, and Co. It is composed of India-rubber and cork, combined by masticating machines.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula, E. coast of Asia, was discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief, 1690; taken possession of by Russia in 1807; and proved to be a peninsula by Behring in 1728. Four months, commencing at our midsummer, may be considered as the spring, summer, and autumn here, the rest of the year being dreary winter. The amiable Captain Clarke, a companion of Captain Cook, died in sight of Kamtschatka, Aug. 23, 1779, and was buried in the town of St. Peter and Paul, in the peninsula.

KANGAROOOS, animals indigenous to Australia (first seen by Captain Cook, June 22, 1770), were bred at San Donato, the estate of Prince Demidoff, in 1853, and since.

KANSAS, a Western state in N. America, was organized as a Territory May 30, 1854; admitted into the Union Jan. 29, 1861; and was left open to slavery in opposition to the Missouri Compromise. See *Slavery in America*. During the greater part of 1855 this state was a scene of anarchy and bloodshed through the efforts of the slavery party to make it a slave state.

KARRACK. See *Currack*.

KARS, a town in Asiatic Turkey, renowned for its defense by General (now Sir William) Fenwick Williams, with 15,000 men, and with three months' provisions and three days' ammunition, against the Russian General Mouravieff, with an army of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. The siege lasted from June 18 to Nov. 28, 1855. The sufferings of the garrison were very great from cholera and want of food. The Russians made a grand assault on Sept. 29, but were repulsed with the loss of above 6000 men, and the garrison were overcome by famine alone.—*Sandwith*. Kars was restored to Turkey, Aug., 1856.

* On accepting General Williams's proposal for surrendering, General Mouravieff said: "General Williams, you have made yourself a name in history; and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage, and the discipline which this siege has called forth in the remains of an army. Let us arrange a capitulation that will satisfy the demands of war without outraging humanity." In 1856 the general was made a baronet, with the title of Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, and granted a pension.

KEEPER (LORD) OF THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND differed only from the lord chancellor in that the latter had letters-patent, whereas the lord keeper had none. Richard, a chaplain, was the first keeper under Ranulph, in 1116. The two offices were made one by 5 Eliz., 1562.—*Concell. See Chancellor.* The office of lord keeper of the great seal of SCOTLAND was established in 1708, after the Union.

KEEPER OF THE KING'S CONSCIENCE. The early chancellors were priests, and out of their moral control of the king's mind probably grew up the idea of an equity court in contradistinction to the law courts. A bill in Chancery is a petition through the lord chancellor to the king's conscience for remedy in matters for which the king's common law courts afford no redress. The keeper of the king's conscience, therefore, at the present day, is the officer who presides in the Court of Chancery. *See Chancellor and Lord Keeper.*

KENILWORTH CASTLE (Warwickshire) was built about 1120 by Geoffrey de Clinton, whose grandson sold it to Henry III. It was enlarged and fortified by Simon de Montfort, to whom Henry gave it as a marriage portion with his sister Eleanor.* Queen Elizabeth conferred it on her favorite, Dudley, earl of Leicester. His entertainment of the queen commenced July 19, 1575, and cost the earl daily £1000.

KENNINGTON COMMON (Surrey). The Chartist demonstration, April 10, 1848, took place on the common, which was directed to be laid out as a public pleasure-ground in 1862.

KENSINGTON PALACE was purchased by William III. from Lord Chancellor Finch, who made the road through its park. The gardens were improved by Queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline, who died here. Here died George, prince of Denmark, and George II.; and here Queen Victoria was born, May 24, 1819.†

KENT. *See Britain and Holy Matd.* Odo, bishop of Bayeux, brother of William the Conqueror, was made Earl of Kent, 1067; and Henry Grey was made Duke of Kent in 1710; he died without male heirs in 1740. Edward, son of George III., was created Duke of Kent in 1799. He was father of Queen Victoria, and died in 1820. *See England.*

KENTISH FIRE, a term given to the continued cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent about 1835 and 1839, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.

KENTUCKY, a Western state of N. America, admitted 1792. It declared for strict neutrality in the conflict between the North and South in April, 1861, but was invaded by the Southern troops in August. On their refusal to retire, after much correspondence, the Legislature of Kentucky gave in its adhesion to the Union, Nov. 27, 1861. In the campaign that ensued sharp skirmishes took place, and on Jan. 19, 1862, the Confederates under Zollicoffer were defeated and himself killed at Mill Spring, and in March no Confederate soldiers remained in Kentucky. *See United States.*

KEROSELENE, a new anæsthetic, derived from the distillation of coal-tar by Mr. W. B. Merrill, of Boston, U. S., was tried and made known early in 1861.

KERTCH, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bosphorus, late a flourishing town on the Straits of Yenikale, Sea of Azof. It was entered by the Allies (English and French) May 24, 1856; the Russians retired after destroying stores, etc. The place was totally dismantled by the Allies, and the inhabitants removed.

KET'S REBELLION: a revolt in July, 1549, instigated by William Ket, a tanner, of Norfolk. He demanded the abolition of inclosures and the dismissal of evil counselors. The insurgents amounted to 20,000 men, but were quickly defeated by the Earl of Warwick. More than 2000 fell; Ket was tried, and hanged, Aug. 27, 1549.

KETTLE CREEK, BATTLE OF. Early in 1779, a band of Tories, under Col. Boyd, were desolating the upper Carolina frontiers. While in their way, on the Georgia side of the Savannah River, to join the Brit-

ish at Savannah, they were attacked and utterly defeated at Kettle Creek by Col. Pickens on the 14th of Feb., 1779. Boyd lost 70 killed and 75 made prisoners. Pickens lost 38 men.

KEW (Surrey). The palace was successively occupied by the Capel family and Mr. Molyneux; by Frederick, prince of Wales, 1730, and George III. Queen Charlotte died here, Nov. 4, 1818. A new palace, erected by George III., under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, was pulled down in 1827. The gardens contain a very fine collection of plants, and are decorated with ornamental buildings, most of them erected by Sir William Chambers, about 1760.* The meteorological observatory was presented to the British Association in 1842.

KEYS. The invention is ascribed to Theodore of Samos, by Pliny, about 730 B.C.

KHERSON, an ancient Dorian colony (deriving its name from Chersonesus, a peninsula), came under the sway of the great Mithridates about 120 B.C., and afterward of that of Rome, A.D. 80. It continued important, and its possession was long disputed by the Russians and Greeks. It was taken by Vladimir, grand-duke of Russia, in 983, when he and his army received Christian baptism, and he married the emperor's sister Anne, who obtained Kherson as her dowry. The city was destroyed by the Lithuanians; and the Turks found it deserted when they took possession of the Crimea in 1476. What ancient remains the Turks and Tartars had spared, the Russians conveyed away for the construction of Sebastopol. Since the foundation of Odessa in 1793, Kherson has declined. Potemkin, the favorite of Catharine, who died at Jassy in 1791, is buried here, and John Howard, the English philanthropist, who died here Jan. 20, 1790, is buried about three miles from the town, where an obelisk has been erected to his memory.

KHIVA, in Turkistan, Asia, governed by a khan. An expedition sent against it by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia in 1839, perished through the rigor of the climate in 1840.

KHYBER PASS, Afghanistan. *See India, 1839, 1842.*

KIDDERMINSTER (Worcestershire), renowned for its carpet manufactures, established about 1735.

KIEL, chief town of Holstein, a sea-port, and a member of the Hansatic League in 1300. The University was founded in 1655. By a treaty between Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, signed here, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to Sweden. Previously the Norwegians had been deserted by the King of Denmark, and had sent a deputation to England, to interest that country in their favor. On the contrary, the English blockaded the ports of Norway, and the Swedes entered by land. The Norwegians fought some brave actions, but they were defeated. The Prince of Denmark allied Norway, and the Diet elected the King of Sweden to be their king. An extraordinary assembly of the revolted provinces, Schleswig and Holstein, met here Sept. 9, 1850. By a convention between Austria and Prussia, the former is to govern Holstein, but Kiel is to be held by Prussia as a German federal port (Aug., 1865).

KILCULLEN (Kildare). Here a large body of the insurgent Irish defeated the British forces commanded by General Dundas, May 23, 1798. The general, in a subsequent engagement, overthrew the rebels near Kilcullen Bridge, when 800 were slain.

KILDARE (E. Ireland). The Curragh, or race-course here, was once a forest of oaks. Here was the nunnery of St. Bridget, founded by her in the 6th century, and here was a building called the fire-house, where, it is supposed, the nuns kept the inextinguishable fire which existed till the Reformation. The see was one of the earliest episcopal foundations in Ireland; St. Conleth, who died 519, the first prelate. The first Protestant bishop was Thomas Lancaster, in 1550. The see is valued, by an extent returned, 30 Hen. VIII., at 209 11s. 4d. Irish per year. Kildare was united to Dublin in 1846. *See Dublin.* The insurrection in Kildare, which swelled into the rebellion, commenced May 23, 1798. On that night, Lieut. Gifford, of Dublin, and a number of other gentlemen, were murdered by insurgents. This rebellion was quelled in 1799.

* After the battle of Evesham, and defeat and death of Simon de Montfort by Prince Edward (afterward Edward I.), 1265, Montfort's younger son, Simon, shut himself up in Kenilworth Castle, which sustained a siege for six months against the royal forces of Henry III., to whom it at length surrendered. Upon this occasion was issued the "Dictum de Kenilworth," or "Ban of Kenilworth," enacting that all who took up arms against the king should pay him the value of their lands for five years.

† In Aug., 1845, by permission of the government, a military band played in Kennington Gardens on Sundays, in presence of about 60,000 persons. The practice was discontinued in 1846, being objected to by many persons; but bands were ordered to play in other parks during the week.

* The botanic gardens contain many magnificent conservatories, etc. Mr. Atten retired from his office of director of the Botanic Gardens in 1841, after fifty years' service. He was succeeded by Sir William Hooker, at whose recommendation the gardens were opened to the public daily. In 1847 the royal kitchen and forcing gardens were incorporated with the botanic gardens. The collections in the Museum of Economic Botany began with the private collection of Sir William Hooker, given by him in 1847. Under his charge the gardens were greatly improved. He died Aug. 12, 1865, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. Joseph D. Hooker.

KILFENORA (Clare), a bishopric, said to have been founded by St. Fachnan. Cardinal Paparo, in 1152, rendered it a suffragan see to Cashel; but in 1660 it was annexed to Tuam, and afterward united to Killaloe.

KILKENNY (S. E. Ireland), an English settlement about 1071. The Statutes of Kilkenny enacted, among other things, "That the alliance of the English by marriage with any Irish, the nurture of infants, and gossiping with the Irish, be deemed high treason." And again, "If any man of English race use an Irish name, Irish apparel, or any other guise or fashion of the Irish, his lands shall be seized, and his body imprisoned, till he shall conform to English modes and customs."

KILLALA (Mayo) was invaded by a French force, landing from three frigates, under General Humbert, Aug. 23, 1798. The invaders were joined by the Irish insurgents, and the battles of Castlebar and Coloneoy followed; and the French were defeated at Ballynabuck, Sept. 8, same year.

KILLIECRANKIE (a defile in Perthshire). Here the forces of William III., commanded by General Mackay, were defeated by the adherents of James II., under Graham of Claverhouse, viscount Dundee, who fell in the moment of victory, July 27, 1689.

KILMALLOCK (Limerick). An abbey was founded here by St. Mochoislog or Molach about 645, and an abbey of Dominicans was built in the 13th century.—Ware. A charter was granted to Kilmallock by Edward VI., and another by Elizabeth in 1584. The town was invested by the Irish forces in 1598, but the siege was raised by the Duke of Ormond. There was much fighting here in 1641 and 1642.

KILSYTH (Central Scotland). Here Montrose defeated the Covenanters, Aug. 15, 1645, and threatened Glasgow.

KINBURN, a fort at the confluence of the rivers Bug and Dnieper, taken by the English and French, Oct. 17, 1855. Three floating French batteries, said to be the invention of the emperor, on the principle of horizontal shell-firing, were very effective. On the 15th the Russians blew up Oczakoff, a fort opposite.

KINDER-GARTEN (children's garden), a system of education devised by Froebel, but practically carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Ronge, in Germany, in 1849, and in England in 1851. The system, founded mainly on self-tuition, and enlivened by toys, games, and singing, is set forth in Ronge's "Kinder-Garten," published in 1858.

KINDRED, TABLE OF, in the Book of Common Prayer, was set forth in 1563.

KING: German *König*, Latin *Rex*, Scythian *Rex*, Spanish *Rey*, Italian *Re*, and French *Roi*, all come from the Hebrew *Rosh*, chief or head. Nimrod was the first founder of a kingdom, 2345 B.C.—*Dufrenoy*. Misraim built cities in Egypt, and was the first who assumed the title of king in that division of the earth, 3188 B.C. The "manner of the king" is set forth in 1 Samuel viii., 1112 B.C. Saul was the first King of Israel, 1095 B.C. Most of the Grecian states were governed by kings; and kings were the first rulers in Rome.

King of England.—The style was first used by Egbert, 828; but the title *Rex gentis Anglorum*, king of the English nation, existed during the Heptarchy. See *Britain*.

The plural phraseology, *we, us, our*, was first adopted among English kings by King John..... 1199

The title of "King of France" assumed, and the French arms quartered, by Edward III., in right of his mother..... 1340

Pope Leo X. conferred the title of "Defender of the Faith" on Henry VIII..... Oct. 11, 1521

Henry VIII. changed *lord* of Ireland into *king*..... 1549

The style "Great Britain" was adopted at the union of England and Scotland, 6 Anne..... 1707

That of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" at the Union, when the royal style and title was appointed to run thus: "*Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex Fidei Defensor*," "George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, Defender of the Faith" (France being omitted)..... Jan. 1, 1801

Hanover was omitted in the queen's style, June 21, 1837

The queen was proclaimed in all the important places in India as "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependencies

thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, queen," etc..... Nov 1, 1858

The National Assembly decreed that the title of "*King of France*" should be changed in the person of Louis XVI. to that of "*King of the French*"..... Oct. 16, 1789

The royal title abolished..... 1793

Louis XVIII. styled "by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre"..... 1814

Louis Philippe I., the late sovereign, was invited to the monarchy under the style of the "*King of the French*" (see *France*)..... Aug. 9, 1830

The Emperors of Germany, in order that their eldest sons might be chosen their successors, in their own life-time politically obtained them the title of "*King of the Romans*." The first emperor so elected was Henry IV..... 1055

Richard, brother of Henry III. of England, was induced to go to Germany, where he disbursed vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor; he was elected "*King of the Romans*" (but failed in succeeding to the imperial crown)..... 1258

The style "*King of Rome*" was revived by Napoleon I., who conferred it on his son upon his birth..... March 20, 1811

KING'S BENCH, or **QUEEN'S BENCH**, COURT OF, obtained its name from the king sometimes sitting here on a high bench, and the judges, to whom the judicature belongs in his absence, on a low bench at his feet. This court in ancient times was called *Curia Domini Regis*.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S OR QUEEN'S BENCH IN ENGLAND.

- 1592. John Fitz James.
- 1599. Sir Edward Montagu.
- 1540. Sir Richard Lyster.
- 1552. Sir Roger Cholmeley.
- 1553. Sir Thomas Bromley.
- 1554. Sir William Portman.
- 1556. Sir Edward Saunders.
- 1559. Sir Robert Catlyn.
- 1573. Sir Christopher Wray.
- 1591. Sir John Popham.
- 1607. Sir Thomas Fleming.
- 1618. Sir Edward Coke.
- 1616. Sir Henry Montagu.
- 1620. Sir James Ley.
- 1624. Sir Ranulph Crewe.
- 1626. Sir Nicholas Hyde.
- 1631. Sir Thomas Richardson.
- 1635. Sir John Brampton.
- 1643. Sir Robert Heath.
- 1648. Henry Rolle.
- 1665. John Glyn.
- 1669. Sir Richard Newdigate.
- " Robert Nicholas.
- 1680. Sir Robert Foster.
- 1668. Sir Robert Hyde.
- 1605. Sir John Kelyng.
- 1671. Sir Matthew Hale.
- 1676. Sir Richard Raynsford.
- 1678. Sir William Scroggs.
- 1681. Sir Francis Pemberton.
- 1683. Sir Edmund Saunders.
- " Sir George Jefferies, afterward Lord Jefferies and lord chancellor.
- 1685. Sir Edward Herbert.
- 1687. Sir Robert Wright.
- 1689. Sir John Holt.
- 1709. Sir Thomas Parker, afterward Lord Parker and Earl of Macclesfield and lord chancellor.
- 1718. Sir John Pratt.
- 1725. Sir Robert Raymond, afterward Lord Raymond.
- 1733. Sir Philip Yorke, afterward Lord Hardwicke and lord chancellor.
- 1737. Sir William Lee.
- 1754. Sir Dudley Ryder.
- 1756. William Murray, lord Mansfield, afterward Earl of Mansfield.
- 1788. Lloyd, lord Kenyon, June 9.
- 1802. Sir Edward Law, April 19; created Lord Ellenborough.
- 1818. Sir Charles Abbott, Nov. 4; afterward Lord Ten-terden.
- 1832. Sir Thomas Denman, Nov. 7; created Lord Denman; resigned.
- 1850. John, lord Campbell, March 5; afterward lord chancellor.
- 1859. Sir Alexander Cockburn, June.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S OR QUEEN'S BENCH IN IRELAND.

- 1690. Sir Richard Reynell, Dec. 6.

1695. Sir Richard Pyne, June 7.
 1709. Allan Brodrick, Dec. 24.
 1711. Sir Richard Cox, July 5.
 1714. William Whitshed, Oct. 14.
 1737. John Rogerson, April 8.
 1741. Thomas Marlay, Dec. 29.
 1751. St. George Caulfield, Aug. 37.
 1760. Warden Flood, July 31.
 1764. John Gore, Aug. 24; afterward Earl Annaly.
 1784. John Scott, April 29; afterward Earl of Clonmel.
 1793. Arthur Wolfe, June 13; afterward Lord Kilwarden (killed in Emmet's insurrection, July 23, 1803).
 1803. Wm. Downes, Sept. 19; afterward Lord Downes.
 1823. Charles Kendal Bushe, Feb. 14.
 1841. Edward Pennefather, Nov. 10.
 1844. Francis Blackburne, Jan. 23.
 1852. Thomas Lefroy, March.

KING'S COLLEGES. See *Aberdeen and Cambridge*. King's College, London, incorporated Aug. 14, 1829, and opened Oct. 3, 1831. It was incorporated with the University of London in 1837. The hospital was founded in 1839.

KING'S EVIL, formerly supposed to be cured by the king's touch; the first being Edward the Confessor, in 1038. In the reign of Charles I., 92,107 persons were touched; and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, they were nearly all cured! Queen Anne officially announced in the *London Gazette*, March 12, 1712, her intention to touch publicly. The custom was dropped by George I., 1714.

KING'S MOUNTAIN, BATTLE OF. Major Patrick Ferguson was sent by Cornwallis to embody the loyal militia west of the Broad River, in South Carolina. With 1500 of them he was on his way to join the main army, when, on the 7th of October, 1780, while encamped upon a spur of King's Mountain, he was attacked by 1800 Republican militia under several colonels, and totally defeated. Shelby, Cleveland, and Campbell were the chief leaders of the Republicans. Ferguson was killed, and a small monument marks the spot of his burial. 800 of his men were killed or wounded, and about 800 of them made prisoners, with 1600 stand of arms. The Americans lost only 20 men.

KING'S SPEECH. The first from the throne is said to have been by Henry I., 1107.

KING PHILIP'S WAR. Philip, son of Massasoit, the friend of the Pilgrim Fathers at New Plymouth, New England, was induced by real and imaginary wrongs to make war upon the European settlers in order to exterminate them. His home was at Mount Hope, R. I. He struck his first blow at Swansea on the 4th of July, 1675. The white settlers sprang to arms. Philip ordered other New England tribes to join him, and during the remainder of that year and the spring of 1676, there was alarm and bloodshed in nearly all the more remote New England settlements. The Indians were finally subdued; Philip was chased from one hiding-place to another, and finally, in 1676, he was shot in a swamp by a faithless Indian. His head was carried in triumph to Plymouth, and his little son, the last survivor of his family, was sold for a bond-slave in Bermuda.

KINGSTON, the shire town of Ulster county, New York, was settled by the Dutch and Huguenots. It is memorable in the United States as the place where the first Constitution of the State of New York was framed, in 1777, and the first Legislature was convened under it; also as having been wantonly destroyed by a British marauding expedition up the Hudson in the autumn of the same year.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, was founded in 1693, after the great earthquake in 1693 which destroyed Port Royal, and constituted a city, 1802. An awful fire here ravaged a vast portion of the town, and consumed £500,000 of property, Feb. 8, 1783; another fire in 1843. See *Jamaica*.

KINGSTON TRIAL. The Duchess of Kingston was arraigned before the Lords in Westminster Hall on a charge of bigamy, having married first Captain Hervey, afterward Earl of Bristol, and next, during his lifetime, Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston, April 15-22, 1776. She was found guilty, but, on her pleading the privilege of peerage, the punishment of burning in the hand was remitted, and she was discharged on paying the fees of office.

KISSING the hands of great men was a Grecian custom. Kissing was a mode of salutation among the Jews, 1 *Samuel* x., 1, etc. The "kiss of charity," or "holy kiss," commanded in the Scriptures (*Romans*

xvi., 16, etc.), was observed by the early Christians, and is still recognized by the Greek Church and some others. Kissing the pope's foot began with Adrian I. or Leo III., at the close of the 8th century.

KIT-CAT CLUB, of about thirty noblemen and gentlemen, instituted in 1703 to promote the Protestant succession. Addison, Steele, and Dr. Garth were members. It took its name from Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook in King's Street, Westminster.

KITTS. See *Christopher's St.*

KNEELING. The knee was ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus (see *Philipp* ii., 2) about the year 1375, by the order of the pope. The ceremony of a vassal kneeling to his lord is said to have begun in the 8th century.

KNIGHTHOOD. The word knight is derived from the Saxon *Cniht*, a servant (i. e., servant to the king, etc.). The institution of the Roman knights (*equites*, or horsemen, from *equus*, a horse) is ascribed to Romulus, about 750 B.C. Knighthood was conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after confession and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon Heptarchy. The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Athelstane, by Alfred, A.D. 900.—*Speiman*. The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honor of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in 1100.—*Ashmole's Institutes*. All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 38 Hen. III., 1264.—*Salmon*. On the decline of the empire of Charlemagne, all Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy, the proprietor of every manor became a petty sovereign; his mansion was fortified by a moat, and defended by a guard, and called a castle. Excursions were made by one petty lord against another, and the women and treasure were carried off by the conqueror. At length the owners of rich fiefs associated to repress these marauders, to make property secure, and to protect the ladies; binding themselves to these duties by a solemn vow, and the sanction of a religious ceremony. Cervante's "Don Quixote," a satire on knight-errantry, was published in 1605. See *Chivalry, Tournaments*.

PRINCIPAL MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.*

Alcantara, instituted about.....	1156
Amaranta, Sweden (<i>female</i>).....	1645
Angelic Knights, Greece.....	1191
Annonciada, Savoy, about.....	1380
Anunciada, Mantua.....	1618
Avis, Portugal, about.....	1147
Bannerets, England, 1360. Renewed (see <i>Bannerets</i>).....	1488
Bath, England, 1890. Renewed (see <i>Bath</i>).....	1725
Bear, Switzerland.....	1213
Bee, France.....	1703
Belgic Lion.....	1815
Black Eagle, Prussia, instituted by Frederick I.....	1701
Blood of Christ, Mantua.....	1608
Broomflowers, France.....	1224
Brotherly (or Neighborly) Love, Austria.....	1708
Calatrava, Castile, instituted by Sancho III.....	1158
Charles III. (or the Immaculate Conception), Spain, 1771.....	1811
Charles XIII., Sweden.....	1709
Chase, Wurtemberg.....	1308
Christ, Livonia.....	1817
Christ, Portugal.....	1568
Christian Charity, France.....	1738
Cincinnati, America.....	1618
Conception of the Virgin.....	1680
Concord, Prussia.....	1464
Crescent, Naples, 1903. Revived.....	1801
Crescent, Turkey.....	1917
Cross of Christ.....	1822
Cross of the South, Brazil.....	809
Crown Royal, France (Friesland).....	1818
Crown, Wurtemberg.....	1811
Danebrog, Denmark, instituted by Waldemar II., 1319; revived by Christian V.....	1709
Death's Head (<i>female</i>), by the widow Louisa Elizabeth of Saxe-Masburg.....	500
Dog and Cock, France.....	1877
Dove of Castile.....	1482
Dragon, Hungary.....	1418
Dragon Overthrower, German.....	1443
Eagle (see <i>Black, Mexican, Red, White</i>).....	1458
Ear of Corn and Ermine, Brittany, about.....	1760
Elephant, Denmark, about 1190; by Christian I.....	
Elizabeth Theresa, Austria (<i>female</i>).....	

* Enlarged and corrected from Edmondson and Carlisle; the early dates are doubtful. Many orders were instituted after the settlement of Europe in 1815.

Fidelity, Baden	1715
Fidelity, Denmark	1732
Fools, Cleves	1390
Frederick, Württemberg	1830
Friesland (or Crown Royal), France	802
Garter (<i>which see</i>), England	1349
Generosity, Brandenburg	1636
Genet, France	726
Golden Angel (afterward St. George), about	813
Golden Fleece, instituted at Bruges by Philip, sur-named the Good	1499
Golden Lion, Hesse-Cassel	1770
Golden Shield and Thistle, France	1370
Golden Spur, by Pius IV	1559
Golden Stole, Venice, before	787
Guelphic, Hanover	1815
Henry the Lion, Brunswick	1884
Holy Ghost, France	1579
Holy Vial (St. Remi), France	499
Hospitallers (<i>which see</i>), 1099; of Rhodes, 1308; of Malta	1581
Iron Crown, Lombardy	1816
Iron Helmet, Hesse-Cassel	1814
Jerusalem (<i>see Malta</i>)	1048
Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted by John XXII, 1390. Reformed, as Jesus and Mary, by Paul V	1615
Knot, Naples	1353
La Calza, Venice, about	737
Lamb of God, Sweden	1564
Legion of Honor, France, instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte	1802
Leopold, Austria	1806
Leopold, Belgium	1832
Lily of Aragon	1410
Lily of Navarre	1043
Lion and Sun, Persia	1803
Lion of Zähringen, Baden	1812
Lioness, Naples, about	1399
Loretto, Lady of	1587
Louis, Bavaria	1827
Louis, Hesse-Darmstadt	1807
Malta (<i>see Hospitallers</i>)	
Maria Louisa (<i>female</i>), Spain	1792
Maria Theresa, Austria	1787
Maximilian Joseph, Bavaria	1806
Martyrs, Palestine	1014
Merit, Hesse-Cassel	1769
Merit, Prussia	1740
Mexican Eagle	1865
Montjoie, Jerusalem, before	1180
Noble Passion, Saxony	1704
Oak of Navarre, Spain	722
Our Lady of Montesa	1817
Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Viciosa	1818
Our Lady of the Lily, Navarre	1043
Palatine Lion	1768
Palm and Alligator, Africa, granted to Gov. Campbell in	1837
Passion of Jesus Christ, France	1384
Peter I, Brazil	1896
Peter, Frederick Lewis, Oldenburg	1828
Pius, founded by Pius IV	1559
Polar Star, Sweden. Revived	1748
Porcupine, France	1293
Reale, Naples, about	1399
Red Eagle, Prussia, 1784. Revived	1792
Redeemer (or Savior), Greece	1833
Rosary, Spain	1212
Rose, Brazil	1829
Round Table, England, by Alfred (<i>see Garter</i>), 516 or 523	
St. Alexander Nevskoi, Russia	1722
St. Andrew, Russia	1693
St. Andrew, Scotland (<i>see Thistle</i>)	809, 1540, 1687
St. Anne, Holstein, now Russia	1788 or 1735
St. Anthony, Hainault	1282
St. Anthony, Bavaria	1392
St. Bento d'Aviz (<i>see Avis</i> above)	
St. Blaise, Armenia, 12th century	
St. Bridget, Sweden	1306
St. Catharine, Palestine	1063
St. Catharine, Russia (<i>female</i>)	1714
St. Charles, Württemberg	1759
St. Constantine, Constantinople, about 313; Parma, 1699; since removed to Naples	
St. Denis, France	1267
St. Elizabeth, Brazil	1801
St. Esprit, France	1579
St. Ferdinand, Naples	1800
St. Ferdinand, Spain	1811
St. George and the Rennon, Naples	1819
St. George, Angelle Knights	1191
St. George, Austria	1470, 1494
St. George, Defender of the Immaculate Conception, Bavaria	1729

St. George, England (<i>see Garter</i>)	1249
St. George, Genoa	1472
St. George, Rome	1492
St. George, Russia	1769
St. George, Spain	1317
St. George, Venice	1900
St. Gerion, Germany	1190
St. Henry, Saxony	1726
St. Hermenegild, Spain	1814
St. Hubert, Germany, by the Duke of Juliers and Cleves	1444
St. Isabella, Spain, 1315; Portugal (<i>female</i>)	1801
St. James, Holland	1290
St. James, Portugal	1310
St. James, Spain, about	1174
St. James of the Sword, Spain and Portugal	837
St. Jannarius, Naples	1738
St. Joachim, Germany	1755
St. John of Acon, after	1377
St. John of Jerusalem (<i>see Hospitallers</i>)	1048
St. John, Prussia	1812
St. Joseph, Tuscany	1807
St. Julian of Alcantara	1156
St. Lazarus, France, before 1154; united with that of St. Maurice, Savoy	1573
St. Louis, France	1693
St. Mark, Venice, about 828. Renewed	1563
St. Mary de Merced, Spain	1218
St. Maurice, Savoy	1434
St. Michael, France	1499
St. Michael, Germany	1618
St. Nicholas, Naples	1389
St. Patrick, Ireland	1763
St. Paul, Rome	1540
St. Peter, Rome	1520
St. Remi (or Holy Vial), about	499
St. Rupert, Germany	1701
St. Sepulchre, Palestine	1099
St. Stanislas, Poland	1765
St. Stephen, Hungary	1764
St. Stephen, Tuscany	1561
St. Thomas of Acon, after	1377
Savior, Aragon	1118
Savior, Greece	1832
Savior of the World, Sweden	1561
Scale, Castle, about	1316
Scar, Castle, 1830. Revived	1700
Seraphim, Sweden	1334
Ship and Crescent, France	1269
Slaves of Virtue, Germany (<i>female</i>)	1663
Star, France	1361
Star, Sicily	1351
Star of the Cross, Austria (<i>female</i>)	1663
Star of India	1861
Swan, Flanders	506
Sword (or Silence), Cyprus, about	1192
Sword, Sweden, 1525. Revived	1743
Templars (<i>see Templars</i>)	1119
Teste Morte (Death's Head), Württemberg	1663
Teutonic, Prussia, about 1190. Renewed	1522
Thistle of Bourbon	1370
Thistle, Scotland, 800. Revived	1540, 1687
Tower and Sword, Portugal, 1469. Revived	1808
Tusin, or Hungarian knights, about	1563
Vasa, Sweden	1773
Virgin Mary, Italy	1283
Virgin of Mount Carmel, France	1607
White Cross, Tuscany	1814
White Eagle, Poland, about 1525. Revived	1705
White Falcon, Saxe-Weimar	1732
Wilhelm, Holland	1815
Wing of St. Michael, Portugal	1173
Wladimir, Russia	1723

FEMALE KNIGHTS.—It is said that the first were the women who preserved Tortosa from falling into the hands of the Moors in 1149, by their stout resistance. Large immunities and favors were granted to the women and their descendants. Several female orders appear in the previous list.

KNIGHTS OF GLYN AND KERBY, IN IRELAND.—The heads of two branches of the family of Fitzgerald, who still enjoy the distinctions bestowed on their ancestors by the ancient sovereigns.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, OR OF PARLIAMENT; summoned by the king's writ and chosen by the freeholders, first summoned by Simon de Montfort in 1264, and in a more formal manner, Jan. 30, 1305. There are writs extant as far back as 11 Edward I., 1263. The knights are still girded with a sword when elected, as the writ prescribes.

KNIVES. In England, Hallamshire has been renowned for its cutlery for five centuries; Chancer speaks of the "Sheffield thwytel." Stow says that

Richard Mathews, on the Fleet Bridge, was the first Englishman who made *fine knives*, etc.; and that he obtained a prohibition of foreign ones, 1668. Clasp or spring knives became common about 1680, coming originally from Flanders.—*Knives-cleaning machines* were patented by Mr. George Kent in 1844 and 1863; others have been invented by Masters, Price, etc. See *Forks*.

KNOW-NOTHINGS, a society which arose in 1863, in the United States of N. America. Their principles were embodied in the following propositions (at New York, 1865). They possessed several newspapers, and had much political influence.

1. The Americans shall rule America.
2. The union of these states.
3. No North, no South, no East, no West.
4. The United States of America—as they are—one and inseparable.
5. No sectarian interferences in our legislation or in the administration of American law.
6. Hostility to the assumptions of the pope, through the bishops, etc., in a republic sanctified by Protestant blood.
7. Thorough reform in the naturalization laws.
8. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's holy word, as a universal text-book.

A society was formed in 1865 in opposition to the above, called *Know Somethings*. Both bodies were absorbed into the two parties, Democrats and Republicans, at the presidential election in Nov., 1868.

KNOXVILLE (Tennessee), *SIXES* OF. General Burnside, with the Army of the Ohio, occupied Knoxville on the 3d of September, 1863. The Confederate General Buckner, upon his advance, evacuated East Tennessee and joined Bragg at Chattanooga. Early in November, General Longstreet, with 17,000 men, advanced against Knoxville. On the 14th he crossed the Tennessee. Burnside engaged him on the 16th at Campbell's Station and repulsed his attacks, thus gaining time for the concentration of his army in Knoxville. Longstreet advanced and laid siege to the town. He made two furious assaults upon the place (November 18 and 20), in both of which he was repulsed. But, in the mean time, Grant had defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, and Sherman, with 25,000 men, was on the way to relieve Knoxville. Longstreet, compelled to raise the siege, retired up the Holston River, but did not entirely abandon East Tennessee until the next spring, when he again joined Lee in Virginia.

KOHINOOR, or "Mountain of Light." The East India diamond. See *Diamonds*.

KOLIN or **KOLLIN** (Bohemia). Here the Austrian General Daun gained a signal victory over Frederick the Great of Prussia, June 19, 1757. In commemoration, the military order of Maria Theresa was instituted by the empress-queen.

KOMORN or **COMORN** (Hungary), an ancient fortress town, often taken and retaken during the wars with Turkey. Near it the Hungarians defeated the Austrians, July 11, 1849, but surrendered the town, Oct. 1, 1849.

KONIEH (formerly Iconium). Here the Turkish army was defeated by the Pacha of Egypt, after a long sanguinary fight, Dec. 21, 1832. The grand vizier was taken prisoner.

KÖNIGSBERG, the capital of East Prussia, was

founded by the Teutonic knights in 1255, and became the residence of the grand master in 1457. It joined the Hanseatic League in 1356. It was ceded to the Elector of Brandenburg in 1657, and here Frederick III. was crowned the first king of Prussia in 1701. It was held by the Russians 1768-64, and by the French in 1807. Here the present king and queen were crowned, Oct. 18, 1861.

KÖNIGSTEIN TUN (Nassau, Germany), most capacious, was built by Frederick Augustus, king of Poland, in 1725. It was made to hold 238,667 gallons of wine; and on the top, which was raised in, was accommodation for twenty persons to regale themselves. The famous tun of St. Bernard's holds 800 tuns. See *Heidelberg Tun*.

KORAN or **ALQURAN** (AL-KURAN), the sacred book of the Mohammedans, was written about 610, by Mohammed, who asserted that it had been revealed to him by the angel Gabriel in twenty-three years, and published by Abubeker about 635. Its general aim was to unite the professors of idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God (whose unity was the chief point inculcated), under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mohammed as the prophet. The leading article of faith preached is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mohammed is the apostle of God.—*Gibbon*. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143; into French 1647; into English, by Sale, 1784; and into other European languages 1763 *et seq.* It is a rhapsody of 6000 verses, divided into 114 sections. See *Mohammedanism*, etc.

KOREISH, an Arab tribe which opposed the pretensions of Mohammed, and was defeated by him and his adherents, 630.

KOSZTA AFFAIR. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, when in the United States in 1850, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and went through the preliminary forms. In 1853 he visited Smyrna, and on June 21 was seized by a boat's crew from the Austrian brig *Huzzar*. By direction of the American minister at Constantinople, Captain Ingraham, of the American sloop *St. Louis*, demanded his release; but, having heard that the prisoner was to be clandestinely transferred to Trieste, he demanded his surrender by a certain time, and prepared to attack the Austrian vessel on July 2; Koszta was then given up. On August 1 the Austrian government protested against these proceedings in a circular addressed to the European courts, but eventually a compromise was effected, and Koszta returned to the United States.

KRASNOI (Central Russia). Here the French army under Marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmühl, was totally defeated by the Russian army commanded by Prince Kutnsouff (who died in 1813).

KREMLIN, a palace at Moscow, built by Demetri, grand-duke of Russia, in 1376. It was burnt down in 1812, and rebuilt in 1816.

KUNNERSDORF, *BATTLE OF*. See *Cunnersdorf*.

KUNOBITZA, in the Balkan. Here John Hunniades, the Hungarian, defeated the Turks, Dec. 24, 1448.

KURRACHEE, a flourishing port in N.W. India, was taken by the British, Feb. 8, 1859.

KUSTRIN or **CUSTRIN** (Prussia), a fortified town, besieged and burnt by the Russians, Aug. 22, 1758; taken by the French in 1806; given up, 1814.

L.

LABORATORY. The Royal Institution laboratory, the first of any importance in London, was established in 1800. In it were made the discoveries of Davy and Faraday. See *Royal Institution*.

LABRADOR (N. America), discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; visited by Corte Real in 1500; made a Moravian missionary station in 1771.

LABUAN, an Asiatic island N.W. Borneo; occupied by the British in 1846, and given up to Sir James Brook in 1848. See *Borneo*.

LABURNUM, called also the golden chain and *Cytisus Laburnum*, was brought to these countries from Hungary, Austria, etc., about 1576.—*Ashc.*

LABYRINTH. Four are mentioned: the first, said to have been built by Daedalus, in the island of Crete, to secure the Minotaur, about 1310 B.C.; the second in Egypt, in the isle of Mæris, by Psammetichus, king of that place, about 638 B.C.; the other, the third, at Lemnos, remarkable for its sumptuous pillars, which seems to have been a stalactite grotto; and the fourth at Clusium, in Italy, erected by Porsenna, king of Etruria, about 520 B.C.—*Pliny*. The beauty and art of the labyrinth of Mendes were almost beyond belief; it had 19 halls and 3000 chambers, with pillars, was incrustated with marble, and adorned with sculpture.—*Herodotus*. The labyrinth of Woodstock is connected with the story of Fair Rosamond. See *Rosamond*. The

Maze, at Hampton Court, was formed at the end of the 16th century.

LACE was of very delicate texture in France and Flanders in 1830. Its importation into England was prohibited in 1483, but it was general in the court costume of Elizabeth's reign. Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Brussels have long been famous for their fine lace. An ounce weight of Flanders thread has been frequently sold for four pounds in London; and its value, when manufactured, has been increased to forty pounds, ten times the price of standard gold. A dissipated framework knitter of Nottingham, named Hammond, is said to have invented a mode of applying his stocking-frame to the manufacture of lace from studying the lace on his wife's cap, about 1768.—*Macculloch*. So many improvements have been made in this manufacture, particularly by Heathcote (1800, 1817, etc.), Morley, and Leaver (1811, etc.), that a piece of lace which about 1809 cost £17, may now be had for 7s. (1863).—*Ure*. The process of "gassing," by which cotton lace is said to be made equal to fine linen lace, was invented by Samuel Hall, of Basford, near Nottingham. He died in Nov., 1862.

LACEDÆMON. See *Sparta*.

LA COLLE MILLS, ATTACK ON, in Lower Canada, not far from Rouse's Point, by 8000 Americans of Gen. Wilkinson's division, on the 30th March, 1814. The mill was fortified, and garrisoned by 200 British soldiers under Major Hancock. The Americans lost 16 killed and 122 wounded; the British loss was 10 killed and 46 wounded.

LACONIA (S.E. Peloponnesus), the ancient name of Sparta; in the 8th century called *Trakonia*.

LACTEAL VESSELS were discovered in a dog by Jasper Asellius, of Cremona, 1632, and in birds and other animals by Mr. Hewson, of London, about 1770.

LADRONE ISLES (N. Pacific), belonging to Spain, discovered by Magellan in 1520. He first touched at the island of Guam. The natives having stolen some of his goods, he named the islands the *Ladrones*, or Thieves. In the 17th century they obtained the name of Marianne's Islands from the Queen of Spain.

LADY. The masters and mistresses of manor-houses, in former times, served out bread to the poor weekly, and were therefore called *Lafords* and *Lafdays*, signifying bread-givers (from *laif*, a loaf); hence lords and ladies. Tooke considers *lord* to signify *high-born*. Ladies first came into court in France in 1499.

LADY-DAY (March 25), a festival instituted about 850 according to some authorities, and not before the 7th century according to others. See *Annunciation*. The year was ordered to begin on Jan. 1st in France in 1564, and in Scotland, by proclamation, on Dec. 17, 1599; but not in England till Sept. 3, 1753, when the style was altered.

LAGOS, in the Bight of Benin (Africa), was assanited and taken by the boats of a British squadron, under Commodore Bruce, Dec. 28 and 27, 1861. This affair arose out of breaches of a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade. In 1863 the place was ceded to the British government, and created a settlement; Henry Stanhope Freeman to be the first governor.

LAGOS BAY (Portugal). Here was fought a battle between Admiral Boscawen and the French Admiral De la Clue, who lost both his legs in the engagement, and died next day, Aug. 17, 18, 1759. The *Centaure* and *Moderate* were taken, and the *Redoubtable* and *Océan* run on shore and burnt; the scattered remains of the French fleet got into Cadiz.

LA HOGUE (N.W. France), BATTLE OF, May 19, 1692, between the English and Dutch combined fleets, under Admirals Russell and Rooke, and the French fleet commanded by Admiral Tourville. The English attacked the French near La Hague, gaining a splendid victory, burning thirteen of the enemy's ships, destroying eight more, forcing the rest to fly, and thus preventing a threatened descent upon England.

LAHORE (N.W. India) was taken by Baber in 1524, and was long the capital of the Mongol Empire. It fell into the power of the Sikhs in 1798. It was occupied by Sir Hugh Gough Feb. 22, 1846, who in March concluded a treaty of peace with them.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, a long and narrow body of water in Northern New York, discovered by Champlain, an eminent French navigator, in 1609. In the French and Indian War, the American War for Independence, and the last war between the United States and Great Britain, this lake became the theatre of important events. Upon its western shore stood the

fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, where first the French and English, and then the English and Americans, contested for dominion. On the lake below these fortresses, naval engagements between British and American vessels, the latter under General Arnold, took place in 1776. In front of Plattsburg British and American vessels had a sharp conflict on the 11th of Sept., 1814, when the latter were victorious. See *Battle of Plattsburg*. See *Battles, Naval Battles*.

LAKE ERIE. On the shores and waters of this lake great historical scenes have transpired. Once French expeditions sailed to place missionaries and trading stations in the West, and military ones at the close of the Indian War, in connection with the important post of Detroit. Along its shore, from Detroit to Buffalo, were stirring scenes during the last war between the United States and Great Britain; and near its western end an important naval engagement took place on the 10th of Sept., 1813, between an American fleet under Commodore Perry, and a British fleet under Commodore Barclay. The Americans were victorious. Then Perry sent to General Harrison his noted dispatch, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours!" See *Battles, Naval Battles*.

LAKE ONTARIO, the most easterly of the chain of great American lakes. Its shores and waters were the scenes of engagements between the Americans and British during the last war between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812-14. See *York, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, Sandy Creek, Fort Niagara, Naval Battles*.

LAKE REGILLUS (Italy), where the Romans defeated the Latin auxiliaries of the expelled Tarquins, 499 B.C.

LAMBETH PALACE. A considerable portion was built in the 12th and 13th centuries, by Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury. The chapel was erected in 1196. The tower of the church was erected about 1875; and other parts of the edifice in the 16th century. Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, was barbarously put to death here by the followers of Wat Tyler, who attacked the palace, burnt all the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public papers, June 14, 1381. The domestic portion of the palace was greatly enlarged for Archbishop Howley (who died 1848), by Mr. Blore, at an expense of £53,000. See *Canterbury and Articles*.

LAMIAN WAR, B.C. 323, between Athens and her allies (excited by Demosthenes, the orator), and Antipater, governor of Macedonia. Antipater fled to Lamia, in Thessaly, and was there besieged. He escaped thence, and defeated his adversaries at Cranon, 323 B.C.

LAMMAS-DAY, the 1st of August, one of our four cross quarter-days of the year. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at each of these quarterly days in England, and very generally in Scotland. *Lammas* comes from the Saxon *hlammass*, loaf-mass, because formerly upon that day our ancestors offered bread made of new wheat; anciently, those tenants that held lands of the Cathedral Church of York were by tenure to bring a lamb alive into church at high mass.

LAMPS. The earthen lamp of Epictetus the philosopher sold after his death for 8000 drachmas, 161. Lamps with horn sides were the invention of Alfred. London streets were first lighted with oil-lamps in 1681, and with gas-lamps in 1814. A lamp "constructed to produce neither smoke nor smell, and to give considerably more light than any lamp hitherto known," was patented by M. Aimé Argand in 1784, and was brought into general use in England early in the present century. On his principle are founded the lamp invented by Carcel about 1808, and since 1825, the Modérateur lamps of Levassieur, Hadrot, and Neuburger. See *Safety-lamp*.

LANARK (W. Scotland) was a Roman station, and made a royal burgh 1108.

LANCASHIRE was created a county palatine by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt, who had married the daughter of Henry, first Duke of Lancaster, in 1369, and succeeded him in 1361. The court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster was instituted in 1376. On the accession of Henry IV. in 1399 the duchy merged into the crown. See under article *Cotton*.

LANCASTER, supposed to have been the *Ad Alannam* of the Romans. Lancaster was granted by William I. or II. to Roger de Poitou, who erected a castle

upon its hill. It was taken by the Jacobites, Nov., 1715, and Nov., 1745.

LAND was let generally in England for 1s. per acre, 36 Hen. VIII., 1544. The whole rental of the kingdom was about £6,000,000 in 1600; about £14,000,000 in 1688; in 1798 Mr. Pitt proposed his Income Tax of 10 per cent. on an estimate of 100 millions, taking the rent of land at 50 millions, that of houses at 10 millions, and the profits of trade at 40 millions; but in his estimate were exempted much land and the inferior class of houses. The rental of the United Kingdom was estimated at £59,500,000 in 1851.* An act for rendering more easy the transfer of land was passed in 1832. See *Agriculture*.

A species of land-tax was exacted in England in the 10th century, which produced £32,000 (see *Danegelt*) in 1013
Land Banks were proposed by Yarranton in 1648
The land-tax imposed 1693 grew out of a subsidy scheme of 4s. in the pound, which produced £500,000 in 1692
A Land Credit Company for Silesia was established by Frederick the Great (see *Credit Foncier*), 1763
Mr. Pitt made the tax perpetual at 4s. in the pound, but introduced his plan for its redemption April 2, 1798
Landed Estates Court, established to "facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland" (see *Encumbered Estates Act*) 1853
The Land Registry Office was opened in 1863
From the Revolution to the year 1800, the land-tax had yielded £227,000,000.
Ministers were left in a minority in the House of Commons on the Land-tax Bill in 1767, it being the first instance of the kind on a money-bill since the Revolution. Its rate varied in different years from 1s. to 4s. in the pound.
The tax in 1919 produced £1,419,337; in 1820, £1,338,420; in 1830, £1,423,618; in 1840, £1,298,622; in 1852, £1,151,618.

LANDEN or NEEUWINDEN, Belgium. Near here the French under Marshal Luxembourg defeated the Allies, commanded by William III. of England, chiefly through the cowardice of the Dutch, July 19 (N.S. 29), 1693. The Duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II., fighting on the side of France, was taken prisoner.

LANDGRAVE (from *land* and *grace*, a count), a German title, which commenced in 1130 with Louis III. of Thuringia, and became the title of the house of Hesse about 1268.

LANDLORD. See *Rent*.

LANDSHUT (Silesia), where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians under Marshal Laudohn, June 28, 1760.

LANGSIDE (S. Scotland), where the forces of the regent of Scotland, the Earl of Murray, defeated the army of Mary Queen of Scots, May 13, 1563. Mary fled to England and crossed the Solway Firth, landing at Workington, in Cumberland, May 16. Soon afterward she was imprisoned by Elizabeth.

LANGUAGE must either have been revealed originally from heaven, or the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion is embraced by Horace, Lucretius, Cicero, and most of the Greek and Roman writers; the former by the Jews and Christians, and many profound modern philosophers. Some suppose Hebrew to have been the language spoken by Adam; others say that the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic are only dialects of the original tongue. "And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech," *Genesis* xi., 1. The original European languages were thirteen, viz.: Greek, Latin, German, Slavonian, spoken in the East; Welsh; Biscayan, spoken in Spain; Irish; Albanian, in the mountains of Epirus; Tartarian, the old Illyrian; the Jazygian, remaining yet in Liburnia; the Chancin, in the north of Hungary; and the Finnic, in East Friesland. From the Latin sprang the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian. From the Teutonic sprang the present German, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch, etc. There are 864 known languages, or rather dialects, in the world. Of these, 987 are Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African, and 1824 American languages and dialects.—*Adelung*. George I. in 1724, and George II. in 1736, appointed

regius professors of modern languages and of history to each of the universities of England. In 1861 and 1862 Professor Max Müller lectured on the "Science of Language" at the Royal Institution, London.* He divides language into three families:

I. ARYAN (In Sanscrit, *noble*).
Southern Division. India (Prakrit and Pali; Sanscrit; dialects of India; Gipsy).
Iranic (Persi; Armenian, etc.).

Northern Division.

Celtic (Cymric; Cornish, Welsh, Manx, Gaelic, Breton, etc.).
Italic (Oscan; Latin; Umbrian; Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, etc.).
Illyric (Albanian).
Hellenic (Greek and its dialects).
Windic (Lettic; Old Prussian. *Slavonic dialects*—Bosnian, Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, etc.).
Teutonic (*High-German*: Modern German; *Low-German*: Gothic; Anglo-Saxon; Dutch; Frisian; English. *Scandinavian*: Old Norse, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic).

II. SUMMITTO: *Southern*. Arabic (including Ethiopic and Amharic). *Middle*. Hebrew (Hebrew, Samaritan, Phœnician inscriptions). *Northern*. Aramaic (Chaldee, Syriac, Cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh).

III. TURANIAN (from *Tura*, swiftness).

Northern Division. Tungusic (Chinese, etc.); Mongolic; Turkic; Samoyedic, and Finnic.
Southern Division. Taic (Siamese, etc.); (Himalayas); Malayic (Polynesian, etc.); Gangeitic; Lonic (Burmese, etc.); Munda; Tamulic.

LANGUAGE D'O'C. See *Tribadoura*.

LANDSDOWN (Somersetshire). The Parliamentary army, under Sir Wm. Waller, was here defeated, July 5, 1643.

LANTERNS of scraped horn were invented in England, it is said, by Alfred; and it is supposed that horn was used for window-lights also, as glass was not known in Alfred's reign, 872-901.—*Stow*. London was lighted by suspended lanterns with glass sides, 1415.

LANTHANUM, a rare metal discovered in the oxide of cerium, by Mosander, in 1839.

LAOCOON, an exquisite Grecian work of art, executed in marble, was modeled by Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus, all of Rhodes, and about 80 eminent statuary; it represents the death of the Trojan hero Laocoon, priest of Neptune, and his two sons, as described by Virgil, *Æneid* ii., 200. It was discovered in 1506 in the Sette Salle near Rome, and purchased by Pope Julius II. It is now in the Vatican.

LAODICEA. See *Seven Churches*.

LAON (N. France). Here a succession of actions between the Allies (chiefly the Prussians) and the French was fought under the walls of the town, which ended in the defeat of the latter with great loss, March 9, 10, 1814.

LA PEROUSE'S VOYAGE. In 1785 La Perouse sailed from France for the Pacific, with the *Boussole* and *Atalabé* under his command, and was last heard of from Botany Bay, in March, 1788. Several expeditions were subsequently dispatched in search of Perouse, but no certain information was had until Captain Dillon, of the East India ship *Research*, ascertained that the French ships had been cast away on the New Hebrides, authenticated by articles which Captain Dillon brought to Calcutta, April 9, 1823.

LAPLAND, or SAMELAND, N. Europe, nominally subject to Norway in the 13th century, and now to Sweden and Russia.

LARCENY. (French, *larcen*; Latin, *latrocinium*). See *Theft*.

LA ROTHIERE (France), BATTLE OF, between the French, commanded by Napoleon, and the Prussian and Russian armies, which were defeated with great loss after a desperate engagement, Feb. 1, 1814. This was one of Napoleon's last victories.

LARYNGOSCOPE, an instrument consisting of a concave mirror, by which light is thrown upon a small plane mirror placed in the posterior part of the cavity of the mouth. By its means the vocal chords of the interior of the larynx, etc., are exhibited and have been photographed. One constructed by Dr. Türk,

* The allotment of land to cottagers began with Lord Braybrooke's successful experiment in Essex of allotting small portions of land to poor families, to assist them and relieve the parish poor rates in 1819. The little colony was first called *Pewsey Gardens*, but afterward *New Village*, and it is calculated that £300 per annum were saved to the parish.

* Cardinal Giuseppe Mezzofanti (1774-1848) knew 114 languages or dialects; and Niebuhr knew 90 languages in 1801, and more afterward.

in 1857, was modified by Dr. Czermak, who exhibited it in action in London in 1853. A similar apparatus is said to have been constructed by Mr. John Avery, a surgeon in London, in 1846, and used by M. Garcia.

LATERAN, a church at Rome, dedicated to St. John, was originally a palace of the Laterani, and was given to the bishops of Rome by Constantine, and inhabited by them till their removal to the Vatican in 1377. Eleven councils have been held here.

LATHAM HOUSE, Lancashire, was heroically defended for three months against the Parliamentarians by Charlotte, countess of Derby. She was relieved by Prince Rupert, May, 1644. The house was, however, surrendered Dec. 4, 1645, and dismantled.

LATHE. The invention is ascribed to Talus, a grandson of Dædalus, about 1240 B.C. Pliny ascribes it to Theodorus of Samos, about 600 B.C.

LATIN KINGDOM, EMPIRE, ETC. See *Latium*; *Eastern Empire*, 1204; and *Jerusalem*.

LATIN LANGUAGE (founded on the Oscan, Etruscan, and Greek), one of the original languages of Europe, and from which sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish. See *Latium*. A large portion of our language is derived from the Latin. It ceased to be spoken in Italy about 581, and was first taught in England by Adelmus, brother of Ina, in the 7th century. The use of Latin in law deeds in England gave way to the common tongue about 1000; was revived in the reign of Henry II.; and again was replaced by English in the reign of Henry III. It was finally discontinued in religious worship in 1533, and in conveying and in courts of law in 1781 (by 4 Geo. II., c. 26). A corrupt Latin is still spoken in Roumelia.

PRINCIPAL LATIN WRITERS.

	Died		Died
Plautus.....	B.C. 184	Lucan.....	65
Ennius.....	169	Seneca.....	65
Terence.....	(<i>fourishes</i>) 166	Pliny the Elder.....	79
Cato the Elder.....	149	Quintilian.....	(<i>four.</i>) 80
Lucilius.....	103	Valerius Flaccus.....	81
Lucretius.....	62	Pliny the Younger.....	100
Julius Cæsar.....	44	Statius.....	(<i>about</i>) 100
Cicero.....	43	Tacitus.....	(<i>four.</i>) 100
Catullus.....	40	Silius Italicus.....	101
Sallust.....	34	Martial.....	(<i>four.</i>) 104
Virgilus.....	(<i>four.</i>) 27	Suetonius.....	(<i>about</i>) 120
Propertius.....	26	Juvenal.....	123
Virgil.....	19	Aulus Gellius.....	(<i>four.</i>) 169
Tibullus.....	18	Apuleius.....	" 174
Horace.....	8	Amnianus Marcellinus.....	390
Celsus.....	(<i>four.</i>) A.D. 17	Claudius.....	408
Livy.....	18	Macrobius.....	415
Ovid.....	18	Boethius.....	524
Paterculus.....	31	(See <i>Fathers of the Church</i> .)	
Persius.....	62		

LATITUDE. First determined by Hipparchus of Nice, about 163 B.C. It is the extent of the earth, or of the heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. Maupertuis, in 1737, in latitude 66° 30', measured a degree of latitude, and made it 69° 493 miles. Swanberg, in 1808, made it 69° 393. At the equator, in 1744, four astronomers made it 68° 732; and Lambton, in latitude 12, made it 61° 743. Mudge, in England, made it 69° 143. Cassini, in France, in 1718 and 1740, made it 69° 12; and Biot, 68° 769; while a recent measure in Spain makes it but 68° 62—less than at the equator, and contradicts all others, proving the earth to be a prolate spheroid (which was the opinion of Cassini, Bernoulli, Euler, and others) instead of an oblate spheroid.

LATIUM, now *CAMPANIA* (Italy), the country of Latins, king of Janiculum, 1240 B.C. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinius, Latinius under Æneas, and Alba under Ascanius. See *Italy and Rome*.

LA TRAPPE. See *Trappists*.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS. See *Mormonites*.

LAUDANUM. See *Opium*.

LAUENBURG, a duchy, N. Germany, was conquered from the Wends by Henry the Lion of Saxony about 1153; ceded to Hanover, 1699; incorporated with the French Empire, 1810; ceded to Denmark, 1815; annexed by Prussia, Aug. 14, 1855; possession taken Sept. 15 following. See *Gazette*. Population in 1855, 50,147.

LAUREATE. See *Poet Laureate*.

LAUREL was sacred to Apollo, god of poetry; and from the earliest times the poets and generals of armies, when victors, were crowned with laurel. Pe-

trarch was crowned with laurel, April 8, 1341.—The *Prunus lauroceranus* was brought to Britain from the Levant before 1629; the Portugal laurel, *Prunus lusitanica*, before 1648; the royal bay, *Laurus indica*, from Madeira, 1666; the Alexandrian laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*, from Spain, before 1713; the glaucous laurel, *Laurus aggregata*, from China, 1806 or 1821.

LAURENTIALIA were festivals celebrated at Rome in honor of Acca Laurentia, who is said to have been either the nurse of Romulus or Remus, or a rich desolate woman, who bequeathed her property to the Roman people. They commenced about 621 B.C., and were held on the last day of April and the 23d of December.

LAURUSTINE, *Viburnum Tinus*, an evergreen shrub, was brought to England from the south of Europe before 1696.

LA VALETTE. See *Malta*.

LAVALETTE'S ESCAPE. Count Lavalette, for aiding the Emperor Napoleon on his return in 1815, was condemned to death, but escaped from prison in the clothes of his wife, during a last interview, Dec. 20, 1815. Sir Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, Esq., and Captain J. H. Hutchinson, were convicted of aiding the escape, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the French capital, April 24, 1816. Lavalette was permitted to return to France in 1820, and died in retirement in 1830.

LA VENDÉE (W. France). The French Royalists of La Vendée took to arms in March, 1793, and were successful in a number of hard-fought battles with the Republican armies between July 12, 1793, and Jan. 1, 1794, when they experienced a severe reverse. Their leader, Henri, comte de la Rochejaquelein, was killed, March 4, 1794. The war was terminated by General Hoche in 1796. A treaty of peace was signed at Lunon, Jan. 17, 1800. See *Chouans*.

LAVENDER, *Lavandula spica*. Brought from the south of Europe before 1568.

LAW'S BUBBLE. John Law, of Edinburgh (1651), became comptroller general of the finances of France upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, and an East India and a Mississippi Company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him he was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it; and in 1716 he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the Duke of Orleans, regent of France, and the deluded rich of every rank subscribed for shares both in the bank and the companies. In 1718 Law's was declared a royal bank, and the shares rose to upward of twenty fold the original value, so that in 1719 they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. In 1720 this fabric of false credit fell to the ground, spreading ruin throughout the country. Law died in poverty in 1729 at Venice.—The South Sea Bubble in England occurred in the fatal year 1720. See *South Sea*.

LAWS. See *Codes*, *Canon*, and *Civil Law*. The Jewish law was given by God, and promulgated by Moses, 1491 B.C.

The laws of Phoroneus, in the kingdom of Argos, (1807 B.C.), were the first Attic laws; they were reduced to a system by Draco, for the Athenians, 623 B.C., whose code was superseded by that of Solon, 604 B.C.

The Spartan laws of Lycurgus were made about 844 B.C.; they remained in full force for 700 years, and formed a race totally different from all others living in civilized society.

The Roman laws, the Twelve Tables, were published 449 B.C., and remained in force till Justinian, nearly 1000 years.

BRITISH LAWS.

The British Laws of earliest date were translated into Saxon in..... A.D. 590
Saxon laws of Ina published about..... 700
Alfred's code of laws, the foundation of the common law of England, is said to have been arranged about (see *Common Law*)..... 896
Edward the Confessor collected the laws in..... 1065
Stephen's charter of general liberties..... 1136
Henry II.'s confirmation of it..... 1154 and 1173
The maritime laws of Richard I. (see *Oleron*)..... 1194
Magna Charta, by King John, 1215; confirmed by Henry III. 1216 et seq. See *Magna Charta* and *Forest's Charter*.

Lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, declared "That no fiction of law shall

ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact as to prevent the execution of justice,"

May 21, 1784

LAWYERS.

Pleaders of the bar, or barristers, are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. . . . 1291
Sergeants, the highest members of the bar, were alone permitted to plead in the Court of Common Pleas. The first king's counsel under the degree of sergeant was Sir Francis Bacon in . . . 1604
Law Association Charity founded in . . . 1817
Incorporated Law Society formed in 1823; plan enlarged, 1825; a charter obtained, 1831; renewed, 1845. The building in Chancery Lane, from the designs of Vulliamy, was commenced in . . . 1829
Juridical Society established in . . . 1865
(See *Barristers, Counsel*.)

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY was founded in 1843. It holds meetings during the session of Parliament, and publishes a journal and reports. Its first chairman was Lord Brougham, who introduced the subject of Law Reform by a most eloquent speech in the House of Commons on Feb. 7, 1828. Many acts for Law Reform have been passed since, and vigorous measures were proposed by the late Lord Chancellor Westbury.

LAYAMON'S BRUT, or Chronicle of Britain, a poetical semi-Saxon paraphrase of the Brut of Wace, made between 1100 and 1230, was published with a literal translation by Sir Frederick Madden in 1847.

LAYBACH (near Trieste, in Illyria). A congress met here in Jan., 1821, and was attended by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Naples. It broke up in May, after having issued two circulars, stating it to be their resolution to occupy Naples with Austrian troops, and put down popular insurrections.

LAYER'S CONSPIRACY. Christopher Layer, a barrister, conspired with other persons to seize George I., the Prince of Wales, Lord Cadogan, and the principal officers of state, to take the Tower by surprise, to plunder the Bank, and finally to bring in the Pretender. He was hanged, May 17, 1723.

LAZZARO, Sr. (N. Italy.) Here the King of Sardinia and the Imperialists defeated the French and Spaniards after a long and severe conflict, June 4, 1746.

LAZZARONI (from *lazzaro*, Spanish for a pauper or leper), a term applied by the Spanish viceroys to the number of degraded beings in Naples, who live like cattle, half clothed and houseless. No man was born a lazzaro; and he who turned to a trade ceased to be one. The viceroy permitted the lazzaroni to elect a chief, with whom he conferred respecting the imposts on the goods brought to the markets. In 1647 Masaniello held the office. See *Naples*. In 1798 Ferdinand IV. enrolled several thousands of lazzaroni as pikemen (spontaneers), who generally favored the Court party. On May 16, 1848, they were permitted, on the king's behalf, to commit fearful ravages on the ill-fated city.—*Colletta*.

LEAD is found in various countries, and is abundant in various parts of Britain, and in some places richly mixed with silver ore. Pattinson's valuable method for extracting the silver was made known in 1829. The famous Clydesdale mines were discovered in 1813. The lead-mines of Cumberland and Derbyshire yield about 15,000 tons *per annum*. British mines produced 65,529 tons of lead in 1855, and 69,266 tons in 1857. Lead-pipes for the conveyance of water were brought into use in 1236. In 1859, 23,090 tons of pig and sheet lead were imported, and 13,414 tons exported.

LEAGUES. Four kings combined to make war against five, about 1913 B.C. (*Gen. xiv.*). The kings of Canaan combined against the invasion of the Israelites, 1461 B.C. The more eminent Greek leagues were the *Ætolian*, powerful about 820 B.C., which lasted till 159 B.C., and the *Achaean*, revived 260 B.C., which was broken up by the conquest of Greece by the Romans, 146 B.C. The fall of these leagues was hastened by dissension.

Lombard leagues against emperors (see *Lombards*), 1176 and 1225

League of the Public Good was between the dukes of Burgundy, Brittany, and Bourbon, and other princes against Louis XI. of France. . . . 1465-73
League of Cambray against Venice. . . . 1508
Holy League (the pope, Venice, etc.), against Louis XII. . . . 1510
League of Smalcald. . . . 1529
League of the Beggars (*Gueux*; the Protestants

so called, though Roman Catholics joined the league) to oppose the institution of the Inquisition in Flanders. . . . 1566

The HOLY LEAGUE, so denominated by way of eminence, to prevent the accession of Henry IV. of France, who was then of the Reformed religion, was commenced at Peronne in 1576, and lasted till 1593, when Henry embraced Romanism.

League of Wurtzburg, by Catholics; of Halle, by Protestants. . . . 1610

League against the emperor. . . . 1626

Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland against the episcopal government of the Church, and the regal authority (see *Covenant*). . . . 1638

League of Ansburg against France. . . . 1686

LEAP-YEAR, or BISSEXTILE, originated with the astronomers of Julius Caesar, 45 B.C. They fixed the solar years at 365 days 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was placed a day before the 24th of February, the sixth of the calends, which was reckoned twice, hence called *bi-sextile*, or twice sixth. This added day with us is Feb. 29th. See *Calendar*. This arrangement makes the year nearly three minutes longer than the astronomical year: to obviate this, 1700 and 1800 were not, and 1900 will not be leap-year, but 2000 will be one. See *Julian Year*, *Gregorian Calendar*, etc.

LEARNING AND THE ARTS flourished among the Greeks, especially under Ptolemy, 327 B.C., and Pericles, 444 B.C.; and with the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era, under Augustus. The Greek refugees caused their revival in Italy, particularly after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, and the invention of printing shortly before the period of the *Renaissance*. Leo X. and his family (the *Medici*) greatly promoted learning in Italy in the 16th century, when literature revived in France, Germany, and England. See *Literature*, and lists of authors under *Greek*, *Latin*, *English*, and other languages.

LEASE (from the French *laisser*, to let), a kind of conveyance invented by Sergeant Moore soon after the *Statute of Uses*, 27 Henry VIII., 1535. Acts relating to leases were passed in 1856 and 1858.

LEATHER was very early known in Egypt and Greece, and the thongs of manufactured hides were used for ropes, harness, etc., by all ancient nations. The Gordian knot was made of leather thongs, 380 B.C. A leather cannon was proved at Edinburgh, fired three times, and found to answer, Oct. 23, 1773.—*Philips*. The duty on leather produced annually in England £450,000, and in Ireland about £50,000. It was abolished May 29, 1850. Many bankruptcies were declared in the leather trade in the autumn of 1860 in England. In the case of Lawrence, Mortimore & Co., enormous fraudulent dealings in bills were disclosed. A plan for making artificial leather out of cuttings, etc., was made known in 1900.—*Leather-cloth* is unbleached cotton coated with a composition of boiled linseed oil and turpentine, colored with various pigments, invented by Messrs. Crockell, of Newark, U.S., and patented in 1849.

LECH, a river, S. Germany, near which the cruel General Tilly was defeated by the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, April 30, 1632. Tilly died of his wounds soon after.

LECTURES. Those on physic were instituted by Dr. Thomas Linacre, of the College of Physicians (founded by Henry VIII.), about 1602. *Clinical lectures*, at the bedside of the patient, were begun by Sir B. C. Brodie (1818-17); Mr. G. Maciawain, about 1824, gave surgical clinical lectures in connection with a dispensary. See *Gresham College*, *Boyle's Lectures*, *Royal and London Institutions*, etc. The political lectures of Thelwall, commenced in January, 1793, were interdicted by an act of Parliament. In the autumn of 1857 and since, many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen lectured at Mechanics' Institutes. An act passed in 1835 prohibited the publication of lectures without the consent of the lecturers. Public lectures are very popular in the United States. They are given in almost every city and village in the Northern and Western States during the winter months. The names of over two hundred professed lecturers appeared in the public prints at the close of 1860.

LEEDS (Yorkshire), the Roman *Loidis*, once a Roman station, received a charter in 1027. Population in 1861, 207,165.

Sheffield grammar-school founded.....1559
Colored Cloth-hall built.....1758
Literary and Philosophical Society established...1890
Enfranchised by the Reform Act.....1832
Magnificent new town hall opened by the queen,
and the mayor, Peter Fairbairn, knighted, Sept. 7, 1838

LEEK is the Welsh emblem, in consequence of a command from Dewi, or David, afterward Archbishop of St. David's, in 519. On the day that King Arthur won a great victory over the Saxons, Dewi is said to have ordered the soldiers to place a leek in their caps.

LEESBURG HEIGHTS. See *Ball's Bluff*.

LEGACIES. In 1780 receipts for legacies were subjected to a stamp duty, and in 1796 the legacy duty was imposed. The impost was increased several times subsequently, particularly in 1806, 1809, and 1845. The revenue derived from it varies considerably in amount in consecutive years; but it may be said to average from about one and a half to two millions annually. In 1858 the legacy duty was extended to landed or real property. See *Succession Duty Act*.

LEGATES. Ambassadors from the pope: the legate's court was erected in 1516 by Cardinal Wolsey, to prove wills, and for the trial of offenses against the spiritual laws.—*Law Dict.* It was soon discontinued.

LEGATIONS were the twenty administrative divisions in the States of the Church, governed by legates. They rebelled in 1599-60, and are nearly all included in the kingdom of Italy. See *Roma*.

LEGHORN, Livorno, in Tuscany, a mere village in the 15th century, owes its prosperity to the Medici family. It suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1741; was entered by the French army, July 27, 1796, but the British property had been removed. It was evacuated by the French in 1799, and retaken in 1800. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British and Italian forces, Dec., 1813. The Austrians took this city from the insurgents, May 19 and 18, 1849, and quelled a slight insurrection, July, 1857. In June, 1857, above 60 persons were killed at the theatre, through an alarm of fire.

LEGION, Legio, a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, first formed by Romulus, when it consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, about 750 B.C. When Hannibal was in Italy, 216 B.C., the legion consisted of 5200 soldiers; and under Marius, in 83 B.C., it was 6200 soldiers, besides 700 horse. There were ten, and sometimes as many as eighteen, legions kept at Rome. Augustus had a standing army of 45 legions, together with 25,000 horse and 87,000 light-armed troops, about 5 B.C.; and the peace establishment of Adrian was thirty of these formidable brigades. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions. A legion was divided into ten cohorts, and every cohort into six centuries, with a vexillum, or standard, guarded by ten men. The French army has been divided into legions since Francis I. See *Thundering Legion*.

LEGION or HONOR, a French order embracing the army, civil officers, and other individuals distinguished for services to the state; instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte when First Consul, May 19, 1803. On the restoration of the Bourbons, Louis XVIII. confirmed this order in April, 1814. The honor was conferred on many British subjects who distinguished themselves in the Russian War, 1804-6, and in the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

LEGITIMISTS, a term (since 1814) applied to those who support the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family to the throne of France; whose representative is Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called Comte de Chambord, born Sept. 29, 1820. They held a Congress at Lucerne on June 24-29, 1842, when about 3850 persons were present, including the Duchess of Parma. They agreed to continue a pacific policy.

LEGNANO (in Lombardy), where the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated by the Milanese and their allies, May 29, 1176, which victory led to the treaty of Constance in 1183.

LEICESTER (Central England) returned two members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. Here Richard III. was buried, Aug. 25, 1485; and here Cardinal Wolsey died, Nov. 29, 1530. During the Civil War it was taken by Charles I., May 31, and by Fairfax, June 17, 1645. The stocking manufacture was introduced in 1680.

LEIGHLIN (W. Carlow), a see founded by St. Lasechan about 628. Barchard, the Norwegian, the son of Garmond, founded or endowed the priory of St. Stephen of Leighlin. Bishop Doran, a worthy prelate,

appointed in 1823, was murdered by his archdeacon, Maurice Cavenagh, who was hanged for the crime on the spot where he had committed the murder.—*Bealson*. In 1600 Leighlin was united to Ferns; the combined see united to Ossory in 1835. See *Ferns* and *Bishops*.

LEINSTER, a kingdom in 1167, now one of the four provinces of Ireland, divided into four archbishoprics by Pope Eugenius III. at a national synod, held at Kells, March 9, 1151-3, and in which his holiness was represented by Cardinal Paparo. The abduction of Devorgilla, wife of O'Ruave, a lord of Connaught, by Dermot, king of Leinster, in 1152, is asserted to have led to the landing of the English and the subsequent conquest. The province of Leinster gave the title of duke to Schomberg's son in 1690. The title became extinct in 1719, and was conferred on the family of Fitzgerald in 1766.

LEIPSIK (Saxony). Famous for its University (founded in 1409) and its fair. Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists under Tilly, Sept. 7, 1631, and here the Imperialists were again defeated by the Swedes under Torstensson, Oct. 18, 1642. Here took place, on Oct. 16, 18, 19, 1813, "the battle of the nations," between the French army and its allies, commanded by Napoleon (160,000), and the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies (340,000 strong). The French were beaten, chiefly owing to 17 Saxon battalions, their allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement. 30,000 men perished on the field, of whom more than 40,000 were French, who also lost 65 pieces of artillery and many standards. The victory was followed by the capture of Leipzig, of the rear-guard of the French army, and of the King of Saxony and his family.

LEITH. The port of Edinburgh was burnt by the Earl of Hertford in 1544. It was fortified by the French partisans of Queen Mary in 1560, and surrendered to the English. The "Agreement of Leith" between the superintendents and ministers was made Jan., 1572. The docks were commenced in 1790.

LELEGES, a Pelasgic tribe which inhabited Lacedæmon about 1490 B.C., and, after many contests, merged into the Hellenes.

LEMURES. The ancients supposed that the soul, after death, wandered over the world, and disturbed the peace of the living. The happy spirits were called *Lares familiares*, and the unhappy *Lemures*. The Roman festival called *Lemuralia*, kept on May 9, 11, 13, was instituted by Romulus about 747 B.C., probably to propitiate the spirit of the slaughtered Remus.

LENT (from the Saxon, *lenetan*, spring). The forty days' fast observed in the Roman Catholic Church from Ash-Wednesday to Easter day, said to have been instituted by Pope Telesphorus, 184.—The early Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday which is now called the first Sunday in Lent; and the four days beginning with Ash-Wednesday were added by Pope Felix III. in the year 497, in order that the number of fasting days should amount to forty. Lent was first observed in England by command of Ercombert, king of Kent, in 640 or 641.—*Baker's Chron.* Flesh was prohibited during Lent; but Henry VIII. permitted the use of *white meats* by a proclamation in 1545, which continued in force until, by proclamation of James I. in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I. in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden. See *Quadragesima*.

LEON, KINGDOM OF. See *Spain*.

LEONINES. Hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and the end, are said to have been first made by Leoninus, a canon, about the middle of the 12th century, or by Pope Leo II. about 682.

LEPANTO (near Corinth), BATTLE OF, Oct. 7, 1571; when the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, Genoa, Malta, and Pius V., commanded by Don John of Austria, defeated the whole maritime force of the Turks, and checked their progress.

LEPROSY, a skin disease described in *Leviticus* xiii. (B.C. 1490), which prevailed in ancient times throughout Asia. It has now almost disappeared from Europe, except in the south and in Norway. It chiefly affected the lower classes, yet occasionally has proved fatal to the very highest personages. Robert Bruce, of Scotland, died of leprosy in 1296. A hospital for lepers was founded at Granada by Queen Isabella of Castile about 1504, and a large number of leper houses were founded in Britain. Dr. Edmondson met with a case in Edinburgh in 1809.

LETTERS. See *Alphabet, Belles-Lettres, Marque, and Privateers.*

LETTRES DE CÂCHET, sealed letters issued by the King of France, beginning about 1670, by virtue of which those persons against whom they were directed were thrown into prison or sent into exile. The National Assembly decreed their abolition, Nov. 1, 1789.

LETTUCE, introduced into England from Flanders about 1520. It is said that when Queen Catharine wished for a salad, she had to send for lettuce to Holland or Flanders.

LEUCTRA, in Boeotia, N. Greece, the site of a battle when the Thebans, under Epaminondas, defeated the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, July 8, 371 B.C. 4000 Spartans, with their king, were slain. The Spartans gradually lost their preponderance in Greece.

LEUTHEN (S. Prussia). See *Lissa*.

LEVANT (the East), a term applied to Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, etc. Levant companies, in London, were established in 1581, 1593, and 1605.

LEVELERS, a fanatical party in Germany, headed by Muncer and Stork in the 16th century, who taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, Muncer commanded the sovereign princes of Germany and the magistrates of cities to resign their authority, and on his march his followers ravaged the country. The Landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and the rest fled; their leader was taken and beheaded at Mulhausen in 1525. The English "Levelers," powerful in Parliament in 1647, were put down by Cromwell in 1649, and their leader Lilburn imprisoned. At the period of the French Revolution some knots of persons, styled Levellers, appeared in England. A "Loyal Association" was formed against them and Republicans, by Mr. John Reeves, Nov., 1793.

LEVELS. The Great Level of the Fens is a low-lying district of about 2000 square miles, in Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, said to have been overflowed by the sea during an earthquake, 363. It was long afterward an inland sea in winter, and a noxious swamp in summer, and was gradually drained—by the Romans, the Saxons, and especially by the monks during the reigns of the Plantagenet kings. One of the first works on a large scale was carried out by Morton, bishop of Ely, in the reign of Henry VII. A general drainage act was passed by the advice of Lord Burghley in 1601, but little work was done till the reign of James I., who in 1631 invited over the great Dutch engineer, Cornelius Vermuyden, to assist in the general drainage of the country. After completing several great works, Vermuyden agreed (in 1629) to drain the "Great Level." He was at first prevented from proceeding with his undertaking through a popular outcry against foreigners; but eventually, aided by Francis, earl of Bedford, in spite of the great opposition of the people, for whose benefit he was laboring, he declared his great work complete in 1652. Much, however, still remained to be done; and the drainage of the Great Level employed the talents of Rennie (about 1807), and of Telford (1822), and of other eminent engineers since. In 1844 the Middle Level commission cut through certain barrier banks, and replaced them by other works. These latter were reported unsound in March, 1862; and on May 4, the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn, gave way. High tides ensuing, about 6000 acres of fertile land were inundated, causing a loss of about £25,000. After unwearied, and, for a while, unsuccessful efforts, a new coffer-dam was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Hawkshaw, which was reported sound in July. Another inundation, begun through the bursting of a marsh-land sluice, near Lynn, Oct. 4, was checked. The Levels are distinguished as the Middle, Bedford, South, and North Levels.

LEWES (Sussex), where Henry III., king of England, was defeated by Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the barons, May 14, 1264.—*Blauwe*. The king, his brother Richard, king of the Romans, and his son Edward, afterward Edward I., were taken prisoners. One division of Montfort's army, a body of Londoners, gave way to the furious attack of Prince Edward, who, pursuing the fugitives too far, caused the battle to be lost. See *Evesham*.

LEXICON. See *Dictionaries*.

LEXINGTON (Massachusetts), BATTLE OF, between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the

War of Independence. The British obtained the advantage, and destroyed the stores of the revolted colonists, but lost in the battle 273 men, killed and wounded, April 19, 1775.—The hostilities thus commenced continued to 1783.—**LEXINGTON**, a town in Missouri, U. S., fortified by the Federalists, was attacked by the Confederate General Price on Aug. 23, and, after a gallant resistance by Colonel Mulligan, surrendered on Sept. 21, 1861. See *United States*.

LEYDEN (Holland), *Lugdunum Batavorum*, important in the 18th century. From Oct. 81, 1573, to Oct. 8, 1574, when it was relieved, it endured a siege by the armies of Spain, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In commemoration the University was founded, 1575. In 1699 two thirds of the population perished by a fever, which, it is said, was aggravated by the improper treatment of Professor De la Boe. The University was almost destroyed by a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder blowing up, and demolishing a large part of the town, and killing numbers of people, Jan. 12, 1807. The *Leyden jar* was invented about 1745, by Kliest, Muschenbroek, and others. See *Electricity*.

LIBEL. By the laws of Rome (those of the Twelve Tables), libels which affected the reputation of another were made capital offenses. In the British law, whatever renders a man ridiculous, or lowers a man in the opinion and esteem of the world, is deemed a libel. "The greater the truth, the greater the libel," the well-known law maxim of a high authority, is now disputed. Act against blasphemous and seditious libels, punishing the offender by banishment for the second offence. 60 Geo. III., 1820. Lord Campbell's Act, 6 & 7 Vict., c. 96 (1843), greatly softened the stringency of the law of libel respecting newspapers. See *Trials*, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1803, 1808 *et seq.*, and 1863.

LIBERIA, the negro republic on the coast of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, was founded by the American Colonial Society, which was established by Henry Clay in 1816. Liberia was made independent in 1847; recognized in 1848; and was flourishing in 1863. The president visited the International Exhibition of London in 1862.

LIBERTINES (signifying freedmen and their sons) was a sect headed by Quintin and Corin about 1522, who held various monstrous opinions.

LIBRARIES. The first public library of which we have any certain account in history was founded at Athens by Pisistratus about 544 B.C. The second of note was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284 B.C. It was partially destroyed when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B.C. 400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe.—*Blair*. According to Ptolemy, the library at Pergamos contained 200,000 books. It came into the possession of the Romans at the death of Attalus III. (133 B.C.), who bequeathed his kingdom and wealth to the Roman people. It was added to that of Alexandria by Marc Antony. The first private library was the property of Aristotle, 334 B.C.—*Strabo*. The first library at Rome was instituted 167 B.C.; it was brought from Macedonia. The library of Appellion was sent to Rome by Sylla from Athens, 86 B.C. This library was enriched by the original manuscripts of Aristotle's works. A library was founded at Constantinople by Constantine the Great about A.D. 335, and was destroyed 477. A second library was formed from the remains of the first at Alexandria* (which see). Pope Gregory I. ordered that the library of the Palatine Apollo should be committed to the flames, under the notion of containing the attention of the clergy to the Scriptures. The early Chinese literature is said to have suffered a similar misfortune to that of the West in the destruction of the Alexandrian library; their Emperor Che-wang-tse ordered all writings to be destroyed, that every thing might begin anew as from his reign; and books and records were afterward recovered by succeeding emperors with great difficulty.

LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.

The first public library in Italy was founded at Florence by Nicholas Niccoli, one of the great restorers of learning. At his death, he left his library to the public, 1436. Cosmo de' Medici enriched it with the invaluable Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldean, and Indian MSS. about 1560. The Vatican Library at Rome, founded by Pope Nicholas V. in 1446, and improved by Sixtus V., 1588; contains about 150,000 volumes and 40,000 manuscripts.

* This statement has been disputed. Theophilus, abp. of Alexandria, is said to have destroyed many books when he demolished the Temple of Serapis, 750 years previously.

Imperial Library of Vienna, founded by Frederick III. in 1440, and by Maximilian I. 1500
 Royal (now Imperial) Library of Paris, by John (1850-1863), and by Francis I. about 1820. It was said to contain 816,000 volumes and 84,000 manuscripts in 1860. A new reading-room has been built.
 Escorial at Madrid, commenced with the foundation of that sumptuous palace by Philip II. 1557
 Library of the University of Munich is said to contain 400,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts; and that of Göttingen, 300,000 volumes and 6000 manuscripts.
 Imperial Library at St. Petersburg (consisting principally of the spoils of Poland) was founded in ... 1714

LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Richard de Bury, chancellor and high treasurer of England, so early as 1341 raised the first private library in Europe. He purchased thirty or forty volumes of the Abbot of St. Alban's for fifty pounds' weight of silver.
 Bodleian Library at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz., 1598: opened in 1602; contains nearly 400,000 volumes, and upward of 30,000 manuscripts.
 Cottonian Library, founded by Sir Robert Cotton about 1600; appropriated to the public, 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum. 1753
 Slon College. 1628
 Royal Society in. 1667
 Radcliffian, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left £40,000 to the University, 1714; opened. 1749
 University Library, Cambridge, 1720, when George I. gave £5000 to purchase Dr. Moore's collection. British Museum (*which see*). 1753
 The Libraries of the Royal Institution (founded 1808), the London Institution (1805), and the Royal College of Surgeons (1786), have classified catalogues.
 Library of the University of Dublin (1601), and the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh (1690), are extensive and valuable.
 FREE LIBRARIES have been successfully established since 1800 at Manchester, Liverpool, Salford, etc. Many others have been formed under acts passed in 1845, 1850, and 1856.
 On Nov. 5, 1855, a proposal to establish a Free Library in the city of London was negatived, and 1367 that in Marylebone was closed for want of support.

(See *Circulating Library*.)

LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES. In the United States there are the following public libraries:

	Founded	Volumes.
Astor Library, New York City.	1820	100,000
Mercantile Library, New York City.	1820	64,000
Society Library, New York City.	1754	64,000
Historical Library, New York City.	1804	25,000
Union Theol. Seminary, New York City, 1838	1838	24,000
State Library, Albany, N. Y.	1818	63,500
Athenæum, Boston, Mass.	1804	78,000
Public Library, Boston, Mass.	1859	70,000
Antiquarian Library, Worcester, Mass.	1819	26,000
Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.	1805	22,700
Athenæum, Providence, R. I.	1753	22,602
Library Company, Philadelphia, Penn.	1731	64,900
Acad. Nat. Science, Philadelphia, Penn.	1819	26,000
Am. Phila. Society, Philadelphia, Penn.	1749	20,000
Congress' Library, Washington, D. C.	1851	60,700
Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C.	1849	25,000
Library Society, Charleston, S. C.	1748	28,000
State Library, Annapolis, Md.	1820	20,000
State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.	1825	20,000

These libraries are exclusive of the libraries of the different colleges, which are many of them very extensive, that of Harvard numbering 123,400 volumes, not counting pamphlets, etc.

LIBYA (Africa) was conquered by the Persians 524 B.C., and by Ptolemy Soter 320.

LICENSES. This mode of levying money was introduced by Richard I. about 1190, but was then confined to such of the nobility as desired to enter the lists at tournaments.

* In 1609 the Stationers' Company agreed to give a copy of every book published to the Bodleian Library, Oxford. By 14 Charles II., c. 23 (1669), three copies were required to be given to certain public libraries; by 3 Anne, c. 19 (1709), the number was increased to nine; by 41 Geo. III., c. 101, to eleven; which number was reduced to five by 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 110 (1835); viz., the British Museum, the Bodleian, Oxford, the Public Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin.

Games and gaming-houses licensed in London. 1620
 License system for excisable articles enforced in various reigns, from the 12th Charles II. 1660
 Plays ordered to be licensed in. 1737
 Lottery-office-keepers to take out licenses, and pay £20 for each; this reduced the number from 400 to 51. Aug., 1778
 General licensing act, 9 Geo. IV., c. 61. 1828
 Licenses for public houses granted in 1551, and for refreshment-houses, with wine licenses, in. 1860
 The licensing system was applied to India as a kind of income tax, 1859; ceased in. 1861

LICHFIELD (Staffordshire). The see of Merca, afterward Lichfield, was founded in 656. In 1706 the see was removed to Chester; in 1102 it was removed to Coventry, and afterward back to Lichfield, but with much opposition from the monks of Coventry. See *Coventry*. Dr. Samuel Butler, in 1837, was the first Bishop of Lichfield only. This see has given three saints to the Romish Church, and to the British nation one lord chancellor and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at £550 18s. 2d. Lichfield Cathedral was first built about 656. The present structure was built by Roger de Clinton, the 8th bishop, in 1143. In Lichfield Castle, King Richard II. kept his Christmas festival, 1397, when 200 tons of wine and 2000 oxen were consumed. A charter was granted to Lichfield, constituting it a city, by Edward VI., 1549. Present income, £4500.

LICHTENSTEIN, a constitutional principality, 8. Germany. Population, in 1868, 7150. Prince John, born Oct. 5, 1840, succeeded his father Alois-Joseph, Nov. 13, 1868.

LICINIAN LAW, *Licina Lex* (375 B.C.), forbade any person to possess more than 500 acres of land, or more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of small, in the Roman states; another law, 56 B.C., of this name, imposed a severe penalty on party clubs, or societies assembled for election purposes; and another, about 103 B.C., limited the expenses of the table.

LIEGE (Belgium), a bishopric under the German Empire, from the 8th century till 1795. Liege frequently revolted against its prince-bishops. In 1467, after a severe contest, the citizens were beaten at Bruethem, and their city taken by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who treated them with great severity. In 1482 Liege fell into the power of De la Marck, the Bar of Ardenne, who killed the bishop, Louis of Bourbon, and was himself beheaded two years after. Liege was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, Oct. 23, 1703, and by the French and others at various times up to 1795, when it was annexed to France. It was incorporated with the Netherlands in 1814, and with Belgium in 1830. Iron-works were established at Liege in the 16th century.

LIEGNITZ. See *Pfaffendorf*.

LIEUTENANTS, LORE, for counties, were instituted in England, 8 Edw. VI., 1549, and in Ireland in 1831. For the lords lieutenants of Ireland, see *Ireland*.

LIFE-BOAT, etc.† It was stated in Sept., 1805, that there were 136 life-boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom. 3619 lives were saved in 1864 by means of rocket apparatus, life-boats, etc. In the ten years 1855-64, 80,261 lives were saved. See *Wreck*.

A patent was granted to Mr. Lukin for a life-boat in. 1835
 A reward offered by a committee of gentlemen in South Shields for a life-boat, 1783, obtained by Mr. Henry Greathed, of that town. 1789
 It was first put to sea, Jan. 30, 1790; and Mr. Greathed received £1200 from Parliament for this great means of saving life in cases of shipwreck. 31 life-boats were built and 800 lives saved up to 1804

* Walter de Langton (bishop in 1296) built the chapel of St. Mary, now taken into the choir, and under Bishop Heyworth (1420) the cathedral was perfected. The building was despoiled at the Reformation, and was scandalously injured in the Parliamentary War (when its monuments, its fine sculptures, and beautifully painted windows were demolished); but it was repaired at the Restoration, and again thoroughly in 1788.

† LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS, the apparatus of Captain Manby (brought into use in Feb., 1808), effects a communication with the distressed vessel by a rope, thrown by a shot from a mortar, with a line attached to it. For the night, a night-bell is provided with a hollow case of thick pasteboard, and a fuse and quick match, and charged with fifty balls, and a sufficiency of powder to inflame them. The fuse is so graduated that the shell shall explode at the height of 300 yards. The balls spread a brilliant light for nearly a minute, and give a clear view of every surrounding object. In 70 years, 58 vessels and 410 of their crews and passengers had been saved. Captain Manby died Nov. 18, 1864, aged 82.

† LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS, invented by Mr. Charles Clifford, of London, in 1856, has been much approved of, and is generally adopted in the royal navy.

The Duke of Northumberland offered a reward of £106 for a life-boat fulfilling certain conditions, 1850; obtained by Mr. James Beeching, of Yarmouth.....1851
 The tubular life-boat of Mr. H. Richardson, the *Challenger*, patented in Jan.; a cruise was made by him from Liverpool to London in it.....1853
 The *National Life-boat Institution* founded in 1824; its journal, the "Life-boat," published, 1852. In 1856 its funds were enlarged by a bequest of £10,000 from Hamilton Fitzgerald, Esq.

LIFE-GUARD. WASHINGTON'S. This corps, varying in numbers, at different times, from 60 to 250 men, was formed in the spring of 1770. The men were not less than 5 feet 9 inches, nor more than 5 feet 10 inches in height, and selected from the various regiments of the Continental army for their moral and personal perfections. Their usual duty was to protect the person, baggage, and papers of the commander-in-chief. The last survivor of this corps was Uzal Knapp, of Orange County, New York, who died in Jan., 1856, and was buried at the foot of the flag-staff, in front of Washington's head-quarters at Newburg, on the Hudson. A neat freestone monument erected over his remains was dedicated on the 18th of June, 1860, at which time there was a large civic and military procession.

LIFE-GUARDS. See *Guards*.

LIFE INSURANCE. See *Insurance*.

LIGHT. The law of refraction discovered by Snellius about 1624. The motion and velocity of light discovered by Reaumur, and after him by Cassini, and calculated by Roemer (1676), and Bradley (1730). Its velocity ascertained to be about 190,000,000 of miles in sixteen minutes, or nearly 200,000 miles in a second, which is a million of times swifter than the velocity of a cannon ball, about 1667. The light of the sun is eight minutes and eight seconds in its transmission through the space from that orb to the earth. The undulatory theory of light, its polarization, and its chemical action, have all been made known in the present century by Drs. Thos. Young, Fresnel, Malus, Arago, Biot, Brewster, Wheatstone, Ritter, Niépce, Daguerre, Talbot, etc. See *Optics*, *Photography*.

LIGHT-HOUSES, anciently called Pharos (and now *phare*, French; *faro*, Italian), from one erected at Pharos, near Alexandria, Egypt, 560 feet high, said to have been visible forty-two miles, about 235 B.C. There was one at Messina, at Rhodes, etc. The light was obtained by fires. The first true light-house erected in England was the Eddystone Light-house in 1769-60.

BRITISH LIGHT-HOUSES.

By the report of the Commissioners on Lights, etc. (1861), we learn that there was then 171 shore-lights in England, 113 in Scotland, and 73 in Ireland (total 357); and 47 floating-lights.

The French have 224 light-houses on shore.

The source of light in our light-houses is principally oil; but in harbor-lights gas has been successfully used. Glass reflectors were used in 1780, and copper ones in 1807. A common coal fire-light was discontinued at St. Bees so recently as 1822. Fresnel's Dioptric* system (devised about 1819) was adopted for the first time in England by Messrs. Wilkins, at the direction of the Trinity Board, July 1, 1836.

The most brilliant artificial light ever produced—derived from magneto-electricity by a machine devised by Professor Holmes—was first employed at the South Foreland Light-house, near Dover, on Dec. 8, 1858; and at Dengeness (or Dungeness) in 1862. Mr. Holmes's arrangement, and a similar one constructed by M. Serin, were shown at the International Exhibition, London, in 1862.

Line-light (*which see*) employed at the South Foreland light-house in 1861.

The cost of erecting the three great British Light-houses—viz., the Skerry-Vore (west coast), 183 feet high, was £28,126; the Bishop Rock, Scilly Isles, 145 feet high, £26,559; and the Bell Rock, Scotland, 117 feet high, £61,381.

LIGHT-HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES. Unlike other nations, the United States lights her coast at the expense of the government. The coast is divided into districts, each district under the care of a light-house inspector, whose duty it is to see that every thing is done, and well done. In 1860 there were 491 light-stations on the coast of the United States, which

showed 576 lights. The cost of lighting the coast and buoying the harbors is nearly as follows:

Light-houses.....	\$594,083 09
Light-vessels.....	211,910 14
Buoys and beacons.....	126,988 77
Total.....	\$932,982 90

Many of the light-houses of the United States are unsurpassed by any in the world, and are of exceedingly difficult construction. The most noted is that of Minot's Ledge, in Massachusetts Bay. The difficulties of erecting this light-house can not be exaggerated. The first one was erected in 1847. It was supported on iron piles 13 inches in diameter. These were firmly braced and tied together with wrought iron bands. The structure was finished in 1849, and stood till the terrible storm of April, 1861, when the iron supports were twisted as if they had been made of straw, and the whole structure was swept away. In 1852 Congress appropriated money to rebuild the light. The design was a granite tower in the shape of the frustum of a cone. The base is 80 feet in diameter, and the whole height 88 feet. The lower 40 feet are solid. Some idea of the difficulty of the work may be formed when it is known that, though every moment when the tide left the rock uncovered was taken advantage of, it was a year before the first layer of stones for the foundation was securely laid. It was first lighted in 1860.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS were first set up for the protection of buildings by Franklin shortly after 1752, when he brought down electricity from a thunder-cloud. The first in England was set up at Payne's Hill by Dr. Watson. In 1766 one was placed on the tower of St. Mark, at Venice, which has since escaped injury, although frequently consumed by lightning previously. A powder magazine at Glogau, in Silesia, was saved by a conductor in 1792; and, from the want of one, a quantity of gunpowder was ignited at Brescia in 1767, and above 3000 persons perished. In 1702, Dr. Watson recommended conductors to be used in the navy; and they were employed for a short time, but soon fell into disuse from want of skill and attention. Mr. (since Sir William) Snow Harris devoted his attention to the subject from 1820 to 1854, and published a work in 1843 detailing his experiments. In 1830, above thirty ships were fitted up with his conductors, and in 1842 his plans were adopted, and his conductors are now manufactured in the royal dockyards. In 1854 Parliament granted him £6000. In the United States, Quimby's lightning conductors are considered the most efficacious, and are generally used.

LIGNY (Belgium), where a battle was fought, June 16, 1815, just previously to that of Waterloo, between the Prussian army under Blücher, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, in which the former was defeated. Blücher, however, arrived on the field of Waterloo in the evening at a most critical moment.

LIGUORIANS, or REDemptorISTS, a Roman Catholic order, established in 1732 by Alfonso de Liguori, and approved by Pope Benedict XIV. in 1769.

LIGURIANS, a Celtic tribe, N. Italy, invaded the Roman territory, and were defeated 283 B.C. They were not subjugated till 173 B.C. The *LIGURIAN REPUBLIC*, founded in May, 1797, upon the ruins of the republic at Genoa, was incorporated with France in 1805, and then merged into the kingdom of Italy.

LILAC-TREE. *Syringa*. The Persian lilac from Persia was cultivated in England about 1638; the common lilac by Mr. John Gerard about 1597.

LILY, a native of Persia, Syria, and Italy, was brought to England before 1460; the Martagon from Germany, 1590.

LILYBÆUM, a strong maritime fortress of Sicily, was besieged by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 276 B.C., and was relieved by the Carthaginians 275 B.C. It was taken by the Romans 241 B.C., after a siege of nine years, which led to the end of the Second Punic War.

LIMA (Peru). In 1534, Pizarro, marching through Peru, was struck with the beauty of the valley of Rimac, and there he founded this city, and gave it the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or city of the Kings, 1535. Here he was assassinated, June 26, 1541. Awful earthquakes occurred here, 1585, 1630, 1637, and Oct. 23, 1744. In 1854-5 thousands perished by yellow fever. Mr. Sullivan, the British consul, was assassinated at Lima, Aug. 11, 1857.

LIME or LINDEN-TREE, probably introduced in the 16th century. The lime-trees in St. James's Park are

* From the Greek *dia*, through, and *optomai*, I see; the light being condensed by and transmitted through lenses. The system is an adaptation of the discoveries of Baffin, Condorcet, Brewster, and others.

said to have been planted at the suggestion of Evelyn, who recommended multiplying odoriferous trees in his work "Fumifugium" (1661). One of these trees, planted in Switzerland in 1410, existed in 1720, the trunk being 36 feet in circumference.

LIME-LIGHT, produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen or carburated hydrogen on a surface of lime. This light evolves little heat and does not vitiate the air. It is also called Drummond Light, after Lieut. Drummond, who successfully produced it as a first-class light about 1820, and employed it on the ordnance survey. It is said to have been seen at a distance of 112 miles. It was tried at the South Foreland Lighthouse in 1861.

LIMERICK, anciently *Lumneach* (S.W. Ireland). About 550, St. Munchin is said to have founded a bishopric and built a church here, which latter was destroyed by the Danes in 858. Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, founded the cathedral about 1200. Limerick obtained its charter in 1195, when John Stafford was made first provost; and its first mayor was Adam Servant, in 1198. It was taken by Ireton after six months' siege in 1655. In Aug., 1691, it was invested by the English and Dutch, and surrendered on most honorable terms, Oct. 8, same year.* An awful explosion of 218 barrels of gunpowder greatly shattered the town, killing 100 persons, Feb. 1, 1694. Another explosion of gunpowder here killed many persons, Jan. 2, 1837. Awful and destructive tempest, Jan. 6-7, 1839.

LIMITED LIABILITY. An act for limiting the liability of joint-stock companies, 18 & 19 Vict., c. 133 (passed 1855), was amended 1856-7-8. On May 31, 1864, 3380 joint-stock companies had been formed and registered on the limited liability principle, and 993 had ceased to exist."

LINCELLES (N. France), where the allied English and Dutch armies defeated the French, Aug. 13, 1793. General Lake commanded three battalions of brave foot-guards.

LINCOLN, the Roman *Lindum Colonia*, and at the period of the Conquest rich and populous. It was taken several times by Saxons and Danes. The castle was built by William I. in 1068. Without Newport Gate was fought, upon Lincoln Plain, the battle between the partisans of the Empress Maud, commanded by the Earl of Gloucester, and the army of Stephen, Feb. 2, 1141. Louis, Dauphin of France, having been invited over by the discontented barons in the last year of King John's reign, was acknowledged by them as King of England here; but the nobility, summoned by the Earl of Pembroke to Gloucester to crown Henry III., marched against Louis and the barons, and defeated them in a most sanguinary fight (called the Fair of Lincoln), May 30, 1217, and Louis withdrew.

LINCOLN, BISHOPRIC or *Sidnacester*, or *Lindesse* and *Dorchester*, two distinct sees in Mercia, were united about 1073, and the see was removed to Lincoln by Bishop Remigius de Feschamp, who built a cathedral (1068), afterward destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by Bishoep Alexander (1127) and Bishop Hugh of Burgundy. The diocese is the largest in the kingdom, notwithstanding that the dioceses of Ely, Oxford, and Peterborough, formerly parts of it, and now distinct sees, were farther enlarged from Lincoln in 1837. The see was valued at the dissolution of monasteries at £2065 *per annum*; and after many of its manors had been seized upon, it was rated in the king's books at £894 10s. 1d. Present income, £3000. It has given three saints to the Church of Rome, and to the civil state of England six lord chancellors. The great bell of the cathedral, called *Great Tom of Lincoln*, weighs four tons eight pounds.

LINCOLN'S INN (London) derives its name from Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion on this spot in the reign of Edward I., which had been the Bishop of Chichester's palace. It became an inn of court, 1310. The gardens of Lincoln's Inn Fields were laid out by Inigo Jones about 1630, and erroneously said to occupy the same space as the largest pyramid of Egypt, which is 764 feet square; Lincoln's Inn Square being 521 feet by 625 feet 6 inches. Lord W. Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21, 1683. The square (formed in 1613) was inclosed with

* By the treaty it was agreed that all arms, property, and estates should be restored; all attainders annulled, and all outlawries reversed; and that no oath but that of allegiance should be required of high or low; the freedom of the Catholic religion was secured; relief from pecuniary claims incurred by hostilities was guaranteed; permission to leave the kingdom was extended to all who desired it; and a general pardon proclaimed to all then in arms.—*Burns*.

iron railings about 1737. The new buildings were opened Oct. 30, 1845, and the square planted. The theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields was built in 1695; rebuilt in 1714; made a barrack in 1756, and pulled down in 1843.

LINDISFARNE, or *Holy Island*, on the coast of Northumberland, became a bishop's see, 635. It was ravaged by the Danes under Regnar Lodbrok in 793, and the monastery was destroyed by them in 875; the see was removed to Chester-le-street in 900, and finally to Durham in 995 (or 990).

LINEN. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen, 1716 B.C. (*Gen.* xli., 42). First manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III. 1253 A company of linen weavers established in London 1893 The art of staining linen became known. 1579 A colony of Scots in the reign of James I., and other Presbyterians who fled from persecution in succeeding reigns, planted themselves in the northeast part of Ireland, and there established the linen manufacture, which was liberally encouraged by the Lord Deputy Wentworth in 1634; by William III. in 1698 Hemp, flax, linen, thread, and yarn, from Ireland, permitted to be exported duty free. 1698 Irish Linen Board established in 1711; the Linen-hall, Dublin, was opened 1728; the board abolished in 1828 A board of trustees to superintend the Scotch linen manufacture established in 1737 Dunfermline, in Fifeshire; Dundee in Angusshire; and Bansey, in Yorkshire, are chief seats of our linen manufacture. Duty on linen was taken off in England in 1860

LINLITHGOW BRIDGE (near Edinburgh), near which the forces of the Earl of Angus, who held James V. in their power, defeated the forces of the Earl of Lennox, who, after receiving promise of quarter, was killed by Sir James Hamilton, 1526. Mary Queen of Scots was born in the palace of Linlithgow, James V., her father, dying of a broken heart the same year, 1542.

LINNÆAN SYSTEM of Botany, arranged by Linné or Linneus, a Swede, in 1728-30. He classed the plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit the test of his various genera. Linnæus lived from 1707 to 1778. His library and herbarium were purchased by Sir James E. (then Dr.) Smith, and given to the *Linnæan Society* in London, which was instituted in 1783, and incorporated March 26, 1802.

LION and **UNICORN**, the former English, the latter Scottish, became the supporters of the royal arms on the accession of James I. in 1603.

LIPPE, a constitutional principality (N.W. Germany). Population, Dec., 1861, 108,513. Reigning prince, Leopold, born Sept. 1, 1821; succeeded his father, Leopold, Jan. 1, 1851.

LIPPSTADT. See *Lützen*.

LISBON (Oissippo, and Felicitas Julia, of the ancient) was taken by the Arabs in 716, and became important under the Moorish kings, from whom it was captured by Alfonso I. of Portugal in 1147. It was made the capital of Portugal by Emanuel, 1506. Lisbon has suffered much by earthquakes, and was almost destroyed by one, Nov. 1, 1755. See *Earthquakes*. The court fled to the Brazil, Nov. 10, 1807, and on Nov. 30 the French, under Junot, entered Lisbon, and held it until the battle of Vimiera, in which they were defeated by the British, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 21, 1808. A military insurrection at Lisbon, Aug. 21, 1831, was soon suppressed, and many soldiers were executed. Massacre at Lisbon, June 9, 1834. See *Portugal*.

LISLE (now Lille, N. France) has a strong citadel by Vauban. It was besieged by the Duke of Marlborough and the Allies; and, though deemed impregnable, was taken after a three months' siege in 1708. It was restored by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. Lisle sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, Oct. 7, 1792.

LISMORE (S. Ireland). St. Carthage, first bishop, 636, says: "Lismore is a famous and holy city, of which nearly one half is an asylum where no woman dare enter." The castle (built by King John when Earl of Moreton, 1185), burnt in 1645, was rebuilt with great magnificence by the Duke of Devonshire. The Cathedral, built 686, was repaired by Cormac, son of Muretus, king of Munster, about 1130; and the bishopric

was united to that of Waterford about 1363, and both to Cashel in 1339.

LISSA (or Leuthen, Silesia), **BATTLE OF**, in which the King of Prussia vanquished Prince Charles of Lorraine; 6000 Austrians were slain, Dec. 5, 1757.—**LISSA**, in Poland, was laid in ruins by the Russian army in the campaign of 1707. See *German-Italian War*.

LITANIES (Greek *Litaneia*, supplication) were first used in processions, it is said, about 400; others say about 400. Litanies to the Virgin Mary were first introduced by Pope Gregory I. about 590. The first English litany was commanded to be used in the Reformed Churches by Henry VIII in 1543.

LITERARY CLUB (at first called "The Club" and "Johnson's Club"), began in 1763 by Goldsmith, Reynolds, Burke, Gibbon, Jones, Garrick, Bennett, Langton, and Topham Beauclerk, with Dr. Johnson for president. The opinion formed of a new work by the Club was speedily known all over London, and had great influence. The Club still exists. Hallam, Macaulay, the Marquess of Lansdowne, and Bishop Blomfield were members; Dr. Milman, dean of St. Paul's, was in the chair at the centenary dinner on June 7, 1864.

LITERARY FUND, **ROYAL**, was founded in 1790, to relieve literary men of all nations, by David Williams,* the friend of Benjamin Franklin. It had its origin in this way: Floyer Sydenham, an eminent Greek scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and translator of some of the works of Plato, having no patronage, was involved in embarrassment, and arrested and thrown into prison for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals, and there, in 1788, died of a broken heart in want and misery, when nearly eighty years of age. The sympathy excited gave rise to this institution, since bountifully supported. It was incorporated in 1813. Since 1855 various alterations in its management have been annually proposed and negatived.

LITERARY PROPERTY. See *Copyright*.

LITERARY SOCIETIES. See *Societies*.

LITERATURE, called also **LETTERS** and **BELLE-LETTRES**, is held to comprehend Eloquence, Poetry, History, Language, and their subordinates. See *Bible*, and also *Greek, Latin, England, France, Italy, Spain, and Germany*.

LITHIUM, a metal, the lightest substance in nature except the gases (its specific gravity being 0.59), is obtained from an alkaline substance termed *lithia*; discovered by M. Arfwedson, a Swede, in 1817.

LITHOGRAPHY (engraving on stone). The invention of it is ascribed to Alois Sennefelder, whose first essays were executed about 1796; and shortly afterward the art was announced in Germany, and was known as *polyantography*. It became partially known in England in 1801, *et seq.*, but its general introduction may be referred to Mr. Ackermann, of London, about 1817. Sennefelder died in 1841. Improvements in the art have been made by Engelmann and many others. It is carried to great perfection in the United States. See *Printing in Colors*.

LITHOTOMY. The surgical operation of cutting for the stone was performed by the ancients. The "small apparatus," so called from the few instruments used in the operation, was practiced by Celsus about 17. The operation called the "high apparatus" is said to have been invented by De Franco, and it is thought to be the most ancient. The "great apparatus" was invented by John de Romanis about 1500.

LITHOTRITY (or bruising the stone). The apparatus produced by M. Leroy d'Etiolles in 1822 has since been improved.

LITHUANIA, formerly a grand-duchy, N.E. of Prussia. The natives (belonging to the Slavonic race) long maintained their independence against the Russians and Poles. In 1836, their Grand-duke Jagellon became King of Poland, and was baptized: Lithuania was not incorporated with Poland till 1801, when another Duke Casimir became king of that country. The larger part of Lithuania now belongs to Russia, the remainder to Prussia.

LITURGIES (from the Greek *litai*, prayers, and *ergon*, work). The Greek and Roman liturgies are very ancient, having been committed to writing about the 4th and 5th centuries. The Romish Church recognizes four: the Roman or Georgian, the Ambrosian,

the Gallican, and the Spanish or Mosarabic. The Greek Church has two principal liturgies: St. Chrysostom's and St. Basil's, and several smaller ones. Parts of these liturgies are attributed to the apostles, to St. Ignatius, 250, and to St. Ambrose (died 397), and to St. Jerome (died 420). The present **ENGLISH LITURGY** was first composed, and was approved and confirmed by Parliament in 1547-8. The offices for morning and evening prayer were then put into nearly the same form in which we now have them. At the solicitation of Calvin and others, the Liturgy was reviewed and altered to very near its present state, 1661. It was first read in Ireland, in the English language, in 1550, and in Scotland, where it occasioned a tumult, in 1687, and was withdrawn, 1688. The Liturgy was revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anna Boleyn, and by Bishops Parker, Grindall, Cox, and Pilkington, Dean May, and Secretary Smith. See *Common Prayer*.

LIVERIES. The term is derived from the custom of the retainers of the lord mayor and sheriffs of London bearing habiliments of the form and color displayed by those functionaries. It was usual for the wardens of companies to deliver a purse containing 20s. to the lord mayor on the 1st of Dec. to obtain for individuals so desiring sufficient cloth to make a suit, and the privilege of wearing the livery. This added to the splendor of the mayor's train when the civic court went forth.—*Ashe*. Liveries were regulated by statute in 1802, and frequently since.

LIVERPOOL (W. Lancashire) is supposed to be noticed in Domesday Book under the name *Emedune*, or *Smedune*. Soon after the Conquest, William granted that part of the country situated between the Rivers Mersey and Ribble to Roger of Poitiers, who, according to Camden, built a castle here about the year 1069. To this circumstance is attributed the origin of the town. It afterward was held by the Earls of Chester and the Dukes of Lancaster. Population in 1851, 875,995; in 1861, 443,874.

Liverpool made a free burg by King Henry III. 1229
Made an independent port..... 1385
Liverpool a "paved town" (*Leland*)..... 1558
"The people of her majesty's decayed town of Liverpool" petition Elizabeth to be relieved from a subsidy..... 1571
Separated from the duchy of Lancaster..... 1628
Town rated for ship-money in only £26 by Charles I. 1630
Besieged by Prince Rupert, and surrendered, June 26, 1644

Made a separate parish..... 1698
The old dock, the first in England, constructed and opened..... 1699
Blue-coat Hospital founded..... 1709
The town opposes the Young Pretender, and raises several regiments..... 1745
A most destructive fire..... 1762
Liverpool equips, at the commencement of the war against France, 120 privateers, carrying 1886 guns, and 8764 seamen..... 1778
Memorable storm raged..... 1789
Awful fire, whose ravages exceeded £1,000,000 sterling..... Sept. 14, 1802
Great fire; property valued at £200,000 destroyed, Jan. 1, 1833

The *Liverpool* steamer, of 461-horse power, sails for New York..... Oct. 23, 1838
Awful storm raged..... Jan. 6, 1839
Immense fire; property worth more than half a million sterling destroyed..... Sept. 25, 1842
Procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and fatal riot..... July 14, 1851
Broad riots (150,000 persons out of employ through the frost)..... Feb. 19, 1855
Gigantic landing-stage for large steamers completed..... 1857
Many commercial failures..... Sept. to Nov.,
" Association for Social Science meets..... Oct., 1853
Explosion of 11½ tons of gunpowder in the *Little Sleigh*, in the Mersey, causing much damage, Jan. 16, 1864

LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION. Shortly after the assassination of Mr. Perceval (May 11, 1812), the Earl of Liverpool became first minister of the crown.†

* He was in early life a dissenting minister, and wrote on education. He was consulted by the early Revolutionary party in France as to the form of a Constitution for that country, he, Dr. Priestley, Sir James Mackintosh, and other distinguished Englishmen having been previously declared French citizens. He died July 29, 1818.

† Robert Jenkinson, born Jan. 7, 1710, entered the House of Commons under Mr. Pitt; opposed the abolition of the slave-trade in 1792;

His administration terminated when he was attacked by apoplexy, Feb. 11, 1837, and Mr. Canning succeeded as prime minister, April. In fifteen years there had been many changes.

Lord Eldon, *Lord Chancellor*.

Earl of Harrowby, *Lord President of the Council*.

Earl of Westmoreland, *Lord Privy Seal*.

Mr. Viscount, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Earl of Mulgrave, *Master General of the Ordnance*.

Lord Melville, *First Lord of the Admiralty*.

Viscount Sidmouth, *Viscount Castlereagh*, and Earl Bathurst, *Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries*.

Lord Palmerston, *Marquess of Camden*, Earl of Clan-carty, Earl of Buckinghamshire, etc.

LIVONIA, a Russian province on the Baltic Sea, first visited by some Bremen merchants about 1158. It has belonged successively to Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. It was finally ceded to Peter the Great in 1721.

LLANDAFF (Wales). The first known bishop was St. Dubritius, said to have died in 612. The see is valued in the king's books at £154 14s. 1d. per annum. Present income, £4200.

RECENT BISHOPS OF LLANDAFF.

1752. Richard Watson; died July 4, 1816.

1816. Herbert Marsh; translated to Peterborough, 1819.

1819. Wm. Van Mildert; translated to Durham, 1826.

1826. Charles Richard Sumner; translated to Winchester, 1827.

1827. Edward Copleston; died Oct. 14, 1849.

1849. Alfred Ollivant, *present bishop*.

LLOYD'S (London). The coffee-house kept by Lloyd, in Abchurch Lane, in 1710, afterward removed; was established finally at the Royal Exchange in 1774, and remained there till the fire in 1838. Here resort eminent merchants, underwriters, etc.; and here are effected insurances on ships and merchandise. Lloyd's is supported by subscribers who pay annually £4 4s. The books kept here contain an account of the arrival and sailing of vessels, and are remarkable for their early intelligence of maritime affairs. In 1808 the subscribers instituted the *Patriotic Fund*.*

LOADSTONE. See *Magnetism*.

LOANS for the public service were raised by Wolsey in 1523 and 1525. In 1559 Elizabeth borrowed £200,000 of the city of Antwerp to enable her to reform her own coin, and Sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security.—*Rapin*. The amount of the English loans during several memorable periods was as follows:

Seven Years' War.....	1756 to 1763.....	£52,100,000
American War.....	1776 to 1784.....	75,600,000
French Revolutionary War 1793 to 1803.....		168,500,000
War against Bonaparte.....	1803 to 1814.....	206,800,000
War against Russia.....	1855 to 1856.....	16,000,000
For deficiency in revenue.....	1856.....	10,000,000

Besides the property-tax, in 1815 were raised two loans of twenty-one millions and twenty-two millions; and it deserves to be recorded that a subscription loan to carry on the war against France was filled up in London in 15 hours and 20 minutes, to the amount of eighteen millions, Dec. 5, 1796. In 1858, the East India Company raised a loan of £3,000,000.†

LOCHLEVEN CASTLE (Kinross), built on an island in the celebrated Lake of Loch Leven, it is said by the Picts, was a royal residence when Alexander III. and his queen were forcibly taken from it to Stirling. It was besieged by the English in 1301, and again in 1334. Patrick Graham, first Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was imprisoned for attempting to reform the church, and died within its walls, about 1478. The Earl of Nor-

in 1796 became Lord Hawkebury; became foreign minister under Mr. Addington in 1801; succeeded his father as Earl of Liverpool in 1806; died Dec. 4, 1828.

* The *Austrian Lloyd's*, an association for general, commercial, and industrial purposes, was founded at Trieste, by Baron Bruck, in 1833. It has established regular communication between Trieste and the Levant by means of a fleet of steamers, carrying the mails, and publishes a journal.

† Both taken by the Rothschilds alone.

‡ French Loan on July 9, 1855, on account of the war with Russia. The French Legislature passed a bill for raising by loan 750 million francs (£20,000,000 sterling). On the 30th the total subscribed amounted to 3,452,591,928 francs (about £146,102,879), nearly five times the amount required. About 600 millions came from foreign countries; 2,538,888,450 from Paris; from the departments, 1,118,703,535. The number of subscribers was 218,264. No less than 231,990,155 francs was made up by subscription of 50 francs and under. The English subscription of 150,000,000 francs was returned, as double the amount required had been proffered. In May, 1859, the French government raised a loan of £30,000,000 for the Italian War from its own people without difficulty. A Turkish loan of £5,000,000, on the security of England and France, was taken up by Rothschild in Aug., 1855, and was well received; the stock rose to a small premium.

thumberland was confined in it, 1569. It is, however, chiefly remarkable as the place of the unfortunate Queen Mary's imprisonment in 1567, and of her escape on Sunday, May 4, 1568.

LOCKS. Those of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans were clumsy contrivances. Denon has engraved an Egyptian lock of wood. Du Cange mentions locks and padlocks as early as 1381. Bramah's locks were patented in 1784. Mr. Hobbs, the American, exhibited his own locks in the Crystal Palace in 1851, and showed great skill in picking others.

LOCOMOTIVES. See *Railways*. The use of steam locomotives on ordinary roads is regulated by acts passed in 1861 and 1865.

LOCRI, a people of Northern Greece. They resisted Philip of Macedon, were aided by the Athenians and Thebans, and defeated by him at Chæroneia, Aug. 7, 338 B.C.

LOCUSTS formed one of the plagues of Egypt, 1491 B.C. (*Exod. x.*). Owing to the putrefaction of vast swarms in Egypt and Libya, upward of 900,000 persons are said to have perished, 128 B.C. Palestine was infested with such swarms that they darkened the air; and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, A.D. 406. A similar catastrophe occurred in France in 887. A remarkable swarm of locusts settled upon the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets, and were preserved by the curious; they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colors more variegated, Aug. 4, 1748. They infested Germany in 1749; Poland in 1760, and Warsaw in June, 1816. They are said to have been seen in London in 1857. Russia was infested by them in July, 1860.

LODI (N. Italy). Napoleon Bonaparte, commanding the French army, totally defeated the Austrians, commanded by General Beaulieu, after a bloody engagement, at the bridge of Lodi, May 10, 1796. All Lombardy was opened to his army, and the Republican flag floated in Milan a few days after.

LOG-LINE, used in navigation about 1570; first mentioned by Bourne in 1577. It is divided into spaces of 50 feet, and the way which the ship makes is measured by a half-minute sand-glass, which bears nearly the same proportion to an hour that 50 feet bear to a mile: the line used in the royal navy is 48 feet.

LOGARITHMS, the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another, were invented by Baron Napier, of Merchiston, who published his work in 1614. The invention was completed by Mr. Henry Briggs, at Oxford, who published tables, 1616-18. The method of computing by means of marked pieces of ivory was discovered about the same time, and hence called *Napier's bones*.

LOGIC, "the science of reasoning." Eminent works on it are by Aristotle; Bacon, *Novum Organon*; Locke on the Understanding; and the modern treatises on Logic, by Archbishop Whately, Sir William Hamilton, and Mr. John Stuart Mill.

LOGIERIAN SYSTEM of musical education, commenced by J. B. Logier, in Jan., 1815, and introduced into the chief towns of the United Kingdom, Prussia, etc.

LOGOGRAPHIC PRINTING, in which the common words were cast in one mass, was patented by Henry Johnson, and Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, in 1788. Anderson's *History of Commerce*, vol. iv., was printed by these types in 1789.

LOI DES SUSPECTS, enacted by the French Convention, Sept. 17, 1793, during the Reign of Terror, filled the prisons of Paris. The Public Safety Bill, of a somewhat similar character, was passed Feb. 13, 1868, shortly after Orsini's attempt on the life of the emperor.

LOLLARDS (by some derived from the German *lollen*, to sing in a low tone), the name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic religion in England, and a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wickliffe.—*Chaucer*. The original sect is said to have been founded in 1315 by Walter Lollard, who was burned for heresy at Cologne in 1322. The Lollards are said to have devoted themselves to acts of mercy. The first Lollard martyr in England was William Sawtre, parish priest of St. Osyth, London, Feb. 13, 1401, when the Lollards were proscribed by Parliament, and numbers of them were burnt alive.*

* Among others, Sir John Oldcastle, baron Cobham, was cruelly put to death in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. His crime was the adoption of

LOMBARD MERCHANTS, in England, were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, or Venice.—*Anderson*. Lombard usurers were sent to England by Pope Gregory IX. to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons who were not able to pay down the tenths which were collected throughout the kingdom with great rigor that year, 18 Hen. III., 1229. They had offices in the street named after them to this day. Their usurious transactions caused their expulsion from the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth.

LOMBARDY (N. Italy) derived its name from the Langubardi, a German tribe from Brandenburg, said (doubtfully) to have been invited into Italy by Justinian to serve against the Goths. Their chief, Alboin, established a kingdom which lasted from 568 to 774. The last king, Desiderius, was dethroned by Charlemagne. (For a list of the Lombard kings, see *Italy*.) About the end of the 9th century the chief towns of Lombardy fortified themselves, and became republics. The first Lombard league, consisting of Milan, Venice, Pavia, Modena, etc., was formed to restrain the power of the German emperors in 1167. On May 29, 1176, they defeated the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa at Legnano, and eventually compelled him to sign the peace of Constance in 1183. In 1226 another league was formed against Frederick II., which was also successful. After this, petty tyrants rose in most of the cities, and foreign influence quickly followed. The Guelph and Ghibelline factions greatly distracted Lombardy, and from the 16th century to the present time it has been contended for by the German and French sovereigns. The house of Austria obtained it in 1748 and held it till 1797, when it was conquered by the French, who incorporated it into the Cisalpine Republic, and in 1805 into the kingdom of Italy. On the breaking up of the French Empire in 1815, the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom was established by the allied sovereigns and given to Austria, who had lost her Flemish possessions. In March, 1848, Lombardy and Venice revolted, and joined the King of Sardinia: they did not support him well; and after his defeat at Novara (March 23, 1849), were again subjected to Austria. An amnesty for political offenses was granted in 1866. Great jealousy of Sardinia was felt by Austria since 1849. In 1867 diplomatic relations were suspended; and in April, 1869, war broke out, the Austrians crossing the Ticino and entering Piedmont. The French emperor declared war against Austria, and immediately sent troops into Italy. The Austrians were defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; and Solferino, June 24. By the peace of Villafranca (July 11), the largest part of Lombardy was ceded to Louis Napoleon, who transferred it to the King of Sardinia. It now forms part of the new kingdom of Italy.

LONDON. The greatest and richest city in the world. Some assert that a city existed on the spot 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 354 years before the foundation of Rome,* and that it was the capital of the Trinobantes, 54 B.C., and long previously the royal seat of their kings. In A.D. 61 it was known to the Romans as *Lundinium*, or *Colonia Augusta*, and became the chief residence of the merchants at that period. It is said, but not truly, to have derived its name from Lud, an old British king, who was buried near where Ludgate formerly stood; but its name is from *Llyn-Dôn*, the "town on the lake."† It became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, and was called *Lundencaester*. In 860, London and the suburbs were estimated to cover 121 square miles, 11 miles each way, being three times as large as in 1900. The population of the metropolitan districts in 1861 was 2,862,236; in 1861, 2,803,034. The population of "the city" in 1851 was 127,869; in 1861, 112,247. Revenue

the tenets of the great reformer Wickliffe. He was misrepresented to Henry V. by the bigoted clergy as a heretic and traitor, who was actually at the head of 30,000 Lollards in these fields. About 100 offensive people were found there. Cobham escaped, but was taken some time after in Wales. He suffered death, being hung on a gallows by a chain fastened round his body, and, thus suspended, burnt alive, in Dec., 1418.—*Tranant*.

* The fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth with regard to the origin of London are unworthy of the attention of the antiquary. That London was founded by Brutus, a descendant of the Trojan *Æneas*, and called New Troy, or Troy-novant, until the time of Lud, who surrounded it with walls, and gave it the name of Car Lud, or Lud's town, etc., may be considered as mere romance.—*Leigh*.

† The original walls of London were the work of the Romans. Theodosius, governor of Britain, is said to have raised them, 379; but they are supposed to have been built about 300. There were originally four principal gates; but the number increased; and among others were the Fretorian way, Newgate, Dowgate, Cripplegate, Aldgate, Aldersgate, Ludgate, Bridgate, Moorgate, Bishopgate, the Postern on Tower Hill, and the only one of the city boundaries now remaining is Temple Bar, rebuilt 1674-2.

of the corporation in 1862, £437,841. The "port" on London extends from London Bridge to the North Foreland. See *Docks*.*

Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, reduces London to ashes, and puts 70,000 Romans and strangers to the sword.	61
She is defeated by Suetonius, 80,000 Britons are massacred, and she taken prisoner.	61
Bishopric said to have been founded by Theanus	179
London rebuilt and walled in by the Romans	306
800 vessels said to be employed in the port of London for the export of corn.	859
Bishopric revived by St. Mellitus; St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey built.	604
A plague ravages London.	644
Great fire, which nearly consumed the city	793
London pillaged by the Danes	889
Alfred repairs and strengthens London	884
Easterlings settle in London before	973
Another great fire	982
Tower built by William I.	1073
First charter granted to the city by the same king (see below, <i>London Citizens</i> , note).	1079
Another great fire; St. Paul's burnt.	1086
606 houses thrown down by a tempest.	1090
Charter granted by Henry I.	1100
St. Bartholomew's Priory founded by Rahere about	1100
London Bridge built, 1014; burnt.	1136
Old London Bridge begun	1170
Henry Fitz-Alwlyn, the first mayor (served twenty-four years).	1189
Massacre of Jews	1192
Charter granted by Henry II.	1154
First stone bridge finished	1209
Charter of King John; mayor and Common Council to be elected annually†	1214
Foreign merchants invited to settle, and do so	1199-1320
Charter of Henry II.	1233
Aldermen appointed.	about 1242
Watch in London, 85 Henry III.	1263
Privileges granted to the Hanse merchants (<i>which see</i>)	1269
Tax called murage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair.	about 1282
Water brought from Tyburn to West Cheap.	1285
Expulsion of the Jews (12,511)	1290
Livery companies incorporated	1327
Charter granted by Edward III.	1328
Terrible pestilence, in which 50,000 (?) citizens perished.	1348
London first sends members to Parliament.	1355
William of Walworth lord mayor	1380
Wat Tyler's rebellion (see <i>Tyler</i>)	1381
Aldermen elected for life.	1394
Great plague 30,000 (?) died.	1406
City first lighted at night by lanterns	1415
Guildhall commenced 1411, finished	1416
Whittington thrice lord mayor, viz.	1397, 1406, 1419
Jack Cade's Rebellion (see <i>Cade</i>)	1450
First civic procession on the water; Sir John Nor-	
man lord mayor	1453
Falconbridge attempts the city.	1471
Printing-press set up by Caxton	1485
Sweating sickness rages	1509
Fleet ditch navigable	1517
St. Paul's school founded by Dean Colet	1529
The fatal sweat, <i>Sudor Anglicus</i>	1517
Evil May-day (<i>which see</i>)	1517
Streets first paved (<i>Viner's Stat.</i>)	1568
Russian trading company established.	1553
"Bills of Mortality" ordered to be kept.	1583

* **LONDON CITIZENS**.—To them many privileges and immunities have been granted from the time of William the Conqueror, whose first charter, granted in 1079, is still preserved in the city archives. This charter is written in beautiful Saxon characters, on a slip of parchment six inches long and one broad, and is in English as follows: "William the King greeteth William the Bishop, and Godfrey the portreeve, and all the burghs within London friendly. And I acquaint you that I will that ye be all there law-worthy as ye were in King Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God preserve you."

† Stow incorrectly states this charter to have been given in 1200, but it bears date May 19th in the 16th year of King John's reign, which began in 1199. This charter was acted on at that period in various instances, as many of the mayors were afterward continued in their offices for several years together; and the same right was exerted in the case of Mr. Alderman Wood, who filled the office of lord mayor during two succeeding years, those of 1816 and 1817.—*Leigh*.

‡ This terrible pestilence broke out in India, and, spreading itself westward through every country on the globe, reached England. Its ravages in London were so great that the common cemeteries were not sufficient for the interment of the dead, and various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burial-places. Among these was the waste land now forming the precincts of the Charter-house, where upward of 50,000 bodies were then deposited. This disorder did not subside till 1357.—*Idem*.

Dissolution of religious houses.....	1539
St. Bartholomew's monastery changed to a hospital "....."	"
Forty taverns and public houses allowed in the city, and three in Westminster, act 7 Edw. VI. (there are now 7000).....	1563
Christ's Hospital founded by King Edward VI.....	1563
Coaches introduced about.....	1563
Royal Exchange built (see <i>Exchange</i>).....	1566
New buildings in London forbidden "where no former hath been known to have been," to prevent the increasing size.....	1580
Levant Company established.....	1581
Thames water conveyed into the city by leaden pipes.....	1580-94
Stow publishes his survey.....	1598
Nearly all London yet built of wood.....	1600
East India Company incorporated.....	"
30,578 persons said to perish by the plague.....	1603
Gunpowder Plot (<i>which see</i>).....	1605
Virginia Company established.....	1616
Thomas Sutton founds Charter-house School, etc.....	1611
New River water brought to London.....	1613
Principal streets paved.....	1616
Hackney-coaches first piled (see <i>Hackney-coaches</i>).....	1625
Building of the western parishes, St. Giles's, etc., begun.....	1640
The city held for the Parliament.....	1642
London fortified.....	1643
Jews allowed to settle in London by Cromwell.....	1650
The Jews begin to return.....	1656
Banking begun by Francis Child about.....	1660
Royal Society of London chartered.....	1662
68,596 persons said to have perished by the great plague (see <i>Plagues</i>).....	1666
"Oxford," afterward "London Gazette," published.....	Nov. 7, "
Great fire of London (see <i>Fires</i>).....	1666
Act for a "new model of building" in the city.....	"
Hudson's Bay Company chartered.....	1670
Monument erected (see <i>Monument</i>).....	1671-7
Oates's pretended Popish Plot.....	1678
A London Directory published.....	1679
Charter granted by Charles II.....	1680
Penny post established.....	1683
Settlement of French Protestants.....	1685
Charter declared forfeited 1689, but restored.....	1689
Bank of England established.....	1694
A awful storm.....	Nov. 26, Dec. 1, 1708
Sacheverel's sermon and mob.....	1710
Act for the erection of fifty new churches.....	1711
South Sea Bubble, commenced 1710, exploded (see <i>South Sea Company</i>).....	1720
Chelsea water-works formed.....	1723
Bank of England built.....	1732-4
Glass lamps in the street.....	between 1694 and 1736
Fleet ditch covered and Fleet market opened.....	1737
"Great Frost," Dec. 25, 1739, to Feb. 8.....	1740
London Hospital instituted.....	"
New Man-lion House founded, 1789; completed.....	1763
British Museum established.....	"
Society of Arts established.....	"
Shop signs removed.....	1762
Westminster Paying Act passed.....	"
Blackfriars's Bridge opened.....	Nov. 19, 1769
The lord mayor (Brass Crosby) committed to the Tower by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege.....	March 27, 1771
Lord George Gordon's No-papery mob.....	June, 1780
Thanksgiving of George III. at St. Paul's Cathedral.....	April 23, 1789
Royal Institution of Great Britain founded.....	1799
London docks opened.....	Jan. 20, "
London Institution founded.....	1806
Lord Nelson's funeral.....	Jan. 9, 1806
Gas first exhibited in Pall Mall.....	1807
Riots on the committal of Sir F. Burdett to the Tower.....	April 6, 1810
The Mint finished.....	1811
Regent Street begun.....	1813
Civic banquet to the allied sovereigns at Guildhall.....	June 18, 1814
Custom-house burnt.....	Feb. 12, "
Gaslight becomes general.....	"
The city generally lighted with gas.....	"
Waterloo Bridge opened.....	June 18, 1817

* This proclamation or decree was dated from Nonenich, 7th July, 1850, and it was forbidden to erect new buildings where none had before existed in the memory of man. The extension of the metropolis was deemed calculated to encourage the increase of the plague; create a trouble in governing such multitudes; a dearth of victuals; multiplying of beggars and inability to relieve them; an increase of artisans more than could live together; impoverishing other cities for lack of inhabitants. The decree stated that lack of air, lack of room to walk and shoot, arose out of too crowded a city. A proclamation to the same effect was also issued by James I.

New Custom-house opened.....	1817
Southwark Bridge opened.....	March 24, 1819
The great increase in building commences.....	1829
Bank of England completed by Sir John Soane.....	1821
Tumults at Queen Caroline's funeral.....	Aug. 14, "
Cabs introduced.....	1823
London Mechanics' Institution founded.....	"
Bubble Companies' panic.....	1823
London University chartered.....	Feb. 11, 1823
27 turnpikes removed by act of Parliament.....	1827
New Post-office completed.....	1829
Farringdon Market opened.....	"
Omnibuses introduced.....	"
New metropolitan police began.....	Sept. 29, "
Covent Garden Market rebuilt.....	1830
Memorable political panic, Nov. 5; and no lord mayor's show.....	Nov. 9, "
New London Bridge opened.....	Aug. 1, 1831
General fast on account of the cholera in England.....	Feb. 6, 1832
Hungerford Market opened.....	July 3, 1833
Houses of Parliament burnt.....	Oct. 16, 1834
City of London School founded.....	1835
Queen dines at Guildhall.....	Nov. 9, 1837
Royal Exchange burnt.....	Jan. 10, 1838
Railway opened from London to Birmingham.....	Sept. 17; to Greenwich..... Dec. 23, "
Penny postage begun.....	Jan. 10, 1840
Railway to Southampton opened.....	May 11, "
Wood pavement tried; fails.....	1841
London Library established.....	"
Railway to Bristol opened.....	June 30, "
Blackwall Tunnel opened.....	Aug. 2, "
Railway to Brighton opened.....	Sept. 21, "
Thames Tunnel opened.....	March 25, 1843
Royal Exchange opened.....	Oct. 28, 1844
Erection of baths and wash-houses begins.....	"
Fleet Prison taken down.....	"
New Building Act begun.....	Jan. 1, 1845
Penny steam-boats begun.....	"
Model lodging-houses built.....	"
Railway mania.....	"
Twopenny omnibuses begun.....	1846
Great Chartist demonstration in London (see <i>Chartists</i>).....	April 10, 1848
Reappearance of the cholera.....	Sept., 1849
Coal Exchange opened.....	Oct. 30, "
Lord mayor's great banquet (of mayors), March 21, 1850.....	Sept. 4, "
Attack upon General Haynau.....	Oct. 11, 1851
Great Exhibition opened May 1, closed Oct. 11.....	Sept. 4, "
Duke of Wellington dies, Sept. 14; his funeral at St. Paul's (<i>which see</i>).....	Nov. 18, 1852
Cab-strike.....	July 27-29, 1853
Visit of King of Portugal.....	May 19, 1854
Attack of cholera.....	Aug. and Sept., "
Meeting for Patriotic fund.....	Nov. 2, "
Visit of Emperor and Empress of the French to the lord mayor.....	April 19, 1855
The queen distributes Crimean medals.....	May 18, "
Failure of Paul, Strahan & Co. (see <i>Trials</i>), June 5.....	"
Metropolitan Local Management Act passed.....	Aug. 14, "
Visit of the King of Sardinia.....	Nov. 30, "
Metropolitan Board of Works, first meeting.....	Dec. 22, "
Peace proclaimed.....	April 29, 1856
Grand display of illuminations and fire-works in the parks.....	May 29, "
The Guards re-enter London.....	July 6, "
Royal British Bank stops payment (see <i>British Bank</i>).....	Sept. 4, "
Meetings of unemployed operatives in Smithfield.....	Feb., 1857
Many commercial failures; Bank Charter Act suspended.....	Nov. 12, "
James Morrison (originally a poor boy), who mainly introduced the system of quick returns and small profits, dies exceedingly rich, Oct. 30, 1857.....	"
Metropolis divided into 10 postal districts, Jan. 1, 1859.....	Jan. 31, "
Leviathan launched (began Nov. 8).....	Aug. 2, "
Complaints of the state of the Thames; act for its purification passed.....	"
Panic on stock exchange (40 or 50 failures) at reported French and Russian alliance against Austria.....	April, 1859

A strike among the building trades, and a lock-out by the masters, Aug. 8; the latter require the men to sign a document declaring that they will not belong to any society which interferes with the freedom of the workman. The strike was dying out in..... Nov., "

Disgraceful riots at the church of St. George's in the East, through the indiscretion of the Tractarian clergyman, the Rev. Bryan King, Sept. and

Oct. The church (closed for a time) reopened; fresh disturbances on Nov. 6, 18, and 20; the agitation continued till Mr. King retired, when a compromise was effected..... July 29, 1860
Metropolitan railway (underground) commenced in spring of..... "
Great distress through the severe winter; thousands relieved at the police-offices..... "

Dec., 1860, and Jan., 1861
Another strike in the building trades commences..... "

March 22, "
A street railway in the metropolis opened near Bayswater..... "

March 23, "
Great fire near Tooley Street (see *Fire*)..... "

June 23, "
Sale of the East India House..... "

Meeting to establish the "City of London College," the Bishop of London in the chair, Oct. 2, "
Mr. George Peabody, the American merchant, gives £150,000 to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of London..... "

March 12, 1862
The International Exhibition opens..... May 1, "
Thames Embankment Bill passed, after much discussion..... "

Aug., "
The masons' strike not over..... "

June, "
Fights in Hyde Park between the Garbaldians and Irish..... "

Sept. 28 and Oct. 5, "
Public meetings there prohibited..... "

Oct. 9, "
The Metropolitan Railway opened..... "

Jan. 10, 1863
Pneumatic Dispatch Company begins to convey post-office bags..... "

Feb. 21, "
Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, enters London..... "

March 7, "
Prince and Princess of Wales present at the city ball at Guildhall..... "

June 8, "
Appeal of the Bishop of London on account of the spiritual destitution of the metropolis, June, "
The Common Council vote £20,000 and a site in Victoria Street, E. C., for a lodging-house for the poor..... "

Nov. 19, "
New street between Blackfriars and London Bridge opened..... "

Jan. 1, 1864
Charing Cross railway opened..... "

Jan. 11, "
Garibaldi enters London, April 11; receives the freedom of the city..... "

April 21, "
Many turnpikes in the N. suburbs abolished..... "

July 1, "
Great excitement through the murder of Mr. Briggs in a carriage of the North London railway..... "

July 9, "
The first railway train enters the city of London near Blackfriars Bridge..... "

Oct. 6, "
North London Industrial Exhibition, Islington, opened by Earl Russell..... "

Oct. 17, "
Excitement through the performance of the Davenport brothers..... "

Oct.-Dec., "
Great bullion robbery in Lombard Street..... "

Dec. 3 or 4, "
South London Industrial Exhibition opened..... "

Feb. 1, 1865
Many burglaries in London; great robbery at Walker's, the Jeweller's, Cornhill..... "

Feb. 4, 5, "
The Prince of Wales present at the opening of the main drainage works, at the southern outfall, near Erith..... "

April 4, "
Prince of Wales opens the international reformatory exhibition at Islington..... "

May 19, "
Investigation into the state of the workhouse infirmaries through several paupers dying through neglect..... "

Aug., "
Many turnpikes in the S. suburbs abolished..... "

Oct. 31, "
(See *England*; and the occurrences not noticed here, under their respective heads.)

LONDON. BISHOPRIC OF. is said to have been founded in the reign of Lucius, about 179. Theanus the first archbishop. Augustin made Canterbury the metropolitan see of England. London became a bishopric under Mellitus in 604, and has yielded to the Church of Rome five saints, and to the realm sixteen lord chancellors and lord treasurers; it was valued in the king's books at £1119 8s. 4d. per annum. Present income, £10,000.

LONDON BRIDGE. One is said to have existed, 978. A bridge built of wood, 1014, was partly burned in 1136. The late old bridge was commenced about 1176 by Peter of Colechurch, and completed in 1309, with houses on each side, connected together by large arches of timber, which crossed the street. In July, 1213, a fire at the Southwark end brought crowds on the bridge; the houses at the north end caught fire likewise, and prevented their escape. Thus, it is said, upward of 3000 persons lost their lives, being either killed, burned, or drowned. The bridge was restored

in 1300, and again was destroyed by fire in 1471, Feb. 13, 1632, and Sept., 1726. In 1766 all the houses were pulled down. The water-works were begun in 1583; they caught fire and were destroyed in 1774. The toil was discontinued March 27, 1782. After many repairs, in 1822 the corporation advertised for designs for a new bridge: that by John Rennie was approved, and the works were executed by his sons John and George. The first pile was driven 200 feet to the west of the old bridge, March 15, 1824, and the first stone was laid by the lord mayor, Alderman Garratt, June 15, 1825. The bridge was opened by William IV. and his queen, Aug. 1, 1831. The cost was £206,000.*

LONDON STONE. A stone said to have been placed by the Romans in Cannon Street, then the centre of the city, 15 B.C. Cheapside was at this period in the suburbs.—*Burns.* London Stone is one of the greatest antiquities of the city, having been known before the time of William I. It was removed from the opposite side of the way in 1742. It was against this stone that Jack Cade struck his sword, exclaiming, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city!" 1450.

LONDONDERRY, or DERRY (N. Ireland), mentioned 546. An abbey here was burned by the Danes in 783. A charter was granted to the London companies in 1615. The town was surprised, and Sir George Powllett, the governor, and the entire garrison, were put to the sword by rebels in 1606. It was besieged by O'Neal in 1641. A grant was made of Derry, with 210,000 acres of land, to various companies in London, in 1619, when it took its present name. The memorable siege of Derry by the army of James II. commenced April 30, 1689. The garrison and inhabitants were driven to the extremity of famine; but, under the direction of the Rev. George Walker, they defended it until the siege was raised by Gen. Kirke on July 30. James's army, under the French General Rosen, retired with the loss of about 9000 men.

LONE STAR, a secret society formed in 1848, in Alabama and other Southern states of the North American Union. Its object was declared to be the "extension of the institutions, the power, the influence, and the commerce of the United States over the whole of the Western hemisphere, and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans." The first acquisitions to be made by the order were Cuba and the Sandwich Islands.

LONG ISLAND, BATTLE OF. This engagement, which occurred on the 27th of August, 1778, is sometimes called the *Battle of Brooklyn*, and *Battle of Flatbush*. It occurred at a point between those villages. The Americans, under General Israel Putnam, were partly entrenched at Brooklyn. Parties under General Sullivan and Lord Stirling were in advance of the works in different directions. They were attacked by the British and Hessian troops, under Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Cornwallis, and General De Heister, and, after desperate conflicts, were defeated. About 500 Americans were killed or wounded, and 1100 made prisoners of war. Sullivan and Stirling were among the latter. The British loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was 367. Washington crossed over from New York after the battle, and, by judicious management and the aid of a heavy fog, withdrew the remnant of the American army to New York before the British could attack it in its lines. That memorable retreat occurred early in the morning of the 30th of August.

LONGEVITY. Methuselah died, aged 969, 2349 B.C. (*Gen. v., 27*). In these countries the instances of it are remarkable, though rare. Goulour M'Crain, of the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is said to have kept 180 Christmas in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I., being the oldest man on any thing approaching to authentic records for upward of 3000 years.—*Grieg.* "In 1014 died Johannes de Temporibus, who lived 361 years (2)."—*Stowe.* Thomas Parr, a laboring man of Shropshire, was brought to London by the Earl of Arundel in 1635, and considered the wonder of his time, being then in his 163rd year, and in perfect health; but the journey and change of air and diet killed him, Nov. 15, the same year. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton Church-yard, Dec. 6, in that year, aged 169 years. Most cases of alleged longevity are very doubtful.

OTHER EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCES.

1656. James Bowles, Killingworth.....aged 152

* On March 17, 1859, it was computed that there passed over London Bridge 90,496 vehicles (of which 4483 were cabs and 4986 ornamental buses), and 167,910 persons (107,074 on foot, and 60,836 in vehicles.)

1691. Lady Eccleston, Ireland.....	aged 148
1749. A man named Collier, Dublin.....	187
1757. An Englishman named Eccleston.....	144
1759. James Shell, Irish yeoman.....	136
1766. Colonel Thomas Winslow, Ireland.....	146
" John Mount, Scotland.....	136
1768. Francis Concelst, Burythorpe.....	150
1772. Mrs. Clun, Litchfield.....	138
1774. William Beeby, Dungarvon (an ensign who served at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim).....	180
1775. Peter Gordon, Auchterless.....	131
" Mary Paton, Lochwinnoch.....	138
1776. Mr. Movet, surgeon, Dumfries.....	189
" Sarah Brookman, Glastonbury.....	166
1778. Thomas Cockey, Blechingley.....	133
1779. M. Lawrence, Orkney.....	140
1780. Robert MacBride, Herries.....	180
" Mr. William Ellis, Liverpool.....	180
" Louisa Truxo, a negress, was living in this year at Tucuman, South America.....	175
1792. Evan Williams, Carmarthen.....	145
1794. Cardinal de Solis.....	110
1787. Mary Brook, of Leek.....	148
1792. Mr. Johnson, of Birmingham.....	130
" Mrs. Judith Scott, Lexington.....	103
1800. Mr. Creeke, of Thurlow.....	125
" Mr. J. Tucker, Iching Ferry.....	131
" Catharine Lopez, of Jamaica.....	134
" Sarah Anderson, a free black.....	140
1818. Mrs. Meighan, Donoughmore.....	130
1814. Mary Innes, Isle of Skye.....	137
" Mrs. Judith Crawford, Spanish-town.....	151
1816. Jane Lewson, Coldbath Fields, Clerkenwell.....	116
1840. Mrs. Martha Rorke, of Dromore, county of Kildare, Aug. 31.....	133
1853. Mrs. Mary Power (aunt of the late Rt. Hon. Rd. Lalor Shiel), Ursuline Convent, Cork, March 20.....	116
1863. James Nolan, Knockardrane, Carlow.....	116

EXAMPLES FURNISHED BY DR. J. WEBSTER, F.R.S.

Died	Buried at	Age
1666. Numas de Cugna, Bengal.....	850	
1688. Jane Britten, Evercreech, Somerset.....	900	
" Thomas Carr, St. Leonard, Shoreditch.....	907	
1621. J. Torathe, Glamorganshire.....	180	
1652. Dr. W. Meade, Ware, Hertf.....	143½	
1678. Juan Bustanante, Seville.....	125	
1688. Elizabeth Torathe, Glamorganshire.....	177	
1711. Mrs. Scrimshaw, Rosemary Lane.....	137	
1728. W. Robertson, Edinburg.....	137	
1734. Peter Torten, Temeswar, Hungary.....	185	
1724. Juan de Outeyri, Villa de Fofananes, in Asturias.....	146	
1736. John Rousey, Distrey, Scotland.....	138	
1789. Margaret Patten, Christchurch, Westminster.....	126	
1741. J. Rovin, Temeswar, Hungary.....	172	
" Jane Rovin, ditto.....	164	
1757. Alexander M'Culloch, Aberdeen.....	133	
1769. Donald Cameron, Rannach, Aberdeenshire.....	130	
1763. Mrs. Taylor, Piccadilly.....	121	
1766. John Mount, Langham, Dumfries.....	136	
" John Hill, Leadhills, near Edinburg.....	180	
1771. Mr. Whalley, Rotherhithe.....	131	
1775. Widow Jones, Campbell.....	125	
1780. Mr. Evans, Spitalfields.....	159	
1784. Mary Cameron, Braemar, Aberdeen.....	129	
1791. Archibald Cameron, Keith, Aberdeenshire.....	122	
1851. Jean Golembeski, Hôtel des Invalides, Paris.....	126	
" David Kurnison, Chicago, Ill.....	116	
1860. Dea-wa-nols (Black Snake), Seneca Indian chief, South Valley, Alleghany, N. Y.....	123	
1804. Joseph Crele, Caledonia, Wis.....	140	

LONGITUDE, determined by Hipparchus at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 162 B.C. Harrison made a time-keeper in A.D. 1769 which in two voyages was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of Parliament, 13th Anne, 1714, and obtained the reward. See *Harrison's Time-piece*. Other improvements followed. The chronometers of Arnold, Barnshaw, and Bréguet are highly esteemed. Chronometers are now received on trial at Greenwich Observatory. The act relating to the discovery of the longitude at sea was repealed in 1828. The Bureau des Longitudes at Paris was established in 1795.

LONG PARLIAMENT met Nov. 3, 1640; was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell April 30, 1653.

LONGWY (N.E. France), a frontier town, was taken by the allied army, Aug. 23, 1793, the beginning of the great war.

LOOKING-GLASSES. See *Mirrors*.

LOOM. The weaver's, otherwise called the Dutch loom, was brought into use in London from Holland about 1676. There were, in 1825, about 250,000 hand-loom looms in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-loom looms, each being equal to three hand-loom looms, making twenty-two yards each per day. The Jacquard loom was invented about 1800. The steam loom was introduced in 1807. See *Cotton, Electric Loom, and Pneumatic Loom*.

LOPEZ EXPEDITIONS. General Lopez, a native Cuban, formed an expedition in the United States to invade Cuba, excite the people to insurrection, and secure the independence of the island. He landed at Cardenas, in Cuba, with about 600 men, in April, 1850. After an obstinate engagement he took the town, but in a skirmish with government troops soon afterward he lost many men. Lopez, with others, escaped and returned to the United States. In the summer of 1857 Lopez made another attempt with 450 men, chiefly Americans. On the 11th of August he landed on the northern coast of Cuba, where he left Col. Crittenden, a Kentuckian, and 100 men, and started to the interior, expecting to be joined by the people. He was disappointed. His little army was attacked and dispersed, Crittenden and his party were captured, taken to Havana, and shot. Lopez and six of his companions were also captured, and afterward executed at Havana by the garrote.

LORDS.* The nobility of England date their creation from 1066, when William Fitz-Osborn, the first peer, is said to have been made by William I. Earl of Hereford; and afterward Walter d'Evreux, Earl of Salisbury; Copel, Earl of Northumberland; Henry de Ferrers, Earl of Derby; and Gerodus (a Fleming), Earl of Chester. Twenty-two other peers were made in this sovereign's reign. The first peer created by patent was Lord Beauchamp, of Holt Castle, by Richard II., in 1387. In Scotland, Glouchrist was created Earl of Angus by Malcolm III., 1057. In Ireland, Sir John de Courcy was created Baron of Kinsale, etc., in 1151, the first peer after the obtaining of that kingdom by Henry II.

LORDS, HOUSES OF. The peers of England were summoned, *ad consulendum*, to consult, in early reigns, and were summoned by writ, 6 & 7 John, 1205, but the earliest writ extant is 49 Henry III., 1255. The Commons did not form a part of the great council of the nation until some ages after the Conquest. See *Parliament*. The House of Lords includes the spiritual as well as temporal peers of Great Britain. The bishops are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the king, in right whereof they have seats in this house. Some of the temporal lords sit by descent, some by creation, and others by election, since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland, 1801.—Scotland elects 16 representative peers, and Ireland 4 spiritual lords by rotation of sessions, and 28 temporal peers for life. The House of Lords in Nov., 1845, consisted of 8 princes of the blood, 3 archbishops, 20 dukes, 21 marquesses, 129 earls, 27 viscounts, 321 barons, and 28 bishops; in all, 452. The House of Lords

At the death of Charles II.....	176 peers.
At the death of William III.....	192
At the death of Anne.....	209
At the death of George I.....	216
At the death of George II.....	229
At the death of George III.....	339
At the death of George IV.....	396
At the death of William IV.....	456
In the 18th Victoria, 1855.....	448
In the 24th Victoria, 1860.....	463

The barons enact the Constitutions of Clarendon in..... 1164
Obtain Magna Charta in..... 1315
Held the government..... 1364-5
House of Lords abolished by the Commons, Feb. 6, 1649; restored..... 1660
Unite with the Commons in making William and Mary king and queen..... 1689
Reject the great Reform Bill, Oct. 7, 1831; pass it, June 4, 1832
Oppose successfully the creation of life-peereages, Feb. 7, 1856

* Peers of England are free from all arrests for debts, as being the king's hereditary counselors; therefore a peer can not be outlawed in any civil action, and no attachment lies against his person; but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at courts leet or sheriffs' turns; or, in case of a riot, from attending the peace commission. He can act as a justice of the peace in any part of the kingdom. See *Baron, Earl, &c.*

† Peerage for life only, with the title of Lord Wensleydale of Wensleydale, was granted to Baron Sir James Parke, Jan. 10, 1854; the House of Lords opposed his sitting and voting as a peer for life, and on July 25, 1855, he was created a peer in the usual way, with the title of Lord Wensleydale of Walton.

LORDS JUSTICES. See *Justices*.

LORETTO, near Ancona, Italy. Here is the *Casa Santa*, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and which was carried by angels into Dalmatia from Galilee in 1891, and brought here a few years after. The Lady of Loretto, gaudily dressed, stands upon an altar holding the infant Jesus in her arms, surrounded with gold lamps. Loretto was taken by the French in 1797, and the holy image, which had been carried to France, was brought back with pomp, Jan. 6, 1803.

L'ORIENT (W. France). Lord Bridport off this port defeated the French fleet, June 23, 1795. The loss of the French was severe; that of the British inconceivable.—The French flag-ship, *L'Orient*, blew up during the battle of the Nile, August 1, 1798. Admiral Brueys and about 900 men perished.

LORRAINE (formerly Lotharingia), a French province, became a kingdom under Lothaire (son of the Emperor Lothaire I.) about 855; it was divided on his death in 869, part of it being made a duchy. The first hereditary duke, Gerard, was nominated by the Emperor Henry III. in 1048. From Gerard descended the illustrious house of Lorraine, represented now by the Emperor of Austria, whose ancestor, the Empress Maria Theresa, married in 1736 Francis, formerly Duke of Lorraine, then of Tuscany. Lorraine had been given to the de throne King of Poland, Stanislaus I., for life; at his death in 1766 it was united to France.

LOTS. Casting lots was sacred among the Jews as an appeal to God, *Proverbs* xvi., 33. It was employed in the division of the land of Canaan, about 1444 B.C., by Joshua (xiv.), and in the election of Matthias the apostle, A.D. 35, *Acts* i.—Lots for life or death have been frequently cast. For an instance, see *Wales*, 1649, note.

LOTTERIES are said to have originated in Florence about 1580, and to have been legalized in France in 1589. The first mentioned in English history began drawing at the western door of St. Paul's Cathedral, Jan. 11, 1589, and continued day and night until May 6 following. It contained 40,000 "lots," at 10s. each lot. The profits were for repairing the harbors on the coast of England, and the prizes were pieces of plate.

A lottery, granted by the king, in special favor for the colony of Virginia (prizes, pieces of plate), drawn near St. Paul's..... June 29-July 20, 1613
First lottery for sums of money took place in..... 1630
Lotteries established (for more than 130 years yielded a large annual revenue to the crown)..... 1693
Lottery for the British Museum..... 1753
Cox's Museum, containing many rare specimens of art and articles of virtue, disposed of by lottery, by an Act of Parliament..... 1773
An act passed for the sale of the buildings of the Adelphi by lottery..... June 16, "
Irish state lottery drawn..... 1780
Lottery for the Leverian Museum..... 1784-5
For the Pigott diamond, permitted, Jan. 2, 1801; it was afterward sold at Christie's auction for 9500 guineas..... May 10, 1802
For the collection of pictures of Alderman Boydell, by act..... 1804-5
Lotteries abolished by 6 Geo. IV., c. 60..... Oct. 1826
The last drawn..... Oct. 18, "
Act passed declaring that the then pending Glasgow lottery should be the last..... 1834
An act passed imposing a penalty of £50 for advertising lotteries in the British newspapers..... 1836
Lotteries suppressed in France..... 1793 and 1836
Mr. Dethlers's Twelfth-cake Lottery, Argyll Rooms, Hanover Square, suppressed..... Dec. 27, 1860

LOUDON HILL, or *Drumology*. See *Drumology*.

LOUIS D'OR, a French gold coin of 24 francs, first struck by Louis XIII. in 1640; its value fluctuated. In 1810 it was superseded by the Napoleon.

LOUISIANA (N. America), one of the United States; discovered by Ferdinand de Soto in 1541; traversed by M. de Salle in 1682, and settled by Louis XIV. (from whom it derived its name) in 1718. It formed the basis of Law's Mississippi scheme. It was ceded to Spain at the peace when all east of the Mississippi was given to England, 1763. Capital, Baton Rouge.
Restored to France..... 1801
Sold to the Americans, 1803; and made a state..... 1812
General Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans..... Jan. 8, 1815
Seceded from the Union by ordinance..... Jan. 25, 1861
Admiral Farragut takes New Orleans for the Federals..... April 23, 1862
Louisiana restored to the Union..... 1865

LOUVRE. This renowned edifice in Paris is said to have been originally a royal residence in the reign of Dagobert, 628. It was a prison-tower constructed by Philip Augustus in 1204. It afterward became a library, and Charles VI. made it his palace (about 1364). Successive kings enlarged and adorned it, particularly Louis XIV.—Napoleon I. turned it into a museum, and deposited here the finest collection of paintings, statues, and treasures of art known in the world. The chief of those brought from Italy have since been restored to the rightful possessors. The magnificent buildings of the new Louvre, begun by Napoleon I. and completed by Napoleon III., were inaugurated by the latter in great state, Aug. 14, 1867.

LOWER EMPIRE. Some historians make it begin with the reign of Valerian, 268; others with that of Constantine, 323.

LOWERING BOAT APPARATUS. See *Life-boats*.

LÜBECK, a city in N. Germany, one of the four republics of the German Confederation, was built in the 12th century, and was the chief founder of the Hanseatic League about 1240, which lasted till 1630. Lübeck was declared a free imperial city about 1293, but was frequently attacked by the Danes. The French took it by assault, Nov. 6, 1806, and Napoleon incorporated it into his empire in 1810. On his fall in 1814 it became once more a free imperial city. Population in 1862, 50,614.

LUCANIANS, a warlike people of S. Italy, defeated Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 339 B.C.; were subdued by the Romans, 227; revolted after the battle of Cannæ, 216; were reduced by Scipio, 201; again revolted, 90; admitted as Roman citizens, 88.

LUCCA (Central Italy), a Roman colony 177 B.C., a Lombard duchy 1827 A.D., became a free city about 1870, and took an active part in the civil wars of the Italian republics. It was united with Tuscany, and given in 1805 as a principality to Eliza Donaparte by her brother Napoleon I. Lucca, as a duchy, was given to Maria Louisa, widow of Louis, king of Etruria, in 1814. It was exchanged by her son Charles Louis for Parma and Placentia in 1847, was annexed to Tuscany, and with it became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

LUCIA, St. (West Indies), sett'ed by the French in 1650; taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Insurrection of the French negroes, April, 1795. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802, but was seized by England in 1803, and confirmed to her in 1814. Population in 1861, 26,705.

LUCIFER MATCHES came into use about 1834. In March, 1843, Mr. Reuben Partridge patented machinery for manufacturing the splints. In 1845, Schrötter, of Vienna, discovered his amorphous phosphorus, by the use of which lucifers are rendered less dangerous, and the manufacture less unhealthy.

LUCKNOW, the capital of Oude. See *India*, 1857.

LUDDITES. Large parties of men under this designation commenced their depredations at Nottingham, breaking frames and machinery, Nov., 1811. Skirmish with the military there, Jan. 29, 1812. Several serious riots occurred again in 1814; and numerous bodies of these people, chiefly unemployed artisans, committed great excesses in 1816 et seq. Several of these Luddites were tried and executed.

LUGDUNUM. See *Leyden* and *Lyon*.

LUNATICS. An eminent authority has traced insanity, in a thousand male patients, to the following causes:

Drunkenness.....	110	Religious enthusiasm.....	29
Consequences of disease.....	100	Unnatural practices.....	27
Epilepsy.....	78	Political events.....	26
Ambition.....	73	Poisonous effluvia.....	17
Excessive labor.....	73	Ill usage.....	12
Born idiots.....	71	Crimes, remorse, and despair.....	9
Misfortunes.....	69	Malformation of skull.....	4
Old age.....	69	Other and unknown causes.....	63
Chagrin.....	64		
Love.....	47		
Accidents.....	39	Pretended insanity.....	5

"The king shall have the custody of the lands of natural fools," etc., 17 Edward II. 1824
Marriages with lunatics declared void, 15 Geo. II., c. 30. 1749
Act regarding criminal lunatics passed Aug., 1840
The numerous laws respecting lunatics were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict., c. 70, 96, 97 1853

A new lunacy act for Scotland passed.....1858
An act to amend the law relating to commissions
of lunacy passed (said to be in consequence of
the Wyndham case; see *Tryal*, 1862).....1862

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Till the end of the last century lunatics were treated
with cruel severity. See Conolly "On the
treatment of the Insane," 1856.
The insane were exhibited at Bethlem as a show
for 1d. or 2d. till.....1770
Enlightened principles of treatment were intro-
duced by Wm. Tuke, at the Society of Friends'
"Retreat" at York, and by Pinel, at the Bicêtre,
Paris, with very great success.....1792
Esquirol succeeds Pinel, and strongly recommends
instruction in the management of mental disor-
ders.....1810
Exposure of enormous cruelties in the Bethlem
Hospital.....1815
This led to gradual improvements, and at last to
the total abolition of mechanical restraints at
Lincoln, 1837; and at Hanwell Asylum (under
the superintendence of Dr. John Conolly), and
at other places.....1839
Psychological Journal first published by Dr. Forbes
Winslow.....1848
Journal of Mental Science, by Dr. J. C. Bucknill.....1852
LUNATICS IN CHARGE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, JAN. 1,
1865.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
County asylums...	132	123	6008	7516	13,579
Hospitals.....	581	123	91	84	1,500
Licensed houses.....	1448	1350	1084	1979	5,111
	3475	2196	7183	8669	20,493

On Jan. 1, 1858, there were in charge in England and
Wales 22,310 lunatics of all classes; 1859, 22,853; 1860,
17,937; 1861, 23,721; 1862, 26,169; 1864, 28,286; 1865,
29,425.

In 1851 there were in Ireland nearly 15,000 lunatics
of all classes; in Scotland, in 1851, 8362 in charge; in
1855, 7403; of which only 8328 were under the protection
of the law.

LUNATICS IN THE UNITED STATES. There are 47
asylums for the insane in the different states in the
Union, some of them private establishments, others
supported by contributions of individuals and appro-
priations by the state. The number of the insane in
the United States in 1860 was 23,997.

LUND HILL, near Barnsley, in South Yorkshire.
While the miners were dining in the pit, Feb. 19, 1857,
the inflammable gas took fire and exploded. Above
130 miners perished. In April and May bodies were
still being extricated. There had been great laxity of
discipline in the pit. £7000 were subscribed for the
bereaved.

LUNEBURG. See *Brunswick*.

LUNEVILLE (France). PEACE OF, concluded be-
tween the French Republic and the Emperor of Ger-
many, confirmed the cessions made by the treaty of
Campo Formio, stipulated that the Rhine, the Dutch
territories, should form the boundary of France, and
recognized the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cis-
alpine republics, Feb. 9, 1801.

LUPERCALIA, a yearly festival* observed at Rome
on Feb. 15, in honor of Pan, destroyer of wolves (*lupus*),
instituted by the Romans, according to Plutarch; but,
according to Livy, brought by Evander into Italy.
These feasts are said to have been abolished in 496 by
Pope Gelasius on account of their great disorders.

LUSATIA, a marquisate in N. Germany, given to
John of Bohemia, 1319; obtained by Matthias of Hun-
gary, 1478; and ceded to Saxony in 1635.

LUSIAD. See *Epic*.

LUSITANIA. See *Portugal*.

LUSTRUM, an expiatory sacrifice made for the Ro-
man people at the end of every five years, after the
census had been taken, 473 B.C. Every fifth year was
called a *lustrum*; and ten, fifteen, or twenty years
were commonly expressed by two, three, or four *lustra*.
The number of Roman citizens was, in 295 B.C.,

* Naked youths ran through the streets with whips, lashing all
whom they encountered, even women, who received the stripes with
inclination, believing that they removed barrenness and eased the pains
of childbirth. Augustus forbade all persons above the age of fourteen
to appear naked during this festival. Cicero, in his *Philippics*, re-
proaches Antony for having disgraced the dignity of the consulship by
appearing naked on one of these occasions.—*Farrar*.

972,808; 179 B.C., 273,294; 70 B.C., 450,000; 28 B.C.,
4,164,060; A.D. 43, 5,934,072.

LUTHERANISM, * the form of Christianity profess-
ed by the majority of the people of the north of Ger-
many, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden. The doctrines
are mainly embodied in Luther's Catechisms, in the
Augsburg Confession, and in the *Formula Concordia*
of the Lutherans, published in 1580. Their first uni-
versity was founded at Marburg, in 1527, by Philip,
landgrave of Hesse.

LUTZEN, or LUTZENGEN (N. Germany). Here Gus-
tavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Impe-
rialists under Wallenstein, Nov. 6, 1632, but was him-
self killed; and here the French army, commanded
by Napoleon, defeated the combined armies of Russia
and Prussia, commanded by General Wittgenstein,
May 2, 1813. The battles of Bautzen and Würtzen
immediately followed (May 19-21), both in favor of
Napoleon. The Allies were compelled to pass the
Oder, and an armistice was agreed to, and afterward
prolonged; but, unfortunately for the French emper-
or, did not produce peace.

LUXEMBURG (Holland), capital of the grand-duchy
of Luxemburg, part of which is subject to Holland and
part to Belgium since 1839. Luxemburg, once consid-
ered the strongest fortress in the world, was taken and
pillaged by the French in 1542-3; by the Spaniards in
1564; by the French in 1684; restored to Spain in 1697;
taken by the French in 1701; given to the Dutch as a
barrier town, and ceded to the emperor at the peace
in 1713. It withstood several sieges in the last cen-
tury. It surrendered to the French after a long and
memorable siege, June 1, 1795.

LUXOR. See *Thebes*.

LUXURY. Lucullus (died 49 B.C.), at Rome, was
distinguished for inordinate luxury. See *Sumptuary
Laws*.

LYCEUM (originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus, or
a portico, or gallery, built by Lyceus, son of Apollo)
was a spot near the Ilissus, in Attica, where Aristotle
taught philosophy; and as he generally taught as he
walked, his pupils were called *peripatetics*, *walkers-
about*, and his philosophy that of the Lyceum, 342 B.C.
—*Stanley*. See *Theatres*.

LYCIA (Asia Minor) belonged successively to Cre-
sus (about 560 B.C.), the Persians (546 B.C.), to Alex-
ander the Great (333 B.C.), and to his successors the
Seleucids. The Romans gave Lycia to the Rhodians
(188 B.C.). It became nominally free under the Ro-
mans, and was annexed to the empire by Claudius.
The marbles brought from Lycia by Sir Charles Fel-
lows were deposited in the British Museum, 1840-4.

LYDIA, or Maeonia, an ancient kingdom in Asia Mi-
nor, under a long dynasty of kings, the last being Cre-
sus, "the richest of mankind." The coinage of gold
and silver money, and other useful inventions, are as-
cribed to the Lydians. Æsop, the Phrygian fabulist,
Alcman, the first Greek erotic poet, Thales of Miletus,
Anaximenes, Xenophanes, Anacreon of Teos, Heracli-
tus of Ephesus, etc., flourished in Lydia.

Argon, a descendant of Hercules, reigns in Lydia
(*Herodotus*).....B.C. 1223
The kingdom of Lydia, properly so called, begins
under Ardyus I. (*Blat*).....797
Alyattes I. reigns.....761
Meles commences his rule.....747
Reign of Candaules.....735
Gyges, first of the race Mermadae, kills Candaules,
marries his queen, usurps the throne, and
makes great conquests.....718
Ardysus II. reigns, 678; the Cimbri besiege Sardis,
the capital of Lydia.....635
The Milesian War, commenced under Gyges, is con-
tinued by Sadyattes, who reigns.....628
Reign of Alyattes II.....617
Battle upon the River Halys, between the Lydians
and Medes, interrupted by an almost total eclipse
of the sun. This eclipse had been predicted many
years before by Thales of Miletus (*Blat*) May 28, 585
Croesus, son of Alyattes, succeeds to the throne,
and conquers Asia Minor.....560-50
Croesus, dreading the power of Cyrus, whose con-
quests had reached to the borders of Lydia,
crosses the Halys to attack the Medes, with
420,000 men and 60,000 horse.....545

* Martin Luther was born at Eisleben, Nov. 10, 1483; studied at Erfurt, 1501; was professor of philosophy at Wittenberg, 1508; related the sale of indulgences, 1517; defended himself at Augsburg, 1518; rt Worms, 1520; was excommunicated, June 16, 1520; began his German Bible, 1521; married Katherine de Bora, 1525; published his German Bible complete, 1534; died Feb. 19, 1546.

He is defeated, pursued, and besieged in his capital by Cyrus, who orders him to be burnt alive; the pile is already on fire, when Cræsus calls aloud, *Solon!* and Cyrus, hearing him, spares his life. Lydia made a province of the Persian Empire..... 546
Sardia burnt by the Ionians..... 499
Lydia conquered by Alexander..... 582
Becomes part of the kingdom of Pergamum..... 283
Conquered by the Turks..... A.D. 1326

LYMPHATIC VESSELS (concerned in digestion) were discovered by Jasper Asellius in 1622, and described in 1627. Discovered in oviparous animals by Dr. Hewson, who disputed the honor of the discovery with Dr. Munro, 1763.

LYNCH LAW, punishment inflicted by private individuals, independently of the legal authorities, said to derive its name from John Lynch, a farmer, who exercised it upon the fugitive slaves and criminals dwelling in the "Dismal Swamp," North Carolina, when they committed outrages upon persons and property which the colonial law could not promptly repress. This mode of administering justice began about the end of the 17th century, and is still practiced occasionally in some parts of the United States.

LYONS (S. France), the Roman Lugdunum, founded by M. Plancus, 43 B.C. The city was reduced to ashes in a single night by lightning, A.D. 69, and was rebuilt

in the reign of Nero. It was a free city till its union with France in 1807.

Clodius Albinus defeated and slain by Septimius Severus, near Lyons..... 197
Two General Councils held here..... Feb. 19, 1274
Silk manufacture commenced..... 1245, 1274
Lyons besieged by the Convention army—sundered—and awful scenes of blood and rapine followed, Oct. 7; the National Convention decreed the demolition of the city..... Oct. 12, 1793
Capitulated to the Austrians..... March, 1814, July, 1815
An insurrection among the artisans, which led to great popular excesses; quelled by an army..... Nov. 21-Dec. 3, 1831

Dreadful riots, put down by military..... April 15, 1834
Railway to Paris opened..... April 7, 1839
A dreadful inundation at Lyons (see *Inundations*)

Another insurrection quelled, with much loss of life..... Nov. 4, 1840
..... June 15, 1849

LYRE. Its invention is ascribed to the Grecian Hermes, the Latin Mercury, who, according to Homer, gave it to Apollo, the first that played upon it with method, and accompanied it with poetry. The invention of the primitive lyre, with three strings, is ascribed to the first Egyptian Hermes. Terpander added several strings to the lyre, making the number seven, 678 B.C. Phrynis, a musician of Mitylene, added two more, making nine, 438 B.C.

M.

MACADAMIZING, a system of road-making devised by Mr. John Macadam, and published by him in an essay in 1819, having practiced it in Ayrshire. He received a grant of £10,000 from Parliament; was appointed surveyor-general of the metropolitan roads in 1827, and died in 1836.

MACAO (N. China) was given to the Portuguese as a commercial station in 1586, in return for their assistance against pirates.

MACARONI. This name was given to a poem by Theop. Folengo, 1509, and it continues to designate trifling performances, as buffoonery, puns, anagrams, "wit without wisdom, and humor without sense." His poem was so called from an Italian cake of the same name, pleasant to the taste, but without any alimentary virtue. These poems became the reigning taste in Italy and France, where they gave birth to *Macaroni academies*, and, reaching England, to *Macaroni clubs* (about 1772), till, in the end, every thing ridiculous in dress and manners was called "Macaroni."

MACCABEES, a family of patriotic Jews, who commenced their career during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, 167 B.C., when Mattathias, a priest, resisted the tyranny of the governor. His son, Judas Maccabeus, defeated the Syrians in three battles, 166, 165 B.C.; but fell in an ambush, 161 B.C. His brother Jonathan made a league with the Romans and Lacedæmonians, and, after an able administration, was treacherously killed at Ptolemais by Tryphon, 143 B.C. His brother and successor, Simon, was also murdered, 135 B.C. John Hyrcanus, son of Simon, succeeded. His son Judas, called also Aristobulus, took the title of king, 107 B.C. The history of the Maccabees is contained in five books of that name, two of which are included in our Apocrypha. Four are accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic Church; none by Protestant communions.

MACE, a weapon anciently used by the cavalry of most nations, was originally a spiked club, hung at the saddle-bow, and usually of metal. Maces were also early ensigns of authority borne before officers of state, the top being made in the form of an open crown, and commonly of silver gilt. The lord chancellor and speaker of the House of Commons have maces borne before them. Edward III. granted to London the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and corporation, 1854. It was with the mace usually carried before the lord mayor on state occasions that Wat Tyler, lord mayor of London, knocked the rebel Wat Tyler off his horse, a courtier afterward dispatching him with his dagger, for rudely approaching Richard II., 1381. Cromwell, entering the House of Commons to disperse its members and dissolve the Parliament, ordered one of his

soldiers to "take away that fool's bauble, the mace," which was done, and the doors of the house locked, April 30, 1653.

MACEDON (N. Greece). The first kingdom was founded by Caranus, about 814 B.C. It was an inconsiderable country, sonetimes under the protection of Athens, sometimes of thebes, and sometimes of Sparta, until the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who, by his wisdom as a politician and exploits as a general, made it a powerful kingdom, and paved the way for his son's greatness.

Reigns of Caranus, 814 B.C., or 796, or 748; Perdiccas I., 729; Argæus I., 684; Philip I., 640 or 609.
Eropus conquers the Illyrians..... B.C. 602
Reign of Amyntas, 540; of Alexander I..... 500
Macedon conquered by the Persians, 513; delivered by the victory of Platæa..... 479
Reign of Perdiccas II..... 454
Potidæa taken by the Athenians..... 431
Archelaus, natural son of Perdiccas, murders the legitimate heirs of his father; seizes the throne, and improves the country..... 418
He is murdered by a favorite, to whom he promised his daughter in marriage..... 399
Pausanias reigns..... 394
Reign of Amyntas II., 393; expelled..... 398
Recovers his throne, and kills Pausanias..... 397
The Illyrians enter Macedonia, expel Amyntas, and make Argæus, brother of Pausanias, king..... 399
Amyntas again recovers his kingdom..... 390
Macedonians, a semi-Arian sect, followers of Macedonius, about 341; condemned by the Council of Constantinople..... 381
Reign of Alexander II., 369; assassinated..... 367
Reign of Perdiccas III., 364; killed in battle..... 360
Reign of Philip II., and institution of the Macedonian phalanx..... 359
He defeats the Athenians and Illyrians..... 360, 359
He takes Amphipolis (see *Archery*)..... 353
He conquers Thrace, Illyria, and Thessaly..... 356-352
Birth of Alexander the Great..... 356
Close of the first Sacred War..... 346
Illyricum overrun by the army of Philip..... 344
Thrace made tributary to Macedon..... 343
Aristotle appointed tutor to Alexander..... "
War against the Athenians..... 341
Philip besieges Byzantium unsuccessfully..... 340
Battle of Cheronea; Philip conquers..... 338
Philip is assassinated by Pausanias at Age during the celebration of games in honor of his daughter's nuptials..... 336
Alexander III., surnamed the Great, succeeds to the throne..... "
The Greeks appoint him general of their armies against the Persians..... 335

The Thebans revolt; he levels Thebes to the ground; the houses of Pindar alone left	835
He passes into Asia, and gains his first battle over Darius at the Granicus	834
Sardis surrenders, Halicarnassus taken, and cities in Asia Minor	"
Memnon ravages the Cyclades; Darius takes the field with 460,000 infantry and 100,000 cavalry	833
Darius defeated at Issus (<i>which see</i>)	Nov., "
Alexander, on his way to Egypt, lays siege to Tyre, which is destroyed after seven months	832
Damascus is taken, and the vast treasures	"
Gaza surrenders	"
Alexander enters Jerusalem, and Egypt is conquered	"
Alexandria founded	"
The Persians totally defeated at Arbela	Oct. 1, 831
Alexander master of Asia; enters Babylon	"
Alexander sits on the throne of Darius at Susa	830
Parthia, Media, etc., overrun by him	829
Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits him	"
He puts his friend Parmenio to death on a charge of conspiracy, supposed to be false	"
His expedition to India; Porus, king of India, is defeated and taken, and the country as far as the Ganges is overrun	827
Callisthenes is put to the torture for refusing to render divine homage to Alexander	828
Voyage of his admiral Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates	828-825
Returns to Babylon, 324; dies	823
Phillip Arrideus III. king	"
Alexander's conquests are divided among his generals, 323; his remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy	322
The Greeks defeated by Antipater and the Macedonians near Cranon (<i>which see</i>)	"
Cassander reigns, 316; rebuilds Thebes	315
Selencus recovers Babylon	313
Cassander kills Roxana and her son (the last of Alexander's family), and usurps the throne	311
Battle of Ipsus (<i>which see</i>); Antigonus killed	301
New division of the empire	"
Death of Cassander	298
Reign of Alexander V. and Antipater, his sons	"
Demetrius I., Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, murders Alexander, and seizes the crown of Macedonia	294
Achaean league formed against Macedonia	281-248
Governments of Pyrrhus, 287; Lysimachus, 286; Ptolemy Ceraunus	281
Irruption of the Gauls; Ptolemy killed	279
Sothenes governs	278
Reign of Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius	277
Pyrrhus invades Macedonia, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king	274
Pyrrhus slain; Antigonus restored	272
Antigonus takes Athens	268
The Gauls again invade Macedonia	"
Revolt of the Parthians	250
Reign of Demetrius II.	239
Phillip, his son, 232; set aside by Antigonus Doson	229
Philip V., 220; wars unsuccessfully against the Rhodians	202
Philip defeated by the Romans at Cynoscephalae	197
Reign of Perseus, his son	178
Perseus defeated by the Romans	171
The consul Æmilius Paulus enters Macedonia, and pronounces it a Roman province	163
Perseus and his sons made prisoners, walk in chains before the chariot of Æmilius in his triumph for the conquest of Macedonia	167
Macedonia plundered by Theodoric the Ostrogoth	A.D. 482
Conquered by the Bulgarians	978
Recovered by the Emperor Basil	1001
Formed into the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica by Boniface of Montferrat	1204
After various changes, it is finally conquered by the Turks under Amurath II., and annexed to his empire	1480

MACHIAVELLIAN PRINCIPLES, those laid down by Nicholas Machiavelli, of Florence (born 1469, died 1527), in his *Præctico of Politics and The Prince*. By some they are stigmatized as "the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest policy;" and by others as "sound doctrines, notwithstanding the prejudice erroneously raised against them." The author said that if he taught princes to be tyrants, he had also taught the people to destroy tyrants. The work appeared at Rome in 1532, and was translated into English in 1761.

M'HENRY, FORT, DEFENSE OF. The British fleet that conveyed the troops under General Ross to Baltimore (see *North Point*) opened a bombardment upon Fort M'Henry, in the harbor, on the 18th of September, 1814. The fort was garrisoned by about 1000 men, under General Armistead. They made a most gallant defense during a bombardment of 25 hours. The loss was trifling on both sides.

MACIEJOVICE (near Warsaw, Poland). Here the Poles were totally defeated by the Russians, and their general, Kosciusko, taken prisoner, Oct. 4, 1794.

MACKINAW, OR MACKINAO, FORT, was surprised and captured by an allied force of British and Indians on the 17th of July, 1812. An unsuccessful attempt to recapture it was made on the 4th of August, 1814, by 500 regulars and 400 militia under Lieutenant Colonel George Croghan. The Americans lost 13 killed and 61 wounded.

MADAGASCAR (S.E. coast of Africa), a large, populous island, said to have been discovered by Lorenzo Almeida, 1506.

The French attempted to settle at Antongel Bay in 1774

Their establishment at Fort Dauphin fell into the hands of the English with Bourbon and Mauritius in 1810-11

The settlements ceded to King Radama on his giving up the slave-trade 1818

Radama, who favored Europeans and encouraged Christianity, died 1838

A reactionary policy under his energetic queen immediately began; the English missionaries who came in 1820 obliged to depart 1836

The application of the native laws to the European settlers occasioned an unsuccessful attack on the town of Tamatave by a united expedition from the English at the Mauritius, and the French from the Isle of Bourbon June, 1845

All amicable intercourse ceases for ten years, during which the native Christians suffer persecution 1846

The French defeated in an attack on the island, Oct. 19, 1855

The Rev. W. Ellis published an interesting account of his three visits to the island, on behalf of the London Missionary Society, in 1854-5-6 1858

The queen dies; succeeded by her son Radama II., a Christian Aug. 1861

A revolution; the king and his ministers assassinated; the queen proclaimed the sovereign, May, 1863

Embassy from Madagascar arrives at Southampton Feb. 1864

Disputes with the French continue Nov. 1865

MADEIRA, an island, N.W. coast of Africa, discovered, it is said, in 1444, by Mr. Macham, an English gentleman, or mariner, who fled from France for an illicit amour. He was driven here by a storm, and his mistress, a French lady, dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Aragon, which occasioned the report that the island was discovered by a Portuguese, 1445. It is asserted that the Portuguese did not visit this island until 1419 or 1420, nor did they colonize it until 1481. It was taken by the British in July, 1801, and again by Admiral Hood and General Beresford, Dec. 24, 1807, and retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, which had emigrated to the Brazil. It was restored to the Portuguese in 1814. Since 1852 the renowned vine-ges here have been totally ruined by the vine disease.

MADIAI PERSECUTION. See *Tuscany*.

MADISON, FORT, DEFENSE OF. Fort Madison was on the Mississippi River, above St. Louis. On the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of September, 1812, Lieutenant Hamilton defended it successfully against a large force of Indians. He had one man killed and one wounded.

MADRAS (S.E. Hindostan), called by the natives Chennapatnam, colonized by the English, 1620.

Fort St. George built, 1641; made a presidency 1654

Bengal placed under Madras 1683

Calcutta, hitherto subordinate to Madras, made a presidency 1701

Madras taken by the French Sept. 14, 1746

Restored to the English 1749

Vainly besieged by the French under La Haye, Dec. 12, 1758

Hyder marches to Madras and obtains a favorable treaty April, 1769

Sir John Lindsay arrives July, 1770

He is succeeded by Sir R. Hartland Sept., 1771

Lord Pigot, governor, imprisoned by his own coun-

cil, Aug. 24, 1776; dies in confinement, April 17, 1777; his enemies convicted and fined £1000 each..... Feb. 11, 1780
 Sir Eyre Coote arrives..... Nov. 5, "
 He defeats Hyder..... July 1, 1781
 Lord Macartney arrives as governor..... June 23, "
 The Madras government arrests Gen. Stuart for disobedience, and sends him to England, June, 1783
 Lord Cornwallis arrives here..... Dec. 12, 1790
 Sir Charles Oakley succeeds Gen. Meadows as governor..... Aug. 1, 1792
 Lord Mornington (afterward the Marquess Wellesley) visits here..... Dec., 1798
 General Harris, with the Madras army, enters Mysore March 5, and arrives at Seringapatam April 5, which is stormed by the British under Major General Baird, and Tippoo Sahib killed..... May 4, 1799
 Appointment of Sir Thomas Strange, first judge of Madras under the charter..... Dec. 26, 1800
 More than 1000 houses in Madras burnt..... Feb., 1808
 The Madras army, under General Arthur Wellesley (afterward Duke of Wellington), marches for Poonah (see *India*)..... March, "
 Mutiny among the British forces at Vellore..... 1806
 600 Sepoys killed; 900 executed..... July 10, "
 Mutiny of the Sepoy troops at Madras..... 1809
 Arrival of Lord Minto at Madras, who publishes a general amnesty..... Sept. 29, "
 Awful hurricane, by which the ships at anchor were driven into the town and seventy sail sunk, many with their crews..... May, 1811
 Madras attacked by the Pindarees..... 1817
 Sir Charles Trevelyan,* governor, Jan., 1859: recalled for publishing a minute in opposition to Mr. Jas. Wilson's financial schemes..... May 10, 1860
 His successor, Sir H. Wood, dies at Madras, Aug. 2, "
 Sir Wm. Denison appointed governor, Nov., 1860; arrives..... Feb. 18, 1861
 Lord Napier appointed governor..... Jan. 31, 1866
 (For other events, see *India*.)

MADRID (New Castle). Mentioned in history as Majorit, a Moorish castle.
 Sacked by the Moors..... 1109
 Made the seat of the Spanish court..... 1516
 Taken by Lord Galloway..... 1706
 The Escorial was built..... 1563 *et seq.*
 The old palace was burnt down..... 1754
 Madrid taken by the French..... March, 1808
 The citizens rise up in arms to expel the French, and a dreadful conflict takes place..... May 2, "
 Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as King of Spain, but soon retires..... July 20, "
 Madrid retaken by the French, Dec. 2, 1808; and retained till it is entered by Wellington and his army..... Aug. 12, 1812
 Ferdinand VII. restored..... May 14, 1814
 Population in 1867, 433,795.
 (See *Spain*, 1840 *et seq.*)

MAESTRICHT (Holland). It revolted from Spain 1570, and was taken by the Prince of Parma in 1579, when a dreadful massacre took place. In 1632 the Prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1643; Louis XIV. took it in 1673; William, prince of Orange, invested it in vain in 1676, but in 1678 it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748 it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of the city on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. At the commencement of 1798 Maestricht was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it toward the end of the following year. In 1814 it was made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands; it now belongs to Holland.

MAGAZINE, at first a miscellaneous periodical publication. There are now magazines devoted to nearly every department of knowledge. The following are the dates of the first publication of the principal magazines. In Jan., 1836, 544 magazines were being published in Great Britain and Ireland. See *Reviews* and *Newspapers*.

Gentleman's Mag'zine, 1731	Philosophical Mag..... 1798
London..... 1733	Blackwood's..... 1817
Scots..... 1739	New Monthly..... 1814
Royal..... 1759	Fraser's..... 1830
Court..... 1760	Metropolitan..... 1831
Gospel..... 1768	Penny..... 1832
Lady's..... 1772	Tait's..... 1833
European..... 1782	Cornhill..... 1839
Methodist..... 1784	Macmillan's..... "
Evangelical..... 1792	Temple Bar..... 1800
Monthly..... 1796	St. James's..... "

* Appointed financial secretary and a member of the Indian Council at Calcutta, Oct., 1853.

MAGAZINES IN THE UNITED STATES:

Harpers' Magazine..... 1840
 Our Young Folks' Mag. 1860
 Atlantic..... 1867
 Riverside..... 1867
 These are the principal literary magazines, but there are a number of others, devoted to fashion and short stories, which have been in circulation a long time.

MAGDALENS and **MAGDALENETTES**, communities of nuns and women, the latter class consisting chiefly of penitent courtesans. The order of penitents of St. Magdalen was founded 1272, at Marseilles. The convent of Naples was endowed by Queen Sancha, 1234. That at Metz was instituted in 1452. At Paris, 1492. The Magdalen at Rome was endowed by Pope Leo X. in 1515, and favored by Clement VIII. in 1594. The Magdalen Hospital, London, was founded in 1758, principally under the direction of Dr. Dodd. The Asylum in Dublin was opened in June, 1766.

MAGDEBURG (Prussia). The archbishopric was founded about 967. The city suffered much during the religious wars in Germany. It was blockaded for seven months by the Imperialists, under Wallenstein, in 1629, and was barbarously sacked by Tilly on May 10, 1631. It was given to Brandenburg in 1648; was taken by the French Nov. 8, 1806, and annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia, but was restored to Prussia in 1813.*

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF (connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans), was passed by Fernando de Magalhaens (Magellan), a Portuguese, on Nov. 27, 1520. He gave the latter ocean its name on account of its calmness. Magellan completed the first voyage round the world, with a fleet of discovery fitted out by the Emperor Charles V., but was killed in 1521. The Spaniards had a fort here, called Fort Famine, because the garrison perished for want.

MAGENTA, a small town in Lombardy, memorable for the victory of the French and Sardinian army over the Austrians, June 4, 1859. The Emperor Louis Napoleon commanded, and he and the King of Sardinia were in the thickest of the fight. It is said that 55,000 French and Sardinians, and 76,000 Austrians, were engaged. The former are asserted to have lost 4000 killed and wounded, and the Austrians 10,000, besides 7000 prisoners; these numbers are still doubtful. The French generals Espinasse and Clerc were killed. The arrival of General M'Mahon during a deadly struggle between the Austrians and the French greatly contributed to the victory. The contest near the Bridge of Buffalora was very severe. The Austrians fought well, but were badly commanded. The emperor and king entered Milan on June 8 following; M'Mahon and Regnault d'Angely were created marshals of France.—The red dye, roseaniline, obtained by chemists from gas tar, is termed *magenta*. See *Aniline*.

MAGI, or **WORSHIPERS OF FIRE**. The Persians adored the invisible and incomprehensible God as the principle of all good, and paid homage to fire as the emblem of his power and purity. They built no altars nor temples; their sacred fires blazed in the open air, and their offerings were made upon the earth. The Magi, their priests, are said to have had skill in astronomy, etc.; hence the term Magi was applied to all learned men, till they were finally confounded with the magicians. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, was the reformer of the sect of the Magi; he flourished about 1080 B.C.; others say 550 B.C. Their religion was superseded in Persia by Mohammedanism, A.D. 632. The Parsees at Bombay are descendants of the Guebres or fire-worshippers.

MAGIC. See *Alchemy*, *Witchcraft*, etc. The invention of the **MAGIC LANTERN** is ascribed to Roger Bacon, about 1260, but more correctly to Athanasius Kircher, who died 1680.

MAGNA CHARTA. The fundamental parts of the great charter of English liberty were derived from Saxon charters continued by Henry I. and his successors. It was signed by John at Runnymede, near Windsor, June 16, 1215, etc. It was many times confirmed, and frequently violated, by Henry III. This last king's grand charter was granted in 1294, and was assured by Edward I. See *Forests*.

* The *Magdalen Experiment* is shown by means of a hollow sphere, composed of two hemispheres, fitted air-tight. When the air is exhausted by the air-pump, the hemispheres are held together by the pressure of the atmosphere, and require great force to separate them. The apparatus was suggested by Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump. He died in 1686.—*Brande*.

† On Nov. 30, 1714, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the barons met at St. Edmundsbury. On Jan. 6, 1215, they presented their demands to the king, who deferred his answer. On May 19 they were renounced by the pope. On May 24 they marched to London, and the king was compelled to yield.

MAGNA GRÆCIA, the independent states founded by Greek colonists in South Italy, Sicily, etc., beginning in 974 B.C. Pandosia and Metapontum were built in 774 B.C. Cumæ, in Campania, is said to have been founded in 1084 B.C. These states were ruined through siding with Hannibal when he invaded Italy, 216 B.C.

Syracuse founded. B.C. 734 Locri Epizephyrii. B.C. 673
Leontium and Catana. 730 Lipara. 637
Sybaris. 721 Agrigentum. 632
Crotona. 710 Thurium. 493
Tarentum. 708

MAGNESIA (Asia Minor). Here Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Scipios, 190 B.C.—*Magnesia alba*, the white alkaline earth used in medicine, of gently purgative properties, was in use in the beginning of the 18th century. Its properties were developed by Dr. Black in 1756.

MAGNESIUM, a metal first obtained from magnesia by Sir Humphry Davy about 1807, and since produced in larger quantities by Busey, Deville, and especially by Mr. E. Sonstadt, in 1862-4. Its light, when burnt, is very brilliant, and is so rich in chemical rays that it may be used in photography. Lamps have been made for burning magnesium wire, which is so employed by the excavators of the tunnel through Mount Cenis. By its light photographs of the interior of the Pyramids were taken in 1866.

MAGNETISM. *Magnes*, a shepherd, is said to have been detained on Mount Ida by the nails in his boots. The attractive power of the loadstone or magnet was early known, and is referred to by Homer, Aristotle, and Pliny; it was also known to the Chinese and Arabians. The Greeks are said to have obtained the loadstone from Magnesia in Asia, 1000 B.C. Roger Bacon is said to have been acquainted with its property of pointing to the north (1294). The invention of the mariner's compass is ascribed to Flavio Gioja, a Neapolitan, about 1820; but it was known in Norway previous to 1266, and is mentioned in a French poem, 1150. See under *Electricity*.

Robert Norman, of London, discovered the dip of the needle about. 1576
Gilbert's treatise "De Magnete" published. 1600
Halley's theory published. 1683

Marcel observed that a bar of iron becomes temporarily magnetic by position. 1723
Artificial magnets made by Dr. G. Knight. 1746

The variation of the compass was observed by Bond about 1688; the diurnal variation by Graham, 1722; on which latter Canton made 4000 observations previous to. 1756

Coulomb constructed a torsion balance for determining the laws of attraction and repulsion, 1786; also investigated by Michel, Euler, Lambert, Robison, and others. 1760-1800

The deflection of the magnetic needle by the Voltaic current was discovered by Ørsted. 1820

Mr. Abraham invents a magnetic guard for persons engaged in grinding cutlery. 1821

The magnetic effects of the violet rays of light exhibited by Morichini, 1814; polarity of a sewing needle so magnetized shown by Mrs. Somerville. 1825

Mr. Christie proved that heat diminishes magnetic force. about 1825

Sir W. Snow Harris invents various forms of the compass. 1831

Electricity produced from a magnet by Professor Faraday, 1831; his researches on the action of the magnet on light, on the magnetic properties of flame, air, and gases (published 1845), on diamagnetism (1845), on magneto-crystalline action (1849), on atmospheric magnetism (1850), on the magnetic force. 1851-9

Magnetic observations established in the British colonies under the superintendence of Col. Edward Sabine. 1840 *et seq.*

Prof. Tyndall proves the existence of diamagnetic polarity. 1856

In the present century, our knowledge of the phenomena of magnetism has also been greatly increased by the labors of Arago, Ampère, Hansteen, Gauss, Weber, Pogendorff, Sabine, Lamont, Du Moncel, etc.* See *Antimal Magnetism*.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, the discovery of Professor Faraday. See *Electricity*. Magneto-electricity

* In the Royal Institution, London, is a magnet by Logman, of Haarlem, constructed on the principles of Dr. Elias, which weighs 100 lbs., and can sustain 480 lbs. Hæcker, of Nuremberg, constructed a magnet weighing 36 grains, capable of sustaining 146 times its own weight. This was exhibited in 1861, also at the Royal Institution.

has been recently applied to telegraphic and to light-house purposes.

MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia glauca* was brought to England from N. America, 1688. The laurel-leaved Magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*, from N. America about 1734. The dwarf Magnolia, *Magnolia pumila*, from China in 1789; and (also from China) the brown-stalked, 1789; the purple, 1790; and the slender, 1804.

MAGYARS. See *Hungary*.

MAHARAJPOOR (India). Here Sir Hugh Gough severely defeated the Mahratta army of Gwalior, Dec. 29, 1843. Lord Ellenborough was present.

MAHOAGANY is said to have been brought to England by Raleigh in 1595, and to have come into general use about 1720.

MAHRATTAS, a people of Hindostan, who originally dwelt northwest of the Deccan, which they overran about 1676. They endeavored to overcome the Mogul, but were restrained by the Afghans. They entered into alliance with the East India Company in 1767, made war against it in 1774, again made peace in 1782, and were finally subdued in 1818. Their last prince, Scindiah, is now a pensioner of the British government.

MAID. See *Holy Maid*, Elizabeth Barton, and *Joan of Arc*, Maid of Orleans.

MAIDA (Calabria), where the French, commanded by General Regnier, were signally defeated by the British under Major General Sir John Stuart, July 4, 1806.

MAIDS or HONOR. Anne, daughter of Francis II., duke of Brittany, and Queen of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France, was the first to have young and beautiful ladies about her person, called maids of honor.—*Phil. de Comines*. When Charles died (1498), she put a *cordelier* (a black knotted lace) round her coat of arms as a token of mourning, which introduced the custom. The Queen of Edward I. of England is said to have had four maids of honor; Queen Victoria has eight.

MAIL. Coaches for the conveyance of letters were first set up at Bristol by Mr. John Palmer, of Bath, Aug. 2, 1784. They were employed for other routes in 1786, and soon became general in England. The mails were first sent by rail in 1838.

MAIMING and WOUNDING. See *Coventry Act*.

MAINE, a province N.W. of France, was seized by William I. of England in 1069. Itacknowledged Prince Arthur, 1199, and was taken from John of England by Philip of France, 1204; was recovered by Edward III. in 1357, but given up, 1360. After various changes, it was finally united to France by Louis XI. in 1481.—

MAINE (N. America) was discovered by Cabot, 1497, and colonized by the English in 1638; it became a state of the Union in 1820. The boundary-line between the British and the United States territories in Maine was settled by the Ashburton treaty, concluded Aug. 9, 1842. The Maine liquor law, prohibiting the manufacture and use of intoxicating drinks, with certain exceptions, was enacted in 1851.

MAJORCA. See *Balearic Isles* and *Minorca*. Majorca rebelled against Philip V. of Spain in 1714, but submitted July 14, 1716.

MALABAR (W. coast of Hindostan). The Portuguese established factories here in 1505; the English did the same in 1601.

MALACCA, on the Malay peninsula, E. Indies, was a flourishing Portuguese settlement in 1511. The Dutch factories were established in 1640. It now forms part of the British "Straits" settlements, the Dutch government having exchanged it for Bencoolen in Sumatra.

MALAKHOFF, a hill near Sebastopol, on which was situated an old tower, which the Russians strongly fortified during the siege of 1854-55. The allied French and English attacked it on June 17 and 18, 1854, and, after a conflict of forty-eight hours, were repulsed with severe loss; that of the English being 176 killed and 1126 wounded, that of the French 3393 killed and wounded. On Sept. 8 the French again attacked the Malakhoff; at eight o'clock the first mine was sprung, and at noon the French flag floated over the conquered redoubt. See *Sebastopol*. In the Malakhoff and Redan were found 5000 pieces of cannon of every calibre, and 120,000 lbs. of gunpowder.

* The South Foreland Light-house, near Dover, was illuminated by the magneto-electric light in the winters of 1858-9 and 1859-60, and at Dungeness in 1861-2. The light excels all other artificial lights in brilliancy, continuance, etc.

MALDON (Essex), built 28 B.C., is supposed to have been the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by Queen Boadicea, and rebuilt by the Romans. It was burnt by the Danes, A.D. 991, and rebuilt by the Saxons. Maldon was incorporated by Philip and Mary. The singular custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burghage tenure on his father's death.

MALEGNANO, or **MELIGNANO**, modern names of **Mariignano**, *whicsee*.

MALICIOUS DAMAGES. The law respecting them was consolidated and amended by 24 & 25 Vict., c. 97. This act protects works of art, electric telegraphs, etc., 1861.

MALO, Sr. (N.W. France). This port sustained a tremendous bombardment by the English under Admiral Benbow in 1693, and under Lord Berkeley in July, 1695. In 1758 the British landed in considerable force in Cancale Bay, and went up to the harbor, where they burnt upward of a hundred ships, and did great damage to the town, making a number of prisoners. It is now defended by a very strong castle, and the harbor is most difficult of access.

MALPLAQUET (N. France). Here the Allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French commanded by Marshal Villars, Sept. 11, 1709. Each army consisted of nearly 120,000 choice soldiers. There was great slaughter on both sides, the Allies losing 18,000 men, which loss was but ill repaid by the capture of Mons.

MALT, barley prepared for brewing and distillation. In March, 1863, there were 6157 licensed maltsters in the United Kingdom. The duty on malt in 1863 amounted to £6,878,727. An act was passed in 1865 allowing the excise duty to be charged according to the weight of the grain used.

BUSHELS OF MALT MADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

	BusheLS.		BusheLS.
1825. England.....	29,573,742	1840. England.....	33,876,720
Scotland....	3,925,947	Scotland....	4,374,928
Ireland.....	2,706,862	Ireland.....	1,915,584
	86,206,451		89,668,639

Made in the United Kingdom in 1885, 42,309,012 bushels; in 1847, 85,307,815; in 1850, 40,744,759; in 1867, 45,967,461; in 1861, 47,514,614.

MALTA (formerly *Mellita*), an island in the Mediterranean, held successively by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, which last conquered it, 259 B.C. The Apostle Paul was wrecked here, A.D. 63 (*Acts* xxvii., xxviii.). Malta was taken by the Vandals, 534; by the Arabs, 870; and by the Normans from Sicily, 1090. With Sicily it became successively part of the possessions of the houses of Hohenstaufen, Anjou (1266), and Aragon (1280). In 1580 Charles V. gave it to the Knights Hospitalers, who defended it most courageously and successfully against the Turks in 1561 and 1565, when the Turks were obliged to abandon the enterprise after the loss of 30,000 men. The island was taken by General Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, June 12, 1798. He found in it 1200 pieces of cannon, 300,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets, besides an immense treasure collected by superstitution, and 4500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. Malta was surrendered to the British under Pigot, Sept. 5, 1800. At the peace of Amiens, it was stipulated that it should be restored to the knights. The British, however, retained possession, and the war recommenced between the two nations; but by the treaty of Paris in 1814, the island was guaranteed to Great Britain. La Valette, the capital, was founded in 1567 by the grand master La Valette, and completed and occupied by the knights, Aug. 18, 1571. The Protestant College was founded in 1846.

MALTA, KNIGHTS OF. A military-religious order, called also *Hospitalers* of St. John, of Jerusalem, Knights of St. John, and Knights of Rhodes. Some merchants of Maida, trading to the Levant, obtained leave of the Caliph of Egypt to build a house for those who came on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and whom they received with zeal and charity, 1048. They afterward founded a hospital for the reception of pilgrims, from whence they were called *Hospitalers* (Latin, *hospes*, a guest). The military order was founded about 1099; confirmed by the pope in 1113. In 1119 the knights defeated the Turks at Antioch. After the Christians had lost their interest in the East, and Jerusalem was taken, the knights retired to Acre, which they defend-

ed valiantly in 1290. They next followed John, king of Cyprus, who gave them Limisso, in his dominions, where they staid till 1310, in which year they took Rhodes, under their grand master De Vallaret, and the next year defended it under the Duke of Savoy against an army of Saracens; since then his successors have used F. E. R. T. for their device, that is, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenet*, or, His valor kept Rhodes. From this they were called *Knights of Rhodes*; but Rhodes being taken by Solymán in 1522, they retired into Candia, thence into Sicily. Pope Adrian VI. granted them the city of Viterbo for their retreat; and in 1530 the Emperor Charles V. gave them the isle of Malta. The order was suppressed in England in 1540; restored in 1557; and again suppressed in 1569. St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, a relic of their possessions, still exists. The Emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand master of the order in June, 1799.

MAMELUKES, originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, established by the sultan as a body-guard, 1280. They advanced one of their own corps to the throne about 1260, and continued to do so until Egypt became a Turkish province in 1617, when the bey's took them into pay, and filled up their ranks with renegades from various countries. On the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte in 1798, they retreated into Nubia; but, assisted by the Arnauts, they once more wrested Egypt from the Turkish government. On March 1, 1811, they were decoyed into the power of the Turkish pacha, Mehemet Ali, and slain at Cairo to the number of 1600. In 1804, Napoleon embodied some of them in his guard.

MAMMOTH, an extinct species of elephant. An entire mammoth, flesh and bones, was discovered in Siberia in 1799. Remains of this animal have since been found at Harwich in 1808, and at places in Europe, Asia, and America.

MAN, ANTIQUITY OF. In 1846, M. Boucher de Perthes found some rude flint implements, which he believed to be of human manufacture, mingled with bones of extinct animals, in the old alluvium near Abbeville, in Picardy, France. Similar flints have since been found in Sicily by Dr. Falconer, at Brixham by Mr. Pengelly, and lately in various parts of the world. Hence many geologists infer that man existed on the earth many ages earlier than has been hitherto believed. Sir Charles Lyell's "Antiquity of Man" was published in 1863, and Sir John Lubbock's "Pre-historic Times" in 1865.

MAN, ISLE OF, was subdued by Edwin, king of Northumberland, 681; by Magnus of Norway, 1069; ceded to the Scots, 1266; and taken from them in 1814 by Montacute, afterward Earl of Salisbury, to whom Edward III. gave the title of King of Man, in 1343. It was afterward subjected to the Earl of Northumberland, on whose attainer Henry IV. granted it in fee to Sir John Stanley, 1406; it was taken from this family by Elizabeth, but was restored in 1608 to the Earl of Derby, through whom it fell by inheritance to the Duke of Athol, 1785. He received £70,000 from Parliament for the sovereignty in 1765; and the nation was charged with the farther sum of £183,944 for the purchase of his interest in the revenues of the island in Jan., 1829. The Countess of Derby held the isle against the Parliament forces in 1661. The bishopric is said to have been presided over by Amphibalus about 860. Some assert that St. Patrick was the founder of the see, and that Germanus was the first bishop, about 447. It was united to Sodor in 1118. The bishop has no seat in the House of Lords; but Lord Anckland (bishop, 1847-54) sat by right of his barony. Present income, £2000.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Virginia, United States, an important military position, where the Alexandria and Manassas Gap railways meet, near a creek named **BULL RUN**. It was held by the Confederates in 1861, when they were attacked by General Irvin M'Dowell. He began his march from Washington on July 16, and gained some advantage on the 18th at Centreville. On the 21st was fought the *first* battle of Bull Run. The Federals, who began the fight, had the advantage till about four o'clock, P.M., when the Confederate General Johnston brought up re-enforcements, which at first the Federals took for their own troops. After a brief resistance, the latter were seized with sudden panic, and in spite of the utmost efforts of their officers, fled in disgraceful rout, abandoning a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and baggage. The Confederate Generals Johnston and Beauregard did not think it prudent to pursue the fugitives, who did not halt till they arrived at Washington. The Confederate forces

on the field numbered 31,000, the National 28,000. Confederate loss, 378 killed, 1439 wounded, 30 missing—total, 1887; National loss, 481 killed, 1011 wounded, 1460 missing—total, 3051.—In March, 1862, when the Army of the Potomac, under General M'Clellan, marched into Virginia, they found that the Confederates had quietly retreated from the camp at Manassas. On Aug. 30, 1862, this place was the site of another great battle between the National and Confederate armies. In August, General "Stonewall" Jackson, after compelling General Pope to retreat, defeated him at Cedar Mountain on the 9th, turned his flank on the 22d, and, arriving at Manassas, repulsed his attacks on the 29th. On the 30th General R. E. Lee joined Jackson with his army, and Pope received reinforcements from Washington. A desperate conflict ensued, which ended in the Confederates gaining a decisive victory, compelling the Federals to a hasty retreat to Centreville. On the 1st of September, Jackson was pushed forward toward Fairfax to turn Pope's right. M'Dowell, Heintzelman, and Reno were sent in that direction, and a battle was fought just before dark at Ox Hill, near Chantilly, in which Generals Stevens and Kearney were killed. Both sides claimed a victory; but, before morning of the 2d, Pope's army was in retreat for Alexandria. That day it took refuge behind the defenses of Washington. The forces engaged in the second battle of Bull Run numbered, on the National side, 40,000; on the Confederate, 60,000. The Confederate loss was about 8400, of whom 1400 were killed; the National, about 11,000, besides 7000 missing. Pope was at once superseded, and M'Clellan resumed the command to march against the Confederates, who had crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland. See *United States*.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), in the time of the Druids was one of their principal stations, and had the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, in the British language *Mayne*, a stone. It was one of the seats of the Brigantes, who had a castle, or stronghold, called *Mancunium*, or the place of tents, near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell, the site of which, still called the "Castle Field," was, about 79, selected by the Romans as the station of the *Cohors Prima Flavia*, and, called by them *Mancunium*; hence its Saxon name *Mancastre*, from which its modern appellation is derived.—*Lewis*.

Mancunium taken from the Britons..... 488
Captured by Edwin of Northumbria..... 690
The inhabitants become Christians about..... 627
The town taken by the Danes, 877; retaken..... 923
The charter (*Magna Charta* of Manchester).....

May 14, 1801
"Manchester cottons" introduced..... 1852
Privilege of sanctuary moved to Chester about..... 1541
Sir Thomas Fairfax takes the town..... 1648
The walls and fortifications razed..... 1653
Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, makes it his quarters..... Nov. 28, 1745
Cotton goods first exported..... 1760
Manchester navigation opened..... 1761
Riots against machinery..... Oct. 9, 1779
Manufacture of muslin attempted here about..... 1780
The Weavers' Riot..... May 24, 1806
Blanketeers' meeting..... 1817
Manchester Reform Meeting..... Aug. 16, 1819
At the launch of a vessel which keeled and upset, upward of 200 persons precipitated into the river; 51 perished..... Feb. 29, 1828
Manchester a Parliamentary borough..... June 7, 1833
Manchester incorporated by Municipal Reform Act..... 1835
Charter of Incorporation..... Oct. 28, 1833
Manchester Police Act..... Aug. 26, 1839
Great disorders in the midland counties among artisans; they extend to this town..... Aug., 1842
Great free-trade meetings held here (see *Corn Laws*)..... Nov. 14, 1843
Great Anti-corn Law meeting, at which £64,964 were subscribed in four hours..... Dec. 23, 1845
Manchester made a bishopric..... Aug. 10, 1847
The Engineers' strike..... Jan. 8-April 26, 1852
The Guild of Literature entertained at a banquet by the citizens..... Aug. 31, 1852
Great Free-trade Banquet..... Nov. 2, "

* Called *Pterio*. The assembly consisted of from 60,000 to 100,000 persons, men, women, and children. Mr. Hunt, who took the chair, had spoken a few words, when the meeting was suddenly assailed by a charge of the Manchester cavalry, assisted by a Cheshire regiment of yeomanry, and a regiment of hussars, the outlets being occupied by other military detachments. The unarmed multitude were, in consequence, driven one upon another, by which many were killed, ridden over by the horses, or cut down by their riders. The deaths were 11 men, women, and children, and the wounded about 600.

Manchester declared to be a city, and formally so gazetted..... April 16, 1853
Great strike of minders and pleasers..... Nov. 7, 1853
Great county meeting: £130,000 subscribed to the Lancashire Relief Fund..... Dec. 2, 1853
Meeting of the Church Congress..... Oct. 13-15, 1863

MANES, the name applied by the ancients to the soul when separated from the body. The Manes were reckoned among the infernal deities, and were generally supposed to preside over the burial-places and monuments of the dead. They were solemnly worshipped by the Romans and invoked by the augurs; Virgil (22 B.C.) introduces his hero as sacrificing to the Manes. The Romans superscribed their epitaphs with D.M., *Dis Manibus*.

MANGANESE. Black oxide of manganese, long used to decolorize glass, and called *Magnesia nigra*, was formerly included among the ores of iron. Its distinctive character was proved by the researches of Pott (1740), Kalm and Winterl (1770), and Scheele and Bergmann (1774); it was first eliminated by Gahn. Manganese combined with potassium is called mineral chameleon, from its rapid change of color under certain circumstances. Forchhammer employed it as a test for the presence of organic matter in water, and Dr. Angus Smith successfully applied this test to air in 1853.

MANICHEANS, a sect founded by Manes, which began to infest the East about 261. It spread into Egypt, Arabia, and Africa, and particularly into Persia. A rich widow, whose servant Manes had been, left him much wealth, after which he assumed the title of apostle, or envoy of Jesus Christ, and announced that he was the Paraclete, or Comforter that Christ had promised to send. He maintained two principles, the one good and the other bad; the first he called light, which did nothing but good, and the second he called darkness, which did nothing but evil. He rejected the Old Testament, and composed a system of doctrine from Christianity and the dogmas of the ancient fire-worshippers. He obtained many followers, Sapor, king of Persia, believed in him at one time, but afterward banished him. He was burnt alive by Bahram or Varanes, king of Persia, 274. His followers spread themselves over the Roman Empire, and several sects sprang from them.

MANILLA (built about 1678), capital of the Philippine Islands, a great mart of Spanish commerce. Manilla was taken by the English in 1767, and again in Oct., 1762, by storm. The archbishop engaged to ransom it for about a million sterling; never wholly paid. Manilla has suffered greatly by earthquakes. It is stated that nearly 8000 persons perished by one in 1645. On Sept. 22, 1863, the city was nearly destroyed, and on June 8, 1863, several thousand lives were lost.

MANNHEIM (S. Germany), founded in 1606, became the court residence of the Palatine of the Rhine in 1719; but his becoming Elector of Bavaria in 1777 caused the removal of the court to Munich. Mannheim surrendered to the French, under command of General Pichegru, Sept. 20, 1795. On Oct. 31, the Austrians, under General Wurmser, defeated the French near the city. Several battles were fought with various success in the neighborhood during the late wars. Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim by a student of Wurtzburg named Sand, April 9, 1819.

MANORS are as ancient as the Saxon Constitution, and imply a territorial district, with the jurisdiction, rights, and perquisites belonging to it. They were formerly called baronies, and still are lordships. Each lord was empowered to hold a court called the court-baron for redressing misdemeanors and settling disputes between the tenants.—*Cabinet Lawyer*.

MANSOURAH (Lower Egypt). Here Louis IX. was defeated by the Saracens and taken prisoner, April 5, 1250. He gave Damietta and 400,000 livres for his ransom.

MANTINEA (Arcadia, Greece), *BATTLES* here—(1.) Athenians and Argives defeated by Agis II. of Sparta, 415 B.C. (2.) Between Epaminondas and the Thebans, and the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achæa, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia, 363 B.C. The Theban general was victorious, but was killed in the engagement, and from that Thebes lost its power and consequence among the Grecian states. The Emperor Adrian built a temple at Mantinea in honor of his favorite Alcibiades. The town was also called Antigonia. Other battles were fought in the neighborhood.

MANTUA (N. Italy). Virgil was born at a village

near this city, 70 B.C. Hence he is often styled the Mantuan bard. Mantua was ruled by the Gonzagas, lords of Mantua, from 1523 to 1708, when it was seized by the Emperor Joseph I. It has since been held by the Austrians. Mantua surrendered to the French, Feb. 2, 1797, after a siege of eight months. It was retaken by the Austrian and Russian army, July 30, 1799, after a short siege. In 1800, after the battle of Marengo, the French again obtained possession of it. It was included in the kingdom of Italy till 1814, when it was restored to the Austrians.

MANUFACTURES. See *Silk, Cotton, etc.*

MAORIS. See *New Zealand.*

MAPLE-TREE. The *Acer rubrum*, or scarlet maple, was brought to England from North America before 1656. The *Acer Negundo*, or ash-leaved maple, before 1688. From the *Acer saccharinum* (introduced here in 1735) the Americans make very good sugar.

MARPS. See *Charts and Mercator.*

MARATHON (in Attica). Here, on Sept. 23 or 29, 490 B.C., the Greeks, only 10,000 strong, defeated the Persian army amounting to 500,000, who had 800,000 killed. The former were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles. Among the slain was Hippas, the instigator of the war. The Persian army was forced to retreat to Asia.

MARBLE. Diponius and Scyllis, statuarys of Crete, were the first artists who sculptured marble and polished their works; all statues previously being of wood, 568 B.C.—*Pliny*. The edifices or monuments of Rome were constructed of, or ornamented with, fine marble. The ruins of Palmyra are chiefly of white marble. The marble arch, London, was removed from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park, March, 1851.

MARBURG (W. Germany). The cathedral was founded 1231; and the first Protestant University in 1527. It suffered much during the Seven Years' War, 1753-60.

MARCH, the first month of the year, until Numa added January and February, 713 B.C. Romulus, who divided the year into months, gave to this month the name of his supposed father, Mars; though Ovid observes that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but that they placed it very differently in the calendar. The year formerly commenced on the 25th day of this month. See *Year*.

MARCHES, Loars or, noblemen who lived on boundaries settled between England and Wales, and England and Scotland, and, according to Camden, had their laws, and power of life, death, etc. like petty princes. These powers were abolished 1535 and 1541.

MARCHFELD (Austria). Here Ottocar II. of Bohemia was defeated and slain by his rival, the Emperor Rodolph of Hapsburg, Aug. 26, 1278. See *Bohemia*.

MARCONITES, heretics, followers of Marcion, about 150, who preceded the Manichees, and taught similar doctrines.—*Cave*.

MARCOMANNI, a people of Southern Germany, expelled the Boii from Bohemia, and, united with other tribes, invaded Italy about 167, but were repelled by the Emperors Antoninus and Verus; defeated by the Legion called, from a fabled miracle, the Thundering Legion, 179; and finally driven beyond the Danube by Aurelian, 271.

MARENGO (N. Italy). Here the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, attacked the Austrians, June 14, 1800; his army was retreating, when the arrival of General Desaix turned the fortunes of the day. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful. By a treaty between the Austrian General Melas and Bonaparte, signed June 16, the latter obtained twelve strong fortresses, and became master of Italy.

MARESCHALS, or **MARSHALS**, in France, were the esquires of the king, and originally had the command of the vanguard to observe the enemy and to choose proper places for its encampment. Till the time of Francis I. in 1515, there were but two marshals, who had 500 livres per annum in war, but no stipend in time of peace. The rank afterward became of the highest military importance, the number was without limit, and the command supreme. Napoleon's marshals were renowned for skill and courage. See *Marshal*.

MARIAN PERSECUTION. See *Protestants*.

MARIGNANO (now **MALDONADO**), North Italy, near Milan. Three battles have been fought near here: 1.

Francis I. of France defeated the Duke of Milan and the Swiss, Sept. 13, 14, 1515; above 20,000 men were slain. This conflict has been called the Battle of the Giants.—2. Near here was fought the battle of Pavia (*which see*).—3. After the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859, the Austrians intrenched themselves at Malegnano. The emperor sent Marshal Baragany d'Hilliers with 16,000 men to dislodge them, which he did with a loss of about 850 killed and wounded, on June 8. The Austrians are said to have lost 1400 killed and wounded, and 900 prisoners, out of 18,000 engaged.

MARINER'S COMPASS. See *Compass and Magnetism*.

MARINES in England were first established with the object of forming a nursery to man the fleet. An order in council, dated October 16, 1664, authorized 1500 soldiers to be raised and formed into one regiment. In 1684, the 3d regiment of the line was called the Marine Regiment; but the system of having soldiers exclusively for sea-service was not carried into effect until 1693, when two marine regiments were formed. More regiments were embodied in subsequent years; and in 1741 the corps consisted of ten regiments, each 1000 strong. In 1759 they numbered 18,900 men. In the latter years of the French War, ending in 1815, they amounted to 31,400, but there were frequently more than 8000 supernumeraries. The *folies*, as they are called, frequently distinguished themselves. The "Royal Marine Forces" now comprehend artillery and light infantry. The vote for 1857 was for 16,000 marines, inclusive of 1500 artillery.—*P. H. Nicolas*.

MARINO, SAN, a republic in Central Italy, has existed since the 6th century. Its independence was confirmed by Pope Plus VII. in 1817. Population in 1856 about 8000.

MARK, a silver coin of the Northern nations, and the name *mark-lubs* is still retained in Denmark. In England, the mark means the sum of 18s. 4d., and here the name is also retained in law courts.

MARKET. See *Smithfield and Metropolitan Cattle-market*.

MARK'S, St. (Venice). The church was erected in 829; the piazza in 1592.

MARLBOROUGH, STATUTES OF, were enacted in the castle of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, 1267.—**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE**, Pall Mall, London, was built by Wren for the Duke of Marlborough 1705-10; was bought for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold in 1817; held by Queen Adelaide till 1840, and became the residence of the Prince of Wales, 1863.

MARONITES, Christians in the East, followers of one Maron in the 5th century; they are said to have embraced the errors of the Jacobites, Nestorians, and Monothelites: in 1180 they numbered 40,000 living in the neighborhood of Mount Libanus, and, being a brave people, they were of great service to the Christian kings of Jerusalem. They were reconciled to the Church of Rome about the 12th century. For an account of the massacres of the Maronites in 1860, see *Druzes*.

MAROONS, a name given in Jamaica to runaway negroes. When the island was conquered from the Spaniards, a number of their negroes fled to the hills and became very troublesome to the colonists. A war of eight years' duration ensued, when the Maroons capitulated on being permitted to retain their free settlements, about 1780. In 1795 they again took arms, but were speedily put down, and many were transported to other colonies.—*Branda*.

MAR-PRELATE TRACTS, virulently attacking episcopacy, were written, it is believed, by Henry Perry, who was cruelly executed, May 29, 1698, for having written seditious words against the queen (found about his person when seized). The tracts appeared about 1554. Some had very singular titles, such as "An Almand for a Farrat," "Hay any Worke for Cooper?" etc. They were collected and reprinted in 1845.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF. See *Privateer*.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS (Polynesia) were discovered in 1595 by Mendana, who named them after the viceroy of Peru, Marquessa de Mendoza. They were visited by Cooke in 1774, and were taken possession of by the French Admiral Dupetit Thouars, May 1, 1842.

MARQUESS, a dignity, called by the Saxons Mark in-Reve, by the Germans Markgrave, took its origin from Mark or March, a limit or bound (see *Marches*), the office being to guard or govern the frontiers of a

province. Marquess is the next place of honor to a duke, and was introduced several years after that title had been established in England. The first on whom it was conferred was the favorite of King Richard II., Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, created Marquess of Dublin, and placed in Parliament between the dukes and earls, 1386. James Stewart, second son of James III. of Scotland, was made Marquess of Ormond in 1476, without territories; afterward Earl of Ross.

MARRIAGE was instituted by God (*Gen. II.*), and confirmed by Christ (*Mark x.*), who performed a miracle at the celebration of one (*John II.*). Matrimonial ceremonies among the Greeks are ascribed to Cecrops, king of Athens, 1684 B.C.

Law favoring marriage passed at Rome B.C. 18
Priests forbidden to marry after ordination A.D. 325
Marriage was forbidden in Lent 364
It was forbidden to bishops in 692, and to priests in 1015; and these latter were obliged to take the vow of celibacy in 1073
The celebration of marriage (as a sacrament) in churches was ordained by Pope Innocent III. about 1199

Marriages were solemnized by justices of the peace under an act of the Commons in Oliver Cromwell's administration 1653

A tax was laid on marriages, viz.: on the marriage of a duke, £50; of a common person, 2s. 6d. 1695
Irregular marriages prohibited (see *Fleet Marriages*) 1753

Marriages were again taxed in 1784
New Marriage Act, 1829; repealed 1828

Acts prohibiting marriages by Roman Catholic priests in Scotland, or other ministers not belonging to the Church of Scotland, repealed 1834
Act to render the children of certain marriages within forbidden degrees of kindred legitimate; and marriage with deceased wife's sister prohibited 1835

The present Marriage Act for England, authorizing marriages with religious ceremony, by registrar's certificate, or in a dissenting chapel, passed 1836 [amended in 1837 and 1856]

Marriage Registration Act 1837
Amendment acts passed in 1840 and 1856

A bill to suppress irregular marriages in Scotland (see *Gretina*) passed in "

A court established for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which has the power of giving sentence of judicial separation for adultery, cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upward (see *Divorce*) 1857

It has frequently been attempted to legalize a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, without success. The Marriage Law Reform Association was instituted for this exclusive object, Jan. 15, 1851. A bill for this purpose passed the Commons, July 2; was rejected by the Lords, July 23, 1856; and again rejected in 1862

In the case of Brook v. Brook, it was decided that such a marriage celebrated in a foreign country was not valid April 17, 1858

This decision confirmed on appeal to the House of Lords on March 18, 1861

A commission appointed to inquire into the working of the marriage laws in Scotland and Ireland, in consequence of the Yelverton case (see *Trials*, 1861) 1865

NUMBER OF REGISTERED MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1750.....	40,300	1864.....	159,737
1800.....	73,928	1865 (<i>Crimean War</i>)	152,113
1810.....	84,473	1866.....	159,337
1815.....	91,946	1867.....	159,097
1820.....	96,588	1868.....	156,070
1825.....	98,378	1869.....	167,728
1830.....	102,487	1890.....	170,156
1840.....	121,068	1861 (<i>cotton famine</i>)	163,706
1845.....	143,743	1862.....	164,030
1848.....	188,230	1868.....	173,510
1850*.....	153,744	1864.....	190,263
1853.....	164,520		

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT was passed in 1772, in consequence of the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, with the widow of the Earl

* Of these marriages, it is stated in the registrar's returns that 47,570 men and 70,601 women could not write, and that they signed the marriage register with their marks.—In France, the marriages were 206,263 in 1920; 243,674 in 1898; and 259,177 in 1880. As respects Paris, the statistics of that city, which are very minute and curious, furnish the following classes as occurring in 7754 marriages: Bachelors and maids, 6456; bachelors and widows, 366; widowers and maids, 708; widowers and widows, 272.

Waldegrave, and of the Duke of Cumberland with the widow of Colonel Horton and daughter of Lord Inrham. [By this act, none of the descendants of Geo. II., unless of foreign birth, can marry under the age of 25, unless with the consent of the king; at and after that age, the consent of Parliament is necessary to render the marriage valid.] The marriage of the Duke of Sussex with the Lady Augusta Murray, solemnized in 1793, was pronounced illegal, and the claims of their son, Sir Augustus d'Este, declared invalid by the House of Lords, July 9, 1844.

HALF MARRIAGE.—*Semi-Matrimonium*. Among the Romans concubinage was a legitimate union, not merely tolerated, but authorized. The concubine had the name of *semi-conjux*. Men might have either a wife or a concubine, provided they had not both together. Constantine the Great checked concubinage, but did not abolish it. This ancient custom of the Romans was preserved, not only among the Lombards, but by the French when they held dominion in that country. *Cujas* assures us that the Gascons and other people bordering on the Pyrenean Mountains had not relinquished this custom in his time, 1590. The women bore the name of "wives of the second order."—*Hénault*. See *Morganatic Marriages*.

DOUBLE MARRIAGES.—There are some instances of a husband and two wives (but they are very rare) in countries where polygamy was interdicted by the state. The first Lacedæmonian who had two wives was Anaxandrides, the son of Leon, about 510 B.C. Dionysius of Syracuse married two wives, viz., Doris, the daughter of Xenetus, and Aristomache, sister of Dion, 396 B.C. It is said that the Count Gleichen, a German nobleman, was permitted, under peculiar circumstances, by Gregory IX., in A.D. 1237, to marry and live with two wives. The Mormons practise and encourage polygamy.

FORCED MARRIAGES.—The statute 8 Henry VII. (1487) made the principal and abettors in marriages with heiresses, etc., contrary to their will, equally guilty as felons. By 39 Eliz. (1596) such felons were denied the benefit of clergy. This offense was made punishable by transportation, 1 Geo. IV. (1820). The remarkable case of Miss Wharton, heiress of the house of Wharton, whom Capt. Campbell married by force, occurred in William III.'s reign. Sir John Johnston was hanged for seizing the young lady, and the marriage was annulled by Parliament, 1690.—Edward Gibson Wakefield was tried at Lancaster, and found guilty of the felonious abduction of Miss Turner, March 24, 1837; and his marriage with her was immediately dissolved by act of Parliament.

MARRIAGES BY SALE.—Among the Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of to the best bidder. This custom is said to have originated with Atossa, daughter of Belochus, about 1438 B.C.

FLEET MARRIAGES. See *Fleet*.

MARSEILLAISE HYMN. The words and music are ascribed to Rouget de Lillie, a French engineer officer, who composed it at the request of Marshal Lucknow, in 1791, to cheer the conscripts at Strasburg. It derived its name from a body of troops from Marseilles marching into Paris in 1792 playing the tune, it being then not much known.—*Branda*.

MARSEILLES, the ancient *Massilia* (S. France), a maritime city, founded by the Phœceans about 600 B.C.; was an ally of Rome, 218 B.C. Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul, on account of its excellent schools.

Taken by Julius Cæsar after a long and terrible siege, 46 B.C.; and by Euric, the Visigoth, A.D. 470; sacked by the Saracens A.D. 839

Marseilles a republic 1214

Subjected to the Counts of Provence 1251

United to the crown of France 1493

The plague rages 1649 and 1720-1

[It carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The Bishop of Belisance devotedly exerted himself to relieve the sufferers.]

Revolutionary commotions here April 30, 1789
Marseilles opposes the revolutionary government, and is reduced Aug., 1793

MARSHALS. Two were appointed in London to clear the streets of vagrants, and to send the sick, blind, and lame to asylums and hospitals for relief, 1567.—*Northcote*.

MARSHALS, BRITISH FIELD.—This rank was first conferred upon John, duke of Argyll, and George, earl of Orkney, by George II. in 1736. See *Maréchal*.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE, etc., appointed by Napoleon I. during his war, 1804-14:

Arrighi, duke of Padua.
 Angerean, duke of Castiglione.
 Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo; afterward king of Sweden.
 Berthier, prince of Neuchâtel and Wagram, committed suicide at Bamberg, 1815.
 Beasires, duke of Istria.
 Davoust, prince of Eckmühl and duke of Auersstadt.
 Jourdan, peer of France.
 Junot, duke of Abrantes, suicide 1813.
 Kellerman, duke of Valky.
 Lannes, duke of Montebello, killed at Aspern, 1809.
 Lefebvre, duke of Dantzic.
 Macdonald, duke of Tarento.
 Marmon, duke of Ragusa.
 Massena, prince of Essling and duke of Rivoli.
 Moncey, duke of Conegliano.
 Mortier, duke of Treviso, killed by Fieschi, July 28, 1835.
 Murat, king of Naples, executed Oct. 18, 1815.
 Ney, prince of Moskwa, executed Dec. 7, 1815.
 Oudinot, duke of Reggio.
 Soult, duke of Dalmada.
 Suchet, duke of Albuerca.
 Victor, duke of Belluno.

OFFICERS OF STATE.

Cambacérès, duke of Parma.
 Caulaincourt, duke of Vicenza.
 Champagne, duke of Cadore.
 Duroc, duke of Friuli, killed at Bautzen, 1813.
 Fouché, duke of Otranto.
 Le Brun, duke of Placenza.
 Maret, duke of Bassano.
 Savary, duke of Rovigo; and
 Talleyrand de Périgord, prince of Benevento, died 1838.

MARSHALSEA COURT of the Queen's house was very ancient, of high dignity, and coeval with the common law. Since the decision of the case of the Marshalsea (see *Lord Coke's 10 Rep.*, 68) no business had been done in this court; but it was regularly opened and adjourned at the same time with the Palace court, the judges and other officers being the same. These courts were abolished by Parliament, and were discontinued, Dec. 31, 1849.

MARSI, a brave people of Southern Italy, who, after several contests, yielded to the Romans, about 301 B.C. During the Civil Wars they and their allies rebelled, having demanded and been refused the rights of Roman citizenship, 91 B.C. After many successes and reverses, they sued for and obtained peace and the rights they required, 87 B.C. The Marsi being Socii of the Romans, this was called the *Social War*.

MARSTON MOOR (near York). The Scots and Parliamentary army were besieging York, when Prince Rupert, joined by the Marquess of Newcastle, determined to raise the siege. Both sides drew up on Marston Moor on July 3, 1644, and the contest was long undecided. Rupert, commanding the right wing of the Royalists, was opposed by Oliver Cromwell, at the head of a body of troops disciplined by himself. Cromwell was victorious; he drove his opponents off the field, followed the vanquished, returned to a second engagement and a second victory. The prince's artillery was taken, and the Royalists never recovered the blow.

MARTELO TOWERS were circular buildings of masonry erected in the beginning of the present century on the coast of England as defenses against invasion. There are four of them in the rear of the city of Quebec, between the St. Lawrence and St. Charles Rivers.

MARTIAL LAW. See *Courts-martial* and *Military Law*.

MARTINESTI. See *Rimnik*.

MARTINIQUE (West Indies), settled by France, 1635. This and the adjacent isles of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, were taken by the British from the French in Feb., 1762. They were restored to France at the peace of the following year. They were again taken March 16, 1794; were restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802; and were again captured Feb. 23, 1809. A revolution took place in this island in favor of Napoleon, but it was finally suppressed by the British, June 1, 1815, and Martinique reverted to its French masters. Severe earthquakes occurred here in 1767 and 1889.

MARTINMAS, Nov. 11, the feast of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in the 4th century. In parts of the north of England and in Scotland it is quarter day.

MARTIN'S HALL, St., Long Acre, London, was

opened as a concert-room for Mr. John Hullah on Feb. 11, 1850; burnt down Aug. 26, 1860, and rebuilt 1861.

MARTYRS. Stephen, the first Christian martyr, was stoned, 87. The festivals of the martyrs, of very ancient date, took their rise about the time of Polycarp, who suffered martyrdom about 166. St. Alban is the English protomartyr, 286. See *Persecutions* and *Protestants*.

MARYLAND, one of the first thirteen United States of North America, was granted in 1632 to Lord Baltimore, and settled by a company of English Romanists in 1634. It continued in the Union when the other slave states seceded in 1860 and 1861. The Confederate army, under General Lee, after their victory at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland. They were encountered by the Federal army under McClellan. Severe conflicts ensued, especially on Sept. 17, at Antietam Creek, with great loss on both sides, each claiming the victory. See *Antietam*.

MASKS. Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented the mask to guard her complexion from the sun; but theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans. Horace attributes them to Æschylus; yet Aristotle says the inventor and time of their introduction were unknown.—Modern masks, and muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were devised in Italy, and brought to England from France in 1672.—*Stow*.

MASQUERADES were in fashion in the court of Edward III., 1340; and in the reign of Charles, 1680, masquerades were frequent among the citizens. The bishops preached against them, and made such representations as occasioned their suppression, 9 Geo. I., 1724. [No less than six masquerades were subscribed for in a month at this time.] They were revived, and carried to shameful excess by connivance of the government, and in direct violation of the laws, and tickets of admission to a masquerade at Ranelagh were on some occasions subscribed for at twenty-five guineas each, 1776.—*Mortimer*. At the close of a bal masqué, March 5, 1866, Covent Garden Theatre was destroyed by fire.

MASS, in the Roman Church, is the office or prayers used at the celebration of the Eucharist, in memory of the passion of Christ, and to this every part of the service alludes. The general division consists in high and low; the first is that sung by the choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and subdeacon; low masses are those in which the prayers are badly rehearsed without singing. Mass was first celebrated in Latin about 894; it was introduced into England in the 11th century. Prostration was enjoined at the elevation of the host in 1201.*

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States. First settled at Plymouth by a colony of English Puritans, who had lived some time in Holland, after being driven out of their own country by persecution, 1620. This was called the Plymouth colony. In 1623, others direct from England settled at Salem and Charlestown, and in 1630 at Boston, and this was called the Massachusetts Bay colony. By this name the whole province was called until the Revolution, the two above-named colonies having been united in 1693. Here were transacted some of the earlier and most important scenes of the Revolution. See *Boston*. It adopted a State Constitution in 1780, abolished slavery in 1783, and accepted the Federal Constitution in Feb., 1788, by which it became a member of the Confederacy.

MASSACRES. The following are among the most remarkable:

BEFORE CHRIST.

Of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397.
 2000 Tyrians crucified and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331.
 Of 2000 Capuans, friends of Hannibal, by Gracchus, 211.
 A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102.
 The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88.
 A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, 87.

* Dr. Daniel Rock, in his work entitled "The Church of our Fathers" (1849), gives a full account of an ancient MS. of "The Service of the Mass, called the Rite of Salisbury," compiled for that cathedral by St. Edmund and others, from the end of the 11th to the end of the 15th century.

Again, under Sylla and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82.
At Perugia, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 40.

AFTER CHRIST.

At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 of Jews are said to have been put to the sword, 70.
The Jews, headed by one Andre, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans, and near Cyrene, 115.
Cassius, a Roman general, under the Emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 300,000 of the inhabitants of Se-leucia, 185.
At Alexandria, many thousands of citizens were massacred by order of Antoninus, 315.
The Emperor Probus is said to have put to death 400,000 of the barbarian invaders of Gaul, 277.
Of the Gothic hostages by Valens, 378.
Of Thessalonica, when 7000 persons invited into the circus were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius, 390.
Of the circus factions at Constantinople, 532.
Massacre of the Latins at Constantinople, by order of Andronicus, 1184.
Of the Albigenses and Waldenses, commenced at Toulouse, 1208. Thousands perished by the sword and gibbet of the French in Sicily, 1282. See *Stilian Vespers*.
At Paris, of the Armagnacs, at the instance of John, duke of Burgundy, 1418.
Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., 1520.
Of Protestants at Vassy, March 1, 1562.
Of 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, in France (see *St. Bartholomew*), Aug. 24, 1572.
Of the Christians in Croatia by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592.
Of the pretender Demetrius, and his Polish adherents, May 27, 1604.
Of Protestants at Thorn, put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the Chancellor of Poland for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, 1724. All the Protestant powers in Europe interceded to have this unjust sentence revoked, but unavailingly.
At Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were massacred by the natives, Oct., 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection.
At the taking of Ismail by the Russians, 80,000 old and young were slain, Dec. 1790. See *Ismail*.
Of French Royalists (see *Septembriziers*), Sept. 2, 1792.
Of Poles, at Praga, 1794.
In St. Domingo, where Dessalines made proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, March 29, 1804, and many thousands perished.
Insurrection at Madrid, and massacre of the French, May 2, 1808.
Massacre of the Mamelukes in the citadel of Cairo, March 1, 1811.
Massacre of Protestants at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholics, May, 1815.
Massacre at Scio, April 22, 1822. See *Chios*.
Destruction of the Janissaries at Constantinople, June 14, 1826.
600 Kabyles suffocated in a cave in Algeria, June 18, 1845. See *Dahra*.
Massacre of Christians at Aleppo, Oct. 16, 1850.
Of Maronites, by the Druses, in Lebanon, June, 1860; and of Christians, by the Mohammedans, at Damascus, July 9-11, 1860. See *Druses and Damascus*.

MASSACRES IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Of 300 English nobles, on Salisbury Plain, by Hengist, about 450.
Of the monks of Bangor, to the number of 1800, by Ethelfrid, king of Bernicia, 607 or 612.
Of the Danes in the southern counties of England, in the night of Nov. 13, 1002, and the 28d Ethelred II. At London it was most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary. Among the rest was Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded.—*Baker's Chronicle*.
Of the Jews in England. Some few, pressing into Westminster Hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people; and a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England slew all they met. In York, 500, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves rather than fall into the hands of the multitude, 1189.
Of the Bristol colonists at Cullen's Wood, Ireland (see *Cullen's Wood*), 1209.

Of the English factory at Amboyna, in order to dispossess its members of the Spice Islands, Feb., 1624.
Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, in O'Neill's rebellion, Oct. 23, 1641. Upward of 80,000 British were killed in the commencement of this rebellion.—*Sir William Petty*. In the first three or four days of it, forty or fifty thousand of the Protestants were destroyed.—*Lord Clarendon*. Before the rebellion was entirely suppressed, 154,000 Protestants were massacred.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Of the Macdonalds of Glencoe (see *Glencoe*), Feb. 12, 1692.

Of 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protestants, burnt, shot, or pierced to death by pikes; perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, at the barn of Scullabogue, Ireland, in 1798.—*Muggrave*.

Of Europeans at Meerut, Delhi, etc., by mutineers of the native Indian army (see *India*), May and June, 1857.

Of Europeans at Kalangan, on the south coast of Borneo, May 1, 1859.

Of the Europeans at Morant Bay, Jamaica, by the infuriated negroes, Oct. 11, 12, 1865.

MASSAGETÆ, an ancient Scythian people (probably the ancestors of the Goths), who invaded Asia about 635. In a conflict with them Cyrus the Great was killed, 529 B.C.

MASSANIELLO REVOLUTION, 1647. See *Naples*, note.

MASSILLA. See *Marseilles*.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS, an equity judge, derives his title from having the custody of all charters, patents, commissions, deeds, and recognizances, made into rolls of parchment; his decrees are appealable to the Court of Chancery. The repository of public papers, called the Rolls, is in Chancery Lane. They were formerly kept in a chapel founded for the converted Jews; but, after the Jews were expelled the kingdom, it was annexed forever to the office of the mastership of the rolls. Here were kept all the records since the beginning of the reign of King Richard III., 1483, all prior to that period being kept in the Tower of London. See *Records*. The first recorded master of the rolls was either John de Langton, appointed 1386, or Adam de Osgodeby, appointed Oct. 1, 1395; but it is clear that the office was in existence long before.—*Hardy*. The duties were defined in 1838, and the salary regulated in 1857.

MATHEMATICS formerly meant all kinds of learning, but the term is now applied to the sciences relating to numbers and quantity. See *Arithmetic*. Among the most eminent mathematicians were Euclid, 300 B.C.; Archimedes, 287 B.C.; Descartes, died 1650; Barrow, died 1677; Leibnitz, died 1716; Sir Isaac Newton, died 1727; Euler, died 1783; Lagrange, died 1813; Laplace, died 1827; and Dr. Peacock, died 1868. Dr. Whewell, Mr. G. B. Airy (astronomer royal), Professor de Morgan, I. Todhunter, and Mary Somerville, born 1790, author of the "Mechanism of the Heavens," are eminent living mathematicians.

MATINS. The service or prayers first performed in the morning or beginning of the day in the Roman Catholic Church. The *French Matins* imply the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. The *Matins of Moscow* were the massacre of Prince Demetrius, and the Poles his adherents, at six o'clock in the morning of May 27, 1606.

MATTERHORN, a part of the main ridge of the Alps, about 14,586 feet high, S. Switzerland. After various fruitless attempts by Professor Tyndall, Mr. Whymper, and other eminent climbers, in 1860, the summit was reached on July 14, 1865, by Mr. Edward Whymper and others. During their descent four of the party were killed. Mr. Hadow fell; the connecting rope broke, and himself, Lord Francis Douglas, the Rev. Mr. Hudson, and Michael Crox, a guide, slipped down, and fell from a precipice nearly 4000 feet high.

MAUMEE RAPIDS, BATTLE OF. At the Maumee Rapids, in Northern Ohio, Wayne, with American troops, fought with, defeated, and completely routed 9000 Indians, on the 20th of August, 1794. The Americans lost 85 killed and 100 wounded. This battle ended the Indian War in the Northwest.

MAUNDAY-THURSDAY (derived by Spelman from *mande*, a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from *mandat*, the day on which Christ gave his grand mandate that we should love one another), the Thursday before Good Friday.—*Whalley*. On this day it was

the custom of our kings or their almoners to give alms, food, and clothing to as many poor men as they were years old. It was begun by Edward III. when he was fifty years of age, 1333, and is still continued by our sovereign.

MAUR, St. See *Benedictines*.

MAURITANIA (N. Africa), with Numidia, became a Roman province, 45 B.C., with Sallust for proconsul. Augustus created (30 B.C.) a kingdom formed of Mauritania and part of Getulia for Juba II., a descendant of the ancient African princes. Suetonius Paulinus suppressed a revolt here, A.D. 42. The country was subjugated by the Vandals and Greeks, and fell into the hands of the Arabs, about 667. See *Morocco* and *Moors*.

MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCO (in the Indian Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese, 1505; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1638. They called it after Prince Maurice, their stadtholder, but on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope they deserted it, and it continued unsettled until the French landed, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France, 1715. This island was taken by the British, Dec. 2, 1810, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. Sir Henry Barkly became governor in 1863. Population in 1861, 813,463.

MAUSOLEUM. Artemesia married her own brother, Mausolus, king of Caria, Asia Minor, 377 B.C. At his death she drank in liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory at Halicarnassus a monument, one of the seven wonders of the world (350 B.C.), termed *Mausoleum*. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegiac panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 357 B.C. She died 352 B.C. The statue of Mausolus is among the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus by Mr. C. T. Newton in 1857, and placed in the British Museum. A mausoleum for the royal family of England was founded by the queen at Frogmore, March 15, 1862.

MAUVE (French for *malva*, mallow), a dye produced by Dr. Steinhilber from lichens in 1848; now produced from *Aniline* (which see).

MAY, the fifth month of the year, received its name, some say, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *maiores*; others supposed it was so called from Mala, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day. The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grotto of Egria on May-day. See *Evil May-day*.

MAYORS OF THE PALACE were high officers in France, and had great influence during the later Merovingian kings. They were Pepin the Old (or de Landen), 632 *et seq.* Pepin Héristal, 697-714; Charles Martel, 714-741; Pepin le Bref, 741-752, who shut up Childeric III. in a monastery, and himself took the kingdom. In this quality Charles Martel ruled with despotic sway, 735 *et seq.* **MAYORS OR CORPORATIONS.**—At the time of the Norman Conquest, 1066, the chief officer of London was called *port-grave*, afterward softened into *port-reeve*, from Saxon words signifying chief governor of a harbor. He was afterward called *provost*; but in Henry II.'s reign the Norman title of *maire* (soon after *mayor*) was brought into use. At first the mayor was chosen for life, but afterward for periods of irregular duration; now he is chosen annually, but is eligible for re-election. He must be an alderman, and must have previously filled the office of sheriff. His duties commence on Nov. 9. The prefix *lord* is peculiar to the chief civic officer of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and also York (since 1839, when a new charter was granted).

MEAL-TUB PLOT, against the Duke of York, afterward James II., contrived by one Dangerfield, who secreted a bundle of seditious letters in the lodgings of Colonel Manners, and then gave information to the Custom-house officers to search for smuggled goods, Oct. 23, 1679. After Dangerfield's apprehension on suspicion of forging these letters, papers were found

concealed in a *meal-tub* at the house of a woman with whom he cohabited, which contained the scheme to be sworn to, accusing the most eminent persons in the Protestant interest, who were against the Duke of York's succession, of treason, particularly the Earls of Shaftesbury, Essex, and Halifax. On Dangerfield being whipped the last time, as part of his punishment, June 1, 1685, one of his eyes was struck out by a barrister named Robert Francis; this caused his death, for which his assailant was hanged.

MEASURES. See *Weights*.

MECCA (in Arabia), the birthplace of Mohammed, 569. The temple is a gorgeous structure, much visited by pilgrims. On one of the neighboring hills is a cave, where it is asserted Mohammed usually retired to perform his devotions, and where the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him by the Angel Gabriel, 604. Two miles from the town is the hill where, they say, Abraham went to offer up Isaac, 1871 B.C. Mecca, after being vainly besieged by Hosen for the Caliph Yezid, A.D. 682, was taken by Abdelmelek, 692. In 1803 it fell into the hands of the Wahabees, a Mohammedan sect. It is said that 160,000 pilgrims visited Mecca in 1868, and only 50,000 in 1869.

MECHANICS. The simple mechanical powers have been ascribed to heathen deities; the axe, wedge, wimble, etc., to Dedalus. See *Steam-engine*.

Aristotle writes on mechanics about..... B.C. 320

The properties of the lever, etc., demonstrated by Archimedes, who died about..... 257

[He laid the foundations of nearly all those inventions, the farther prosecution of which is the boast of our age.—Wallis (1690).]

The hand-mill, or quern, was very early in use; the Romans found one in Yorkshire.....

Cattle mills, *mola jumentaria*, were also in use by the Romans.....

The water-mill was probably invented in Asia; the first that was described was near one of the dwellings of Mithridates..... 70

A water-mill is said to have been erected on the River Tiber, at Rome..... 50

Pappus wrote on mechanics about..... A.D. 530

Floating-mills on the Tiber..... 536

Tide-mills were, many of them, in use in Venice about 1078

Wind-mills were in very general use in the 12th century.....

Saw-mills are said to have been in use at Augsburg..... 1332

Theory of the inclined plane investigated by Cardan..... about 1540

Work on Statics, by Stevinus..... 1584

Theory of falling bodies, Galileo..... 1588

Laws of collision, Wallis, Wren..... about 1663

Theory of oscillation, Huyghens..... 1670

Epicycloidal form of the teeth of wheels, Roemer, 1675

Percussion and animal mechanics, Borelli; he died..... 1679

Application of mechanics to astronomy, parallelism of forces, laws of motion, etc., Newton, Hooke, etc.....

Problem of the catenary with the analysis, Dr. Gregory..... 1697

Spirit level (and many other inventions), by Dr. Rooke, from 1660 to..... 1702

D'Alembert's researches on dynamics, about..... 1748

Borgnia's Dictionnaire de Mécanique appliquée aux Arts, 10 vols..... 1818-23

[Among the best modern writers on the science of mechanics are Poncet, Whewell, Barlow, Moseley, Delaunay, and Bartholomew Price.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

One was founded by Dr. Birkbeck in London, and another in Glasgow, in 1823; and soon after others arose in different parts of the empire. They have revived since 1857, many noblemen and gentlemen giving lectures in them. There are several flourishing ones in the United States. Of these, that of Boston takes the lead.

MECKLENBURG (N. Germany), formerly a principality in Lower Saxony, now independent as the two grand-duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (population in 1863, 561,894), and Mecklenburg-Strelitz (population in 1860, 99,060). The house of Mecklenburg is among the most ancient in Europe, as it claims to be descended from Gensevic the Vandal, who ravaged the Western Empire in the 5th century, and died 477. During the Thirty Years' War Mecklenburg was conquered by Wallenstein, who became its duke, 1628; it was restored to its own duke in 1630. After several changes, the government was settled in 1701 as it now

* Mrs. Elizabeth Montague (who died in 1800) gave for many years, on May-day, an entertainment at her house in Portman Square to the chimney-sweepers of London. They were regaled with roast beef and plum pudding, and a dance succeeded. Upon their departure, each guest received a shilling from the mistress of the feast. It is said, though the statement is much doubted, that this entertainment was instituted to commemorate the circumstance of Mrs. Montague's having once found a boy of her own, or that of a relation, among the sooty tribe. In allusion to this incident, perhaps, a story resembling the adventures of this child is satirically related by Montgomery in "The Chimney-sweeper's Boy."

exists in the two branches of Schwerin and Strelitz. In 1815, the Dukes of Mecklenburg were made grand-dukes.—The royal family of England for a century has been intimately allied with the house of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*. King George III. married Charlotte, a daughter of the duke, in 1761; their son, the Duke of Cumberland (afterward King of Hanover), married Princess Frederica Caroline, a daughter of the duke, in 1815; and Princess Augusta of Cambridge married June 28, 1843, Frederick, the present grand-duke.

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

1315. Frederick-Francis I.
1342. Frederick-Francis II., March 7; born Feb. 28, 1823 (PRESENT grand-duke).
[Heir: his son, Frederick-Francis, born March 19, 1851.]

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

1315. Charles.
1316. George, born Aug. 12, 1779; succeeded Nov. 6.
1360. Frederick, Sept. 6; born Oct. 17, 1319 (the PRESENT grand-duke).
[Heir: his son, Adolphus-Frederick, born July 22, 1843.]

MEDALS. See *Numismatics*. There is hardly any record of medals or decorations as rewards in the army or navy before the time of the Commonwealth. The House of Commons resolved to grant rewards and medals to the fleet whose officers (Blake, Monk, Penn, and Lawson) and men gained a glorious victory over the Dutch fleet, off the Texel, in 1653. Blake's medal of 1653 was bought by his majesty William IV. for 150 guineas. In 1693 an act was passed for applying the tenth part of the proceeds of prizes for medals and other rewards for officers, seamen, and marines. Subsequent to Lord Howe's victory, June 1, 1794, it was thought expedient to institute a naval medal. Medals were presented by the queen to persons distinguished in the war in the Crimea, May 18, 1855. In the United States, medals of gold and silver have been awarded for meritorious services from the foundation of the government. The first that was authorized by Congress was awarded to Washington for his deliverance of Boston from British rule in March, 1776. It was of gold.

MEDIA, a province of the Assyrian Empire, revolted 711 B.C.

Revolt of the Medes.....B.C. 711
Deloces, founder of Ecbatana, reigns..... 709
Phraortes, or Arphaxad, reigns (he conquers Persia, Armenia, and other countries)..... 656
Warlike reign of Cyaxares..... 632-594
War with the Lydians (see *Halye*)..... 603
Astyages reigns..... 594
Astyages deposed by Cyrus, 550; who established the Empire of Persia (*which see*)..... 550

MEDICI FAMILY, illustrious as the restorers of literature and the fine arts in Italy, were chiefs or *signori* of the republic of Florence from 1434, in which year Cosmo de' Medici, who had been banished from the republic, was recalled and made its chief; he presided over it for thirty years. Lorenzo de' Medici, styled "the Magnificent," and the "Father of Letters," ruled Florence from 1469 to 1492. John de' Medici (Pope Leo X.) was the son of Lorenzo.—*See* *Medice*. From 1569 to 1737 the Medici family were hereditary grand-dukes of Tuscany (*which see*). Catharine de' Medici became queen of France in 1547, and regent in 1550. She plotted with the Duke of Alva to destroy the Protestants in 1565.

MEDICINE. See *Physic*.

MEDINA (Arabia Deserta), famous for the tomb of Mohammed, in a large mosque, lighted by rich lamps. Medina was called the City of the Prophet, because here Mohammed was protected when he fled from Mecca, July 15, 622. See *Hajira*. Medina was taken by the Wahabees in 1804.

MEEANEE. The Hyderabad Ameeers, amounting to 80,000 infantry, with 15 guns and 5,000 cavalry, posted in a formidable position at Meeanee, were attacked on Feb. 17, 1843, by Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Napier, with 2,600 men of all arms. This insignificant force fell so impetuously upon the enemy, that after a severe contest the Ameeers gave way, and retreated in tolerable order. Their loss was enormous.

MEGARA, a city of ancient Greece, was subdued by the Athenians in the 8th century B.C. Pericles suppressed a revolt, 445 B.C. The Megarians founded Byzantium 687 B.C., and sent a second colony 628 B.C. The Megarian (Eristic or disputatious) school of phi-

losophy was founded by Euclid and Stilpo, natives of Megara.

MEIGS, FORT, at the Maninee Rapids, was occupied by General Harrison, with about 3000 American troops, in the spring of 1813. There, on the 1st of May, he was besieged by General Proctor, with a British and Indian force amounting in all to about 2800 men. On the 5th they were attacked by a part of General Clive's brigade, 800 in number, and driven off. The victors pursued, but were turned upon and overwhelmed by the British and Indians. During the siege the Americans lost 81 killed and 190 wounded. In the attack and pursuit, on the 5th of May, the Americans lost 80 killed and 490 made prisoners.

MELAZZO (W. Sicily). Here Garibaldi, on July 20 and 21, 1860, defeated the Neapolitans under General Bosco, who lost about 600 men, Garibaldi's loss being 167. The latter entered Messina; and on July 30 a convention was signed, by which it was settled that the Neapolitan troops were to quit Sicily. They held the citadel of Messina till March 13, 1861.

MELBOURNE (Australia), capital of Victoria (*which see*). It was laid out as a town by orders of Sir R. Bourke, in April, 1837. The first land-sale took place in June, and speculation commenced and continued till it caused wide-spread insolvency in 1841-2. Made a municipal corporation, 1842; a bishopric, 1847. First Legislative Assembly of Victoria meets..... 1853. Gold found in great abundance about 80 miles from Melbourne in the autumn of 1851, and immense numbers of emigrants flocked there in consequence, causing an enormous rise in the prices of provisions and clothing..... " Population 23,000 in 1851; about 100,000 at the end of..... " The city greatly improved with public buildings, handsome shops, etc..... 1853.

The Victoria Bank, Ballarat, broken open, and £14,800 in money and 800 ounces in gold-dust carried off [one of the robbers was taken in England, sent back to Melbourne, and there tried and hanged]..... Oct. 8, 1854. Monster meeting held at Ballarat respecting the collection of the gold licenses, followed by riots, during which the Southern Cross flag was raised; intervention of the military: 26 rioters and three soldiers killed, and many wounded..... Nov. 30. " The mayor comes to London to congratulate the queen on the marriage of the princess royal..... 1853 (See *Victoria*.)

MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS. On the retirement of Earl Grey, July 9, 1834, Viscount Melbourne became first minister of the crown. On the accession of Viscount Althorpe to the earldom of Spencer, on his father's decease, Nov. same year, Lord Melbourne waited on the king to receive his majesty's commands as to the appointment of a new chancellor of the Exchequer, when his majesty said he considered the administration at an end. Sir Robert Peel succeeded, but was compelled to resign in 1835, and Lord Melbourne returned to office. His administration finally terminated Aug. 30, 1841, Sir Robert Peel again coming into power. See *Administrations*.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1834.

Viscount Melbourne, *First Lord of the Treasury*.
Marquess of Lansdowne, *Lord President*.
Earl Mulgrave, *Privy Seal*.
Viscount Althorpe, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.
Viscount Duncannon, Viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Spring Rice (afterward Lord Monteagle), *Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries*.
Lord Auckland, *Admiralty*.
Mr. Charles Grant (afterward Lord Glenelg), and Mr. C. P. Thomson (afterward Lord Sydenham), *Boards of Control and Trade*.
Lord John Russell, *Paymaster of the Forces*.
Lord Brougham, *Lord Chancellor*.
Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Ellice, Marquess of Conyngham, Mr. Littleton, etc.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, April, 1835.

Lord Melbourne, *First Lord of the Treasury*.
Marquess of Lansdowne, *Lord President*.
Viscount Duncannon, *Privy Seal, and Woods and Forests*.
Mr. Rice, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.
Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, and Lord Glenelg, *Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries*.
Earl of Minto, *Admiralty*.

* Wm. Lamb, born in 1719; became M.P. for Westminster, 1819; secretary for Ireland, 1827; succeeded his father as Viscount Melbourne, 1828; died Nov. 24, 1844.

Sir John Hobhouse, and Mr. Poulett Thomson, *Boards of Control and Trade*.

Lord Holland, *Duchy of Lancaster*.

Viscount Howick, *Secretary at War*.

Mr. Labouchere, Sir Henry Parnell, Lord Morpeth, etc. The chancellorship in commission; Sir C. Pepps (afterward Lord Cottenham) became *Lord Chancellor*, Jan., 1836.

MELIGNANO. See *Marilyniano*.

MELODRAMA originated with or was introduced by Mr. Holcroft in 1793.

MEMEL, an important commercial port in Prussia, built about 1279. It was taken by the Teutonic knights about 1328. It has suffered much by fire, and was almost totally destroyed October 4, 1864. The loss was estimated at £1,100,000.

MEMORY. See *Memoria*.

MEMPHIS, an ancient city of Egypt ("of which the very ruins are stupendous"), is said to have been built by Menes, 8890 B.C.; or by Misraim, 2188 B.C. It was restored by Septimius Severus, A.D. 206. In the 7th century, under the dominion of the Saracens, it fell into decay. The invasion of Cambyzes, 526 B.C., began the ruin of Memphis, and the founding of Alexandria, 332, completed it.

MENAI STRAIT (between the Welsh coast and the Isle of Anglesey). Suetonius Paulinus, when he invaded Anglesey, transported his troops across this strait in flat-bottomed boats, while the cavalry swam over on horseback, and attacked the Druids in their last retreat. Their horrid practice of sacrificing their captives, and the opposition he met with, so incensed the Roman general that he gave the Britons no quarter, throwing all that escaped from that battle into fires which they had prepared for the destruction of himself and his army, A.D. 61.—In crossing this strait a ferry-boat was lost, and fifty persons, chiefly Irish, Dec. 4, 1788. The road from London to Holyhead has long been regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting beautiful suspension bridges over the River Conway and the Menai Strait, commenced in July, 1818, and finished in July, 1825. The Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai was constructed by Stephenson and Fairbairn in 1849-50. See *Tubular Bridges*.

MENDICANT FRIARS. Several religious orders commenced alms-begging in the 13th century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They spread over Europe, and embraced many communities; but at length, by a general council, held by Gregory X. at Lyons in 1272, were confined to four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and others branched off. See *Franciscans*, etc.

MENDICITY SOCIETY (Red Lion Square, London), was established in 1815 for the suppression of public begging and other impositions. Tickets received from the society are given by subscribers to beggars, who obtain relief at the society's house, if deserving. The society has caused above 38,000 vagrants to be convicted as impostors. In 1857, 84,074 meals; in 1860, 42,912; and in 1864, 55,368, were distributed. In 1857, 3738, and in 1864, 3680 begging letters were investigated.

MENSURATION. The various properties of conic sections were discovered by Archimedes, to whom the chief advancement in mensuration may be attributed. He also determined the ratio of spheres, spheroids, etc., about 213 B.C. See *Arithmetic*.

MENTZ (S.W. Germany), the Roman *Moguntiacum*. The archbishopric was founded by Boniface in 745. Many diets have been held here; and here John Faust established a printing-press in 1442. A festival in honor of John Gutenberg was celebrated here in 1837.

MENU, INSTITUTES OF, the very ancient code of India. Sir Wm. Jones, who translated them into English (1794), considers their date should be placed between Homer (about 902 B.C.) and the Roman Twelve Tables (about 449 B.C.).

MERCATOR'S CHARTS. The true inventor of these charts is said to have been a Mr. Wright, who made several voyages; in his absence Gerard Mercator published the charts in his own name, 1566. They are, however, now confidently ascribed to Mercator's own ingenuity.

MERCER, FORT, BATTLE AT. Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, on the Delaware, in command of Lieutenant

Colonel Greene, was attacked on the 22d of October, 1777, by Count Donop and 9000 Hessian grenadiers. They were repulsed with a loss of about 400 men, including their commander. The Americans lost less than 50 men.

MERCHANTISE MARKS ACT was passed in 1862 to punish forgeries of tradesmen's marks, whereby much injury had been done.

MERCHANT. An attempt was made by Queen Anne's ministry to exclude merchants from sitting in the House of Commons in 1711; but it failed. The **MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' SOCIETY** (see *Adventurers*) was established by the Duke of Brabant in 1296; it extended to England in Edward III.'s reign; and was formed into an English corporation in 1564.—The **MERCHANT TAILORS**, a rich company of the city of London, of which many kings have been members, were so called after the admission of Henry VII. into their company, 1501, but were incorporated in 1460. Their school was founded in 1661.—*Stone*.

MERCIA. See under *Britain*.

MERCURY. See *Quicksilver* and *Calomel*.

MERCY, ORDER OF (in France), was established with the object of accomplishing the redemption of Christian captives, by John de Matha, in 1198.—*Hénault*. Another order was founded by Pierre Nolasque, Spain, 1223.

MERIDA (Spain), a town in Estremadura (built by the Romans), was taken by the French, Jan., 1811. Near this town, at Arroyos Molinos, the British army under General (afterward Lord) Hill defeated the French under General Girard, after a severe engagement, Oct. 23, 1811. The British took Merida from the French in Jan., 1812, General Hill leading the combined forces of English and Spanish troops.

MEROE, an ancient city and country of inner Africa, near the sources of the Nile, said to have flourished under sacerdotal government in the time of Herodotus, about 460 B.C.

MEROVINGIANS, the first race of French kings, 418-752. See *Mayors and France*.

MERRIMAC. See *Hampton Roads*.

MERRY-ANDREW. The name is said to have been first given to Andrew Borde, a physician, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and who, on some occasions, on account of his facetious manners, appeared at court, 1547.

MERTON (Surrey). At an abbey here, the barons under Henry III., Jan. 23, 1296, held a Parliament which enacted the statutes called the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws next after Magna Charta. They were repealed in 1863. See *Barons*.

MESMERISM. Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician of Mesemburg, published his doctrines in 1766, contending, by a thesis on planetary influence, that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Quitting Vienna for Paris in 1773, he gained numerous proselytes to his system in France, where he received a subscription of 840,000 livres. The government appointed a committee of physicians and members of the Academy of Sciences to investigate his pretensions. Among these were Franklin and Bally, and the results appeared in an admirable paper drawn up by the latter, 1784, exposing the futility of animal magnetism, as the delusion was then termed. Mesmerism excited attention again about 1843, when Miss Harriet Martineau and others announced their belief in it.

MESSALIANS, a sect (about 810) professing to adhere to the very letter of the Gospel. They refused to work, quoting this passage, "Labor not for the food that perisheth."

MESSENIA (now *Mavra-Matra*), a country of the Peloponnese. The kingdom commenced by Polycaon, 1499 B.C. It had long sanguinary wars against Sparta (see *next article*), and once contained a hundred cities, most of whose names even are now unknown. It was at first governed by kings; after its restoration to power in the Peloponnese, it formed a republic, under the protection first of the Thebans, and afterward of the Macedonians; but it never rose to eminence.

* In 1859, the Mesmeric Infirmary issued its tenth annual report, Archbishop Whately being president, and the Earl of Carlisle and Mr. Monckton Milnes (since Lord Houghton) among the vice-presidents.

The first Messenian War began 743 B.C.; was occasioned by violence offered to some Spartan women in a temple of devotion common to both nations, the King of Sparta being killed in his efforts to defend the females. Eventually Ithome was taken, and the Messenians became slaves to the conquerors. . . . B.C. 723
The second war was commenced about 688 B.C., to throw off the galling Spartan yoke, ending in the defeat of the Messenians, who fled to Sicily. . . . 662
The third war took place 480 B.C.; and the fourth, 466-455

MESSINA (Sicily), so named by the Samians, who seized this city, then called Zancle, 671 B.C. It belonged for many ages to the Roman Empire, but fell to the Saracens about A.D. 829.—*Priestley*. In the 11th century Roger the Norman took it by surprise, and delivered it from Mohammedan oppression. See *Sicily*.

Revolt against Charles of Anjou, and is succored by Peter of Aragon. . . . 1289
Revolt in favor of Louis XVI. of France, who is proclaimed here, 1676; the Spaniards punish it severely. . . . 1678
Almost ruined by an earthquake and eruption of Etna. . . . 1698
Nearly depopulated by a plague. . . . 1740
Half destroyed by an earthquake. . . . 1788
Head-quarters of the British forces in Sicily prior to. . . . 1814
An insurrection here, subdued. . . . Sept. 7, 1848
Garibaldi enters Messina after his victory at Melazzo. . . . July 20-21, 1860
The citadel surrenders to General Cialdini, March 13, 1861

METALS. The metals and metalloids are now above fifty in number. Tubal-Cain is mentioned as an "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron" (*Gen. iv.*). Moses and Homer speak of the seven metals, and Virgil of the melting of steel. The Phœnicians had great skill in working metals. See *Mineralogy*, and the other metals. Bunsen and Kirchhoff's method of chemical analysis by means of the spectrum has added Cæsium, Rubidium, Thallium, and Indium to the known metals.

METAMORPHISMS in the 15th century affirmed that Christ's natural body, with which he ascended into heaven, was wholly defiled.

METAPHYSICS, the science of abstract reasoning, or that which contemplates the existence of things without relation to matter. The term, literally denoting "after physics," originated from these words having been put at the head of certain essays of Aristotle, which follow his treatise on *Physics*.—*Machinist*. Modern metaphysics arose in the 15th century—the period when an extraordinary impulse was given to the human mind in Europe, commonly called the "revival of learning." Hobbes, Cudworth, S. T. Coleridge, Dugald Stewart, and Sir W. Hamilton were eminent British metaphysicians, and Descartes, Pascal, Kant, and Fichte, foreign ones. See *Philosophy*.

METAURUS, a river in Central Italy, where Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was defeated and slain, 207 B.C., when marching with abundant reinforcements. The Romans were led by Livius and Claudius Nero, the consuls. The latter commanded the head of Hasdrubal to be thrown into his brother's camp. This victory saved Rome.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, a doctrine attributed to Pythagoras, 588 B.C., supposes the transmigration of the soul from one body to another. It is also ascribed to the Egyptians, who would eat no animal food lest they should devour the body into which the soul of a deceased friend had passed. They had also an idea that so long as the body of the deceased was kept entire, the soul would not transmigrate; and therefore embalmed the dead.

METEOROLOGY (from the Greek *meteos*, aerial), the science which treats of the phenomena which have their origin in the air, such as rain, lightning, meteors, fogs, etc. Bacon, Boyle, and Franklin wrote on the subject.

John Dalton's essay on Meteorology appeared in 1793. Luke Howard's work on the Clouds appeared in 1803, and his "Barometrographia" in 1848.

Sir W. Reid published his work on the "Law of Storms" in 1838. The works of Daniell (1845), Kæmtz (1845), and Müller (1847) are esteemed.

Mr. James Glaisher, the energetic secretary of the British Meteorological Society (established in 1860), is the most eminent meteorologist of the day. By

his exertions the apparatus at Greenwich was erected; and meteorology has appeared in the "Greenwich Observations" since 1843. See *Balloon—Scientific Ascents*.

Meteorological observatories have been erected in all parts of the globe within the last 50 years.

The meteorological department of the Board of Trade, established in 1866, under Admiral Fitzroy, commenced the publication of reports in 1867. It has issued apparatus and instruction books to captains of ships, and established observatories in many places in the empire. The Kew Meteorological Observatory was given to the British Association in April, 1860.

At the recommendation of M. Le Verrier and Admiral Fitzroy, meteorological information, obtained by the telegraph from the principal places in the United Kingdom, has been transmitted daily to Paris, and thence to other parts of Europe since Sept. 1, 1860.

Meteorological observations appear in the *Times* daily. Storm-warnings first sent to the coast by the Board of Trade, Feb. 6; and first published, July 31, 1861.

Daily international bulletin of the imperial observatory at Paris, under the direction of M. Le Verrier, first published Nov., 1862.

(See *Barometer*, *Thermometer*, etc.)

METHODISTS. See *Wesleyans*.

METHUEN TREATY, a treaty for regulating the commerce between Great Britain and Portugal, made in 1703, concluded by Paul Methuen, our ambassador at Lisbon. It was abrogated in 1844.

METHYL, a colorless inodorous gas, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, was obtained first in the free state by Frankland and Kolbe in 1849.

METHYLATED SPIRITS. By an act passed in 1856, a mixture of spirits of wine with 10 per cent. of its bulk of wood-naphtha, or methyl alcohol, is allowed to be made duty free for use in the arts and manufactures, not less than 450 gallons being made at one time. In 1861 an act was passed permitting the methylated spirits to be retailed by license.

METONIC CYCLE, a period of 19 years, or 6940 days, at the end of which the changes of the moon fall on the same days. See *Calippic Period*.

METRIC SYSTEM. Before the revolution there was no uniformity in French weights and measures. On May 8, 1790, the Constitutional Assembly charged the Academy of Sciences with the organization of a better system. The committee named for the purpose by the Academy included the illustrious names of Berthollet, Borda, Delambre, Lagrange, Laplace, Méchain, and Prony. Delambre and Méchain were charged with the measurement of an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and from their calculations the *mètre*, which is equal to a ten millionth part of the distance between the poles and the equator (3-2808 English feet), was made the unit of length and the base of the system by law on April 7, 1795. The system was completed in 1799, and made by law the only legal one on Nov. 2, 1801. A decree on Feb. 12 accommodated the old measures to the new system; but on July 4, 1837, it was decreed that after Jan. 1, 1840, the metric and decimal system in its primitive simplicity should be used in all business transactions. The example of France has been followed by the greater part of Europe, and will probably, in time, be adopted in the British Empire.

Unit of SURFACE, *centiare*—a square *mètre*—1-1000 English yard (a square *décimètre* or *are*—100 square *mètres*).

Unit of VOLUME or SOLIDITY, *stère*—a cubic *mètre*.

Unit of CAPACITY, *litre*—a cubic *décimètre* (or 10th of a *mètre*)—1-16017 English pint.

Unit of WEIGHT, *gramme*—weight of a cubic centimetre (the 100th part of a *mètre*) of distilled water—0-56488 English dram.

Unit of MONEY, the *franc*, a piece of silver weighing 5 grammes.

The multiples of these units are expressed by Greek numerals (*deca*, 10; *hecto*, 100; *kilo*, 1000; *myria*, 10,000). The divisors are expressed by Latin numerals (*deci*, 10; *centi*, 100; *milli*, 1000).

Sir John Wrottesley brought the subject before Parliament. . . . Feb. 25, 1824

A commission of inquiry appointed at the instance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice (since Lord Montague). . . . May, 1838
Another commission was appointed (both con-

* The admiral published his "Weather-book" in 1863. His exertions are said to have overworked his brain; and on April 30, 1865, he died by his own hand.

assisted of eminent scientific men, and reported strongly in favor of the change)..... June 20, 1848
 A committee of the House of Commons reported to the same effect..... Aug. 1, 1853
 Mr. Gladstone, admitting the advantages of the system, thought its introduction premature.
 The Decimal Association was formed for the purpose of obtaining the adoption of the system, June, 1854
 Another commission for inquiry was appointed, consisting of Lords Monteague and Overstone, and Mr. J. G. Hubbard, who published a preliminary report (with evidence), but expressed no opinion..... Nov., 1855
 An International Decimal Association formed in "The decimal currency adopted in Canada." Jan. 1, 1858
 The new Weights and Measures Bill (an approximation to the decimal system) was passed..... 1862
 An act passed "to render permissive the use of the metric system of weights and measures," July 29, 1864

METRONOME, to regulate time in the performance of music, was patented in England by John Mälzel, Dec. 5, 1816.

METROPOLITAN (from the Greek *metropolis*), a title given at the Council of Nice, 325, to certain bishops who had jurisdiction over others in a province. The dignity is said to have arisen in the 2d century, through the dissentient bishops in a district referring to one of superior intellect.

METRIFY. See *Reformatory Schools*.

METZ. See *Austrasia*.

MEXICAN WAR. The war between the United States and Mexico, which commenced in the spring of 1846, was caused, immediately, by the annexation of the independent state of Texas (which was once a part of Mexico, and had separated by means of a revolution) to the American Union. Hostilities were threatened by Mexico, and General Zachary Taylor was ordered by the President of the United States to march into Texas, to the borders of the Rio Grande, with an army of occupation. In January, 1846, he took position opposite the Mexican city of Matamoras, and commenced a fortification, which he called Fort Brown. Soon after this hostilities began, and continued until near the close of 1847. General Taylor invaded Central Mexico, and General Scott, beginning at Vera Cruz, penetrated the country to the capital, gaining victories at every step. He took possession of the city of Mexico on the 14th of September, 1847. On the 2d of February, 1848, a treaty of peace was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo. By this war the United States came into possession of Northern Mexico and California.

MEXICO (N. America), discovered in 1517, conquered by the Spaniards under Fernando Cortez, 1521. The territory was named New Spain. The mint of Mexico was begun in 1535. This country rebelled in war against the viceroy in 1816; and under Iturbide gained its independence in 1821. Benito Juarez was appointed president, Feb. 11, 1853; made absolute dictator, June 30, 1861. See *below*. Population in 1853 about 7,500,000.

Became independent by the treaty of Aquala, Aug. 23, 1821
 Augustin Iturbide, president of a provisional junta; Mexico formed into an empire; the crown declined by Spain; Iturbide made emperor, Feb., 1822; compelled to abdicate..... March 26, 1823
 Mexican republic proclaimed..... Oct. 4, "
 Iturbide went to England; returns, and endeavors to recover his dignity; shot..... July 19, 1824
 Federal Constitution established..... Oct., "
 Treaty of commerce with Great Britain..... April, 1825
 Expulsion of the Spaniards decreed..... March, 1825
 Spanish expedition against Mexico surrendered Sept. 26, "
 Mexican revolution: the president Guerrero deposed..... Dec. 28, "
 Independence of Mexico recognized by Brazil, June, 1830; by Spain..... Dec. 28, 1836
 Declaration of war against France..... Nov. 30, 1838
 This war terminated..... March 9, 1839
 War with the United States..... June 4, 1845
 The Mexicans defeated at Palo Alto, May 8; and subsequently at Matamoras..... 1846
 Santa Fe captured, Aug. 23; and Monterey, Sept. 24, "
 Battle of Buena Vista: the Mexicans defeated by General Taylor, with great loss, after two days' fighting..... Feb. 22, 1847

The Americans, under General Scott, defeat the Mexicans, making 9000 prisoners..... April 18, 1847
 Various actions followed. Treaty between Mexico and the United States ratified..... May 19, 1848
 Political convulsions..... Sept., 1853
 President Arista resigns, Jan. 6; and Santa Anna is invited to return..... Feb., 1853
 Santa Anna becomes dictator..... March 17, "
 He abdicates; Carrera elected president..... Jan., 1855
 Who also abdicates; succeeded first by Alvarez, and afterward by General Comonfort..... Dec., "
 Property of the clergy sequestrated..... March 31, 1856
 New Constitution..... Feb. 5, 1857
 Comonfort chosen president..... July, "
 Coup d'état: Comonfort compelled to retire, Jan. 11; General Zuloaga takes the government, Jan. 21-26, 1858

Benito Juarez declared constitutional president at Vera Cruz..... Feb. 11, "
 Civil war; several engagements..... Aug. to Nov., "
 General Miguel Miramon nominated president at Mexico by the Junta..... Jan. 6, 1859
 Zuloaga abdicates..... Feb. 2, "
 In consequence of injury to British subjects, ships of war sent to Mexico..... Feb., "
 Miramon forces the lines of the Liberal generals, enters the capital, assumes his functions as governor, and governs without respect to the laws of life and property..... April 10, "
 Juarez confiscates the Church property..... July 13, "
 Miramon and the clerical party defeat the Liberals under Collina..... Dec. 21, "
 He besieges Vera Cruz, March 5; bombards it; compelled to raise the siege..... March 21, 1860
 General Zuloaga deposes Miramon, and assumes the presidency..... May 1, "
 Miramon arrests Zuloaga, May 9; the diplomatic bodies suspend official relation with the former, May 10, "
 Miramon defeated by Degollado..... Aug. 10, "
 He governs Mexico with much tyranny; the foreign ministers quit the city..... Oct., "
 He is compelled to retire; Juarez enters Mexico, and re-elected president..... Jan. 19, 1861
 Juarez made dictator by the Congress..... June 30, "
 The Mexican Congress decides to suspend payments to foreigners for two years..... July 17, "
 Which leads to the breaking off diplomatic relations with England and France..... July 27, "
 In consequence of many gross outrages on foreigners, the British, French, and Spanish governments, after much vain negotiation, claiming efficient protection of foreigners, and the payment of arrears due to fundholders, sign a convention engaging to combined hostile operations against Mexico..... Oct. 31, "
 The Mexican Congress dissolves, after conferring full powers on the president..... Dec. 15, "
 Spanish troops land at Vera Cruz, Dec. 8; it surrenders..... Dec. 17, "
 A British naval and French military expedition arrives..... Jan. 7, 1863
 The Mexicans determine on resistance, and invest Vera Cruz; their taxes are raised 25 per cent., Jan., "

Miramon arrives, but is sent back to Spain by the British admiral..... Feb., "
 Project of establishing a Mexican monarchy for Archduke Maximilian of Austria, disapproved of by the British and Spanish governments, Feb., "
 Negotiation ensues between the Spanish and Mexicans; convention between the commissaries of the allies and the Mexican General Doblado at Soledad..... Feb. 19, "
 The Mexican General Marquez takes up arms against Juarez, and General Almonte joins the French General Lorencez; Juarez demands a compulsory loan, and puts Mexico in a state of siege..... March, "
 Conference between plenipotentiaries of the allies at Orizaba; the English and Spanish declare for peace, which is not agreed to by the French, Apl. 9, who declare war against Juarez, Apl. 16, "
 The Spanish and British forces retire; the French government sends re-enforcements to Lorencez, May, "
 The French, induced by Marquez, advance into the interior; severely repulsed by General Zaragoza, at Fort Guadalupe, near Puebla..... May 5, "
 The French defeat the Mexicans at Cerro de Borge, near Orizaba..... June 15, 14, "
 The Mexican Liberals said to be desirous of negotiation..... Aug., "
 Gen. Forey and 2500 French soldiers land, Aug. 28, "

Letter from the Emperor Napoleon to Lorenzo, disclaiming any intention of imposing a government on Mexico announced. Sept., 1862
 Death of Zaragoza, a great loss to the Mexicans. Sept. 8, "

Gen. Forey deprives Almonte of the presidency at Vera Cruz, and appropriates the civil and military power to himself. Oct., "
 Ortega takes command of the Mexican army. Oct. 19, "

The Mexican Congress assembles, and protests against the French invasion. Oct. 27, "
 The French evacuate Tampico. Jan. 18, 1863
 Forey marches toward Mexico. Feb. 24, "

Siege of Puebla, bravely defended, March 29; severe assault, March 31 to April 3; it is surrendered at discretion by Ortega. May 18, "
 The Republican government remove to San Luis de Potosí. May 31, "

Mexico occupied by the French; under Bazaine, June 5; and his army enter. June 10, "
 Assembly of Notables at Mexico decide on the establishment of a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Roman Catholic prince as emperor, and offer the crown to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria; a regency established. July 10, "

The French recapture Tampico. Aug. 11, "
 Marshal Forey resigns his command to Bazaine, and returns to France. Oct. 1, "

The Archduke Maximilian accepts the crown, under conditions. Oct. 8, "
 The Mexican General Comonfort surprised and shot by partisans. Nov. 12, "

Successful advance of the Imperialists; Juárez retreats from San Luis de Potosí, Dec. 18; it is entered by the Imperialists. Dec. 24, "
 The French occupy various places, Jan. and Feb., 1864

The ex-president, General Santa Anna, lands at Vera Cruz, professing adhesion to the empire, Feb. 27; dismissed by Bazaine. March 19, "
 Juárez enters Monterey, which becomes the seat of the Republican government. April 3, "

The Archduke Maximilian definitively accepts the crown from the Mexican deputation at Miramar. April 10, "
 The emperor and empress land at Vera Cruz, May 29; enter the city of Mexico. June 12, "

The emperor visits the interior; grants a free press. Aug., "
 The Republicans defeat the Imperialists at San Pedro. Dec. 27, "

Juárez, at Chihuahua, exhorts the Mexicans to maintain their independence. Jan. 1, 1865
 The emperor institutes the order of the Mexican Eagle. Jan. 18, "

Surrender of Oaxaca to Marshal Bazaine. Feb. 9, "
 A temporary Constitution promulgated. April 10, "
 Ortega, at New York, enlists recruits for the Republican army, May; discountenanced by the United States government. June, "

The emperor proclaims the end of the war, and martial law against all armed bands of men, Oct., "

EMPEROR

1864. Maximilian I. (brother to the Emperor of Austria), born July 6, 1839; accepted the crown April 10, 1864; married July 27, 1867, to Princess Charlotte, daughter of Leopold I., king of the Belgians; adopts Augustus Iturbide as his heir, Sept., 1863; executed June 19, 1867.

MEZZOTINTO. See Engraving.

MHOW COURT-MARTIAL. See Trials, Nov., 1863.

MIAMI (or *Maumee*) RIVER, BATTLES OF. These were battles fought by Americans, under General Har-
 mar, and a body of Indians, on the extreme western borders of Ohio, on the 19th and 23d of October, 1790. The Americans were defeated with a loss of 138 killed and 81 wounded.

MICHAELMAS, Sept. 29, the feast of St. Michael, the reputed guardian of the Roman Catholic Church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels." Instituted, according to Butler, 437.*

MICHIGAN, a northwest state of N. America, settled in 1670; admitted into the Union Jan. 26, 1837. Capital, Lansing.

MICROMETER, an astronomical instrument used to discover and measure any small distance and the

* The custom of eating geese at Michaelmas has been erroneously attributed to Queen Elizabeth's eating of the bird at dinner on Sept. 29, 1588, at the house of Sir Neville Umfreville, at the time she heard of the destruction of the Spanish Armada. The custom is of much older date, and is observed on the Continent.—*Civile Calendarist*.

minuter objects in the heavens, such as the apparent diameters of the planets, etc.; its invention is ascribed by some to M. Huyghens, 1659; but our countryman Gascoyne's instrument is prior to that time.

MICROSCOPES, said to have been invented by Fontana in Italy, and by Drebbel in Holland, about 1621. Those with double glasses were made at the period when the law of refraction was discovered, about 1624. Solar microscopes were invented by Dr. Hooke. In England great improvements were made in the microscope by Benjamin Martin (who invented and sold pocket microscopes about 1740), by Henry Baker, F. R. S., about 1763, and still greater during the present century by Wollaston, Ross, Jackson, Varley, Powell, and others. Diamond microscopes were made by Andrew Pritchard in 1824; and the properties of "test-objects" to prove the qualities of microscopes discovered by him and Goring in 1824-40. A binocular microscope (i. e., for two eyes) was constructed by Professor Biddell in 1851. Wenham's improvements were made known in 1861. Treatises on the microscope by J. Quekett (1843), by Dr. W. B. Carpenter (1856), by Dr. Lionel Beale (1858-64), and Griffith and Henfrey's "Micrographic Dictionary" (1856), are valuable. The Microscopical Society of London was established in 1839. In 1865 Mr. H. Sorby exhibited his spectrum microscope, by which the millionth of a grain of blood was detected.

MIDDLE CREEK (Kentucky), BATTLE OF, fought Jan. 10, 1863, in the valley of the Big Sandy. General James A. Garfield, with about 1500 men, here defeated General Humphrey Marshall, commanding 8000 Confederates.

MIDDLE LEVELS. See Levels.

MIDIANITES, an Eastern people, descendants of Midian, a son of Abraham.—Having enticed the Israelites to idolatry, they were severely chastised, 1459 B. C. They invaded Canaan about 1240 B. C., and were thoroughly defeated by Gideon.

MIDWIFERY. Women were the only practitioners of this art among the Hebrews and Egyptians. Hippocrates, who practiced medicine in Greece, 460 B. C., is styled by some the father of midwifery as well as of physic.* It advanced under Celsus, who flourished A. D. 87, and of Galen, who lived, 181. In England midwifery became a science about the period of the institution of the College of Physicians, 10 Hen. VII., 1518.†

MIFFLIN, POET, CAPTURE OF. Fort Mifflin was upon Mud Island, in the Delaware, just below Philadelphia, and opposite Red Bank. It was garrisoned by Americans, under Lieut. Col. Smith, of Maryland. After a series of assaults by land and water, and a gallant defense until the fort was utterly disabled, it was surrendered to the British on the 16th of November, 1777, after a loss of near 250 men.

MILAN. Mediolanum, capital of the ancient Liguria, now Lombardy, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, about 408 B. C.

Conquered by the Roman Consul Marcellus, B. C. 229
 Seat of government of the Western Empire, A. D. 286
 Council of Milan. 348
 St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan. 375
 Milan plundered by Attila. 452
 Included in the Ostrogothic kingdom, 499; in the Lombard kingdom. 569

Becomes an independent republic. 1101
 The Emperor Frederick I. takes Milan, and appoints a podestà. 1163
 It rebels; and is taken by Frederick and destroyed. 1169

Rebuilt and fortified. 1169
 The Milanese defeated by the Emp. Frederick II., 1237
 The Visconti become paramount in Milan. 1377
 John Galeazzo Visconti takes the title of duke. 1395
 Francesco Sforza, son-in-law of the last of the Visconti, subdues Milan and becomes duke. 1450

* Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus, her father, the art of midwifery, and, when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the males of her profession, who were now out of employment, accused her before the Areopagus of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was made to empower all free-born women to learn midwifery. The whole story is doubtful.

† The celebrated Dr. Harvey personally engaged in the practice of it about 1608; and, after his example, the calling in of men in all difficult cases followed. Astruc affirms that the epoch of the employment of men-midwives goes no farther back than the first Prince of Madama de la Vallière, mistress of Louis XIV., 1668. She sent for Julian Clement, an eminent surgeon, who was conducted with great secrecy to the house. The same surgeon was employed in the subsequent labors of this lady, and he being very successful, men-midwives afterward came into repute, the name of accoucheur being given to them.

MILAN conquered by Louis XII. of France..... 1499
 The French expelled by the Spaniards..... 1625
 Milan annexed to the crown of Spain..... 1540
 Ceded to Austria..... 1714
 Conquered by the French and Spaniards..... 1748
 Reverts to Austria upon Naples and Sicily being
 ceded to Spain..... 1748
 Seized by the French..... June 30, 1796
 Retaken by the Austrians..... 1799
 Regained by the French..... May 31, 1800
 Made the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and Na-
 poleon Bonaparte crowned with the iron crown
 here..... May 26, 1805
 The *Milan decrees* of Napoleon against all Conti-
 nental intercourse with England..... Dec. 17, 1807
 Insurrection against the Austrians; flight of the
 viceroy..... March 13, 1848
 Another revolt promptly suppressed and rigorous-
 ly punished..... Feb. 6 *et seq.*, 1853
 Milan visited by the Emperor of Austria..... Nov., 1856
 Amnesty for political offenses granted..... Dec., 1857
 After the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta, June
 4, Louis Napoleon and the King of Sardinia enter
 Milan..... June 8, 1859
 Peace of Villafranca; a large part of Lombardy
 transferred to Sardinia..... July 12, "
 Victor Emmanuel enters Milan as king..... Aug. 8, 1860
 Reactionary plots of Neapolitan soldiery suppress-
 ed..... April 29, 30, 1861
 (See *Italy*.)

MILETUS, a Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor, found-
 ed about 1048 B.C. During the war with Persia it was
 taken, 484, but restored, 449. Here Paul delivered his
 celebrated charge to the elders of the Church of Ephe-
 sus, A.D. 60 (*Acts* xx.).

MILFORD HAVEN (Wales). Here the Earl of Rich-
 mond, afterward Henry VII., landed on his enterprise
 against Richard III., whom he defeated at Bosworth,
 1485. The packets from this port to Ireland, sailing to
 Waterford, were established in 1787. The dock-yard,
 established here in 1790, was removed to Pembroke in
 1814.

MILITARY or **MARTIAL LAW** is built on no set-
 tled principle, but is entirely arbitrary, and, in truth,
 no law, but sometimes indulged rather than allowed
 as law.—*Sir Matthew Hale*. It has been several times
 proclaimed in these kingdoms, and in 1798 was almost
 general in Ireland, where it was proclaimed in 1808.

MILITARY ASYLUM, ROYAL, at Chelsea, England.
 "for the children of the soldiers of the regular army."
 The first stone was laid by the Duke of York, June 19,
 1801.

MILITARY KNIGHTS of WINDSOR. See *Poor
 Knights of Windsor*.

MILITIA, the standing national force of England,
 is traced to King Alfred, who made all his subjects sol-
 diers, 873 to 901.

First commission of array to raise a militia 1129
 Revived by Henry II. 1176
 Again revived 1557
 Sold to amount to 160,000 men. 1693
 The present militia statutes established. 1661 to 1663
 Supplemental militia act passed. 1797
 Irish militia offered its services in England, March 28, 1804

General militia act for England and Scotland, 1802;
 for Ireland 1809
 Enactment authorizing courts-martial to inflict
 imprisonment instead of flogging passed 1814
 Acts to consolidate the militia laws. 1853*—4
 Militia embodied on account of the Russian War,
 1854; and on account of the Indian Mutiny 1857
 The aggregate militia force of the United States and
 Territories is about 3,700,000 men.

MILKY WAY (Galaxy) in the heavens. Juno is
 said by the Greek poets to have spilled her milk in the
 heavens after suckling Mercury or Hercules. Democri-
 tus (about 429 B.C.) taught that the *Via Lactea* was a
 multitude of stars; proved by Galileo by means of the
 telescope.

MILL SPRING (Kentucky), **BATTLE** OF. Fought
 January 19, 1862. General Felix Zollicoffer here at-
 tacked General George H. Thomas, and was defeated,
 with a loss of 800 killed and wounded. General Zol-
 licoffer was killed.

* This militia act was consequent upon the then prevailing opinion
 of the necessity of strengthening our national defenses against the pos-
 sibility of French invasion. The act empowered her majesty to raise
 a force not exceeding 80,000 men, of which number 50,000 were to be
 raised in 1852, and 30,000 in 1853; the quotas for each county or rid-
 ing to be fixed by an order in council.

MILLENNARIANS suppose that the world will end
 at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from
 the creation; and that during a thousand years (mil-
 lennium) Christ and the saints will reign upon the
 earth. See *Rev. xx.* The doctrine was very generally
 inculcated as early as the 2d and 3d centuries by Pa-
 pius, Justin Martyr, and others.—*Burnett*.

MILLS. Moses forbade mill-stones to be taken in
 pawn, because it would be like taking a man's life to
 pledge.—*Deut. xxiv. 6.* The hand-mill was in use
 among the Britons previously to the conquest by the
 Romans. The Romans introduced the water-mill.
 Cotton mills moved by water were erected by Sir Rich-
 ard Arkwright, at Cromford, Derbyshire. He died in
 1792.

MIMS, FORR. This fort, on the Alabama River, was
 attacked by a large body of Indians on the 30th of Au-
 gust, 1813. About 800 of the inmates (many of them
 old men, women, and children, who had taken refuge
 there) were massacred, and the fort was burnt. Only
 17 escaped. The garrison, under Major Beaseley,
 fought bravely, and killed 900 Indians, and wounded
 400 more.

MINCIO, a river of Lombardy. Here the Austrians
 were repulsed by the French under Brune, Dec. 25-27,
 1800; and by Eugene Beauharnais, Feb. 8, 1814.

MINDEN (Prussia), **BATTLE** OF, Aug. 1, 1759, between
 the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians (commanded
 by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick), and the French,
 who were beaten and driven to the very ramparts of
 Minden. Lord George Sackville (afterward Lord
 George Germaine), who commanded the British and
 Hanoverian horse, for some disobedience of orders
 was tried by a court-martial on his return to England,
 found guilty, and dismissed the service, April 22, 1760.
 He was afterward restored to court favor, and became
 secretary of state, 1776.

MINES. Strabo and Tacitus enumerate gold and
 silver as among the products of England. The earli-
 est instance of a claim to a mine royal being enforced
 occurs 47 Hen. III., 1223. It related to mines contain-
 ing gold, together with copper, in Devonshire; and in
 Edward I.'s reign, according to Mr. Ruding, the mines
 in Ireland, which produced silver, were supposed to be
 so rich that the king directed a writ for working them
 to Robert de Ufford, lord justice, 1276. The lead mines
 of Cardiganshire, from which silver has ever since been
 extracted, were discovered by Sir Hugh Middleton in
 the reign of James I.

A British Mineralogical Society established in..... 1800
 Haüy's "*Traité de Minéralogie*" appeared in 1801
 The government School of Mines, etc., Jermyn
 Street, St. James's, opened in Nov., 1851
 An act for the regulation of mines passed in 1860
 A Miners' Protection Association proposed by Mr.
 William Gurney and others in March, 1862
 Value of the mineral produce of the United King-
 dom estimated at £25,961,649 in 1857; and at
 £39,979,687 in 1864

MINIÉ RIFLE, invented at Vincennes, about 1833,
 by M. Minié, (born about 1800). From a common sol-
 dier he raised himself to the rank of chef d'escadron.
 His rifle is considered to surpass all made previous to
 it for accuracy of direction and extent of range. It
 was adopted by the French, and, with various modifi-
 cations, by the British army in 1853.

MINISTER or **WAR**. See *War Minister*.

MINISTERS. See *Administrations*.

MINNESINGERS, lyric German poets of the 12th
 and 13th centuries, who wrote to entertain knights
 and barons of the time. The *Meister-singers* in the
 14th century devoted themselves to citizens. Some of
 their songs have been collected and published.

MINNESOTA, a Western state of the United States,
 was organized as a Territory March 3, 1849, and ad-
 mitted into the Union in 1857. On Aug. 17, 1862, the
 Sioux Indians commenced a series of outrages at Ac-
 ton, in Messier county, desolating the country and mas-
 sacring above 600 persons, of both sexes and of all
 ages. General Sibley beat the Indians in two battles,
 and rescued many captives. Thirty-eight Indians were
 executed as assassins.

MINORCA and **MAJORCA**, the Balearic Isles (*which*
see). Minorca was captured by Lieutenant General
 Stanhope and Sir John Leake in Aug., 1708, and was
 ceded to the British by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.
 It was retaken by the Spanish and French in July,
 1766. Admiral Byng fell a victim to public indigna-
 tion for not relieving it. See *Byng*. It was restored

to the British at the peace in 1763: besieged by the Spaniards, and taken Feb. 5, 1782. It was again captured by the British under General Stuart, without the loss of a man, Nov. 15, 1793, but was given up at the peace of Amiens in 1802.

MINSTRELS, originally pipers appointed by lords of manors to divert their copyholders while at work, owed their origin to the glee-men or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about 1660. John of Gaunt erected a court of minstrels at Tutbury in 1380. So late as the reign of Henry VIII. they intruded without ceremony into all companies, even at the houses of the nobility; but in Elizabeth's reign they sank into neglect, and were adjudged rogues and vagabonds (1597).

MINT. Athelstan first enacted regulations for the government of the Mint about 928. There were several provincial mints under the control of that of London. Henry II. is said to have instituted a mint at Winchester, 1125. Stow says the Mint was kept by Italians, the English being ignorant of the art of coining, 7 Edw. I., 1278. The operators were formed into a corporation by the charter of King Edward III., in which condition it consisted of the warden, master, comptroller, assay-master, workers, coiners, and subordinates. The first entry of gold brought to the Mint for coining occurs in 18 Edw. III., 1343. Tin was coined by Charles II., 1684; and gun-metal and pewter by his successor James. Sir Isaac Newton was warden, 1699-1727, during which time the debased coin was called in, and new issued at the loss of the government. Between 1806 and 1810, grants amounting to £202,000 were made by Parliament for the erection of the present Mint, which was completed in 1813; it was injured by fire Oct. 31, 1815. The new constitution of the Mint, founded on the report of the Hon. Wellesley Pole, took effect in 1817.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES was established by act of Congress in April, 1792, but it was not put into full operation until January, 1796. During the intervening three years its operations were chiefly experimental, and a great variety of copper and silver coins were struck between 1792 and 1796. The act specified that the gold coin should be of the fineness of 22 carats, or $\frac{900}{1000}$; the silver to be in 1485 parts in 1604, or 892.4 thousandths; and the cent to weigh 264 grains. On account of the increased value of copper, its weight was reduced in 1796 to 168 grains. Since that time no alteration has been made in the weight of the copper cent. Its coinage was suspended in 1857, when a smaller cent, composed of more precious metals, was substituted. The total value of coinage at the Mint and its branches, from its establishment to the 30th of June, 1859, is \$350,969,907 84. The value of the entire deposit of domestic gold at the Mint and its branches to the 30th of June, 1859, was \$470,341,478 46, of which \$451,310,840 36 were from California. The Mint is in the city of Philadelphia. There are four branch mints, situated respectively at New Orleans, La.; Dahlonega, Geo.; Charlotte, N. C.; and San Francisco, Cal. There is an assay-office at New York.

MINUS. See *Plus*.

MIRRORS. In ancient times mirrors were made of metal; those of the Jewish women of brass. Mirrors in silver were introduced by Praxiteles, 338 B.C. Mirrors or looking-glasses were made at Venice, A.D. 1300; and in England, at Lambeth, near London, in 1678. The improvements in manufacturing plate-glass, and that of very large size, has cheapened looking-glasses very much. Various methods of coating glass by a solution of silver, thus avoiding the use of mercury, so injurious to the health of the workmen, have been made known by M. Petitjean in 1861, and by M. Cimeg in 1861.

MISSIONS. Among the Romanists, the religious orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Augustin, etc., had missions to the Levant and to America. Marco Polo is said to have introduced missionaries into China, 1275. The Jesuits had missions to China (*which see*) and to most other parts of the world. Among the Protestants, an early undertaking of this kind was a Danish mission, planned by Frederick IV. in 1704. But the Moravian Brethren may be said to have led the way to the new Christian missions about 1732. The London Missionary Society held their first meeting, Nov. 4, 1794.*

* English missionaries abroad have not unfrequently suffered grievous hardships and privations. Commander Allan Gardner, R.N., who left England in the *Ocean Queen* in Sept., 1850, on the Patagonian mission, with Mr. Williams, surgeon; Mr. Midgmont, catechist, and four others, died on Picton Island, at the mouth of the Beagle Channel, to

MISSISSIPPI, a great river, N. America. The Mississippi trade was begun in England, in Nov., 1716. The celebrated Mississippi scheme or bubble in France, which was commenced about the same period, exploded in 1720, at which time the nominal capital is said to have amounted to £100,000,000. The ruin of thousands of families, dupes of this iniquitous scheme, soon followed in both countries. See *Law's Bubble*.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the United States. First settled by the French, at Natchez, and claimed as a part of Louisiana, 1716. Colony attacked by the Natchez Indians. Indians almost annihilated by the French in 1780. Ceded to Great Britain in 1763. Erected into a territory (including Alabama) in 1812. Admitted into the Union in 1817.

MISSO LONGHI, a town in Greece, heroically and successfully defended against the Turks by Marco Botzaris in 1822. It was taken in 1826 after a year's siege. Here Lord Byron died in 1824. It was surrendered to the Greeks in 1829.

MISSOURI, one of the United States. Was a part of the vast territory of Louisiana, and included in its purchase from the French in 1803. St. Louis, its capital, settled by the French in 1704. Only a sort of trading-post until 1804, when the territorial government was formed. Admitted into the Union in 1821. It decided on neutrality in the conflict of 1861, but was invaded by both the Confederate and Federal forces in June of that year, and became one of the seats of war. Capital, Jefferson City.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE. During the session of Congress in 1818-19, a bill was introduced into Congress which contained a provision forbidding the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude into the new state of Missouri, when admitted. This brought out violent debates upon the subject of slavery. The whole country was greatly agitated by it. Finally a compromise was effected (Feb. 28, 1821) by an agreement that slavery should be allowed in Missouri, and in all territory west of it, south of 36° 30' N. latitude, and prohibited in all territory north of this line. This act was virtually repealed in 1854 by the act erecting the territories of Nebraska and Kansas into states.

MITHRIDATE, a physical preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be an antidote to poison and the oldest compound known, is said to have been invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus, about 70 B.C.

MITHRIDATIC WAR, caused by the massacre of 100,000 Romans by Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88 B.C., and remarkable for its duration, its many battles, the destruction of human life it occasioned, and the cruelties of its commanders. Mithridates having taken the consul Aquilius, made him ride on an ass through a great part of Asia, crying out as he rode, "I am Aquilius, consul of the Romans." He ultimately dispatched him by ordering melted gold to be poured down his throat, in derision of his avarice, 85 B.C. Mithridates was defeated by Pompey, 66 B.C., and committed suicide, 63 B.C.

MITRE. The cleft cap or mitre was worn by the Jewish high-priest, 1491 B.C. It had on it a golden plate inscribed "HOLINESS TO THE LORD."—*Exodus xxxix., 28*. The most ancient mitre that has the nearest resemblance to the present one is that upon the seal of the Bishop of Laon, in the 10th century.—*Fosbroke*. Anciently the cardinals wore mitres, but at the Council of Lyons in 1245 they were directed to wear hats.

MNEMONICS, artificial memory, was introduced by Simonides the younger, 477 B.C.—*Arund. Marbles*. In modern times mnemonics have been elaborately treated; "Mnemonica" was published by John Willis in 1618; and the *Memoria Technica* of Dr. Grey first appeared in 1730. A system of mnemonics was announced in Germany in 1806-7.

MOBILE, Alabama. The city is situated at the southwest corner of the state, at the mouth of Mobile River, and with a harbor on the Gulf. After the capture of Vicksburg in 1863, an attack on this city was contemplated, but was given up, the Red River campaign being strongly urged by the United States government. Admiral Farragut attacked Forts Morgan and Gaines, August 5, 1864. On that day Fort Powell was blown up; on the 8th, Fort Gaines was surrendered, with its garrison, and Fort Morgan was occupied

the south of Tierra del Fuego, having been starved to death, all his companions having previously perished, Sept. 6, 1851.—M. Schöffler, a missionary to Cochín-China, was publicly executed at Son-Tay, by order of the grand mandarin, for preaching Christianity, such preaching being prohibited by the law of that country, May 4, 1861.

on the 23d. After passing the forts on the 5th, Farragut captured the Confederate ram Tennessee. The result of this brief naval campaign was the possession of Mobile Bay by the national forces. After Hood's defeat at Nashville (December, 1864), military operations against Mobile were commenced. On the 25th of March, General Canby had the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Corps (under Gordon Granger and A. J. Smith) at Danley's, on Fish River, east of Mobile. The siege of Spanish Fort was commenced on the 27th. A week before this, General Steele, with an army which he had landed at Pensacola, marched northward against Montgomery, and, returning near the close of the month, joined the besieging army around Mobile. Spanish Fort was evacuated by the Confederates on the 8th of April, and occupied by the national troops. The next day Fort Blakely was assaulted and captured, and Mobile was evacuated (April 11-12). This was the last campaign of the Civil War. Dick Taylor surrendered on the 4th of May.

MÖCKERN (Prussia). Here the French army under Eugène Beauharnois defeated the allied Russian and Prussian army with great loss, April, 1813; and here Blücher defeated the French, Oct. 16, 1813.

MODELS. The first were figures of living persons, and Dibutades, the Corinthian, is the reputed inventor of those in clay. His daughter, known by the appellation of the Corinthian Maid, being about to be separated from her lover, who was going on a distant journey, traced his profile by his shadow on the wall. Her father filled up the outline with clay, which he afterward baked, and thus produced a figure of the object of her affection, giving rise to an art till then unknown, about 935 B.C.*

MODENA (formerly Mutina), till lately capital of the duchy in Central Italy; was governed by the house of Este from 1288 till 1796, when the last male of that house, the reigning duke Hercules III., was expelled by the French. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the Modenese possessions were incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic, 1797. The Archduke Francis of Este, son of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and of Mary, the heiress of the last duke, was restored in 1814. Modena, in accordance with the voting by universal suffrage, was annexed to Sardinia on March 18, 1860. Population in 1857, 604,612.

RECENT GRAND-DUKES OF MODENA.

1814. Francis IV. An invasion of his states by Murat was defeated, April 11, 1815. He was expelled by his subjects in 1831, but was restored by the Austrians.

1846. Francis V. (born June 1, 1819) succeeds Jan 21. His subjects rose against him soon after the Italian War broke out, in April, 1859. He fled to Verona, establishing a regency, June 11, which was abolished June 13; Farini was appointed dictator July 27; a Constituent Assembly was immediately elected, which offered the duchy to the King of Sardinia, Sept. 15. He incorporated it with his dominions, March 18, 1860.

MŒSIA (now Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria) was finally subdued by Augustus. It was successfully invaded by the Goths, 258 B.C., who eventually settled here. See *Goths*.

MOGULS. See *Tartary*.

MOHAMMEDANISM as embodied in the Koran includes the unity of God, the immortality of the soul, predestination, a last judgment, and a sensual paradise. Mohammed asserted that the Koran was revealed to him by the angel Gabriel during a period of twenty-three years. He enjoined on his disciples circumcision, prayer, alms, frequent ablation, and fasting, and permitted polygamy and concubinage. Mohammed, or Mahomet, born at Mecca..... 569 Announced himself as a prophet about..... 611 Fled from his enemies to Medina (his flight is called the Hégira)..... 622 Overcomes his enemies, the Koreish, the Jews, etc. 623 Defeats the Christians at Muta..... 629 Is acknowledged as a sovereign..... 680 Dies, it is said, of slow poison, administered by a Jew to test his divine character..... June 7, 632 The Mohammedans are divided into several sects, the two chief being the *Sunnites*, or the Orthodox, who recognized as caliph Abubeker, the fa-

ther-in-law of Mohammed, in preference to Omar and Ali; and the *Shiites* (Sectaries), or *Fatimites*, the followers of Ali, who married Fatima, the prophet's daughter.

The Ottoman Empire is the chief seat of the Sunnites, the sultan being considered the representative of the caliphs; while Persia has been for centuries the strong-hold of the Shiites.

The Mohammedans conquered Arabia, North Africa, and part of Asia in the 7th century; in the 8th they invaded Europe, conquering Spain, where they founded the Caliphate of Cordova, which lasted from 756 to 1031, when it was broken up into smaller governments, the last of which, the kingdom of Granada, endured till its subjugation by Ferdinand in 1492; but the Mohammedans were not finally expelled from Spain till..... 1009

Their progress in France was stopped by their defeat at Tours by Charles Martel in..... 732

After a long contest, the Turks under Mohammed II. took Constantinople; he made it his capital and the chief seat of his religion..... 1453

Though considered to be declining, Mohammedanism is calculated as including 100 millions among its votaries.

Coomrooden Tyabjee, a Mohammedan, after serving his articles, was duly admitted to practice as an attorney, having taken the oaths upon the Koran. Lord Chief Justice Campbell wished him success in his profession..... Nov., 1869

MOHAMMERAH, a Persian town near the Euphrates, captured, after two hours' cannonading, by Sir Jas. Outram, during the Persian War, March 26, 1857. News of the peace arrived there on the 4th of April.

MOHATZ (Lower Hungary). Here Louis, king of Hungary, defeated by the Turks under Solymán II. with the loss of 22,000 men, was suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook, Aug. 29, 1526. Here, also, Prince Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks, Aug. 13, 1687.

MOHILOW (in Russia). Here the Russian army, under Prince Bagration, was signally defeated by the French under Marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmühl, July 28, 1812.

MOHOCKS, ruffians, who went about London at night, wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds were offered by royal proclamation in 1712 for apprehending any one of them.—*Northcote*.

MOLDAVIA. See *Danubian Principalities*.

MOLINISTS, a Roman Catholic sect, followers of Louis Molina, a Jesuit, born 1638. He maintained the reconcilability of the doctrines of predestination and free-will.

MOLUCCAS, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean (the chief island, Amboyna), discovered by the Portuguese about 1511, and held by them secretly till the arrival of the Spaniards, who claimed them till 1629, when Charles V. yielded them to John III. for a large sum of money. The Dutch conquered them in 1607, and have held them ever since, except from 1810 to 1814, when they were subject to the English.

MOLWITZ (in Prussian Silesia). Here the Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., obtained a great victory over the Imperialists, April 10 (O.S. March 30), 1741.

MOLYBDENUM, a whitish, brittle, almost infusible metal. Scheele, in 1778, discovered molybdic acid in a mineral hitherto confounded with graphite. Hjelm, in 1782, prepared the metal from molybdic acid; and in 1825 Berzelius described most of its chemical characters.—*Gmelin*.

MONACHISM (from the Greek *monos*, alone). Catholic writers refer to the Prophet Elijah, and the Nazarenes, mentioned in *Numbers*, ch. vi., as early examples. The first Christian ascetics appear to be derived from the Jewish sect of the Essenes, whose life was very austere, practicing celibacy, etc. About the time of Constantine (306-33) numbers of these ascetics withdrew into the deserts, and were called *hermits*, *monks*, and *anchorites*, of whom Paul, Anthony, and Pachomius were most celebrated. Simeon, the founder of the Stylites (or pillar saints), died 451. He is said to have lived on a pillar thirty years. St. Benedict, the great reformer of Western monachism, published his

* A beautiful model of the new town of Edinburgh, before the building began, was formed in wood. A model was made of a bridge over the Nerva, of uncommon strength as well as elegance; and of the mountains of Switzerland, by General Pfüfer (1766-68). M. Choffin's model of Paris also was remarkable for its precision.

* The anchorites of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries must not be confounded with the anchorites, or hermits. The former were confined to solitary cells; the latter permitted to go where they pleased.

rules and established his monastery at Monte Casino about 529. The Carthusians, Cistercians, etc., are varieties of Benedictines. In 964, by decree of King Edgar, all married priests were to be replaced by monks. See *Abbeys* and *Benedictines*.

MONACO, a principality, N. Italy, held by the Genoa family Grimaldi since 968. By treaty on Feb. 9, 1861, the prince ceded the communes of Roquebrune and Mentone, the chief part of his dominions, to France, for 4,000,000 francs. The present prince, Charles III., born Dec. 8, 1818, succeeded June 30, 1856. Population about 1200.—A commercial convention between the prince and France, signed Nov. 9, 1865, was much discussed, as tending toward the abolition of the French navigation laws.

MONARCHY. Historians reckon four grand monarchies—the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman (which see).

MONASTERIES. See *Abbeys*.

MONDOVI (Piedmont). Here the Sardinian army, commanded by Colli, was defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte, April 23, 1796.

MONEY is mentioned as a medium of commerce in *Genesis* xxiii., 1890 B.C., when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah. The coinage of money is ascribed to the Lydians. Moneta was the name given to their silver by the Romans, it having been coined in the temple of Juno-Moneta, 269 B.C. Money was made of different metals, and even of leather and other articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of pasteboard by the Hollanders so late as 1574. See *Coin*; *Gold*; *Silver*; *Copper*; *Mint*; *Banks*, etc. For *Money Orders*, see *Post-office*.

MONEYERS are mentioned in Alfred's "Domesday-Book." They traveled with our early kings, and coined money as required.

MONGOLS. See *Tartary*.

MONK. See *Monachism*.

MONMOUTH, BATTLE OF. Sir Henry Clinton, at the head of the British army, left Philadelphia for New York on the 18th of June, 1778, with 11,000 men, and an immense baggage and provision train. Washington pursued him, harassed him much in New Jersey, and engaged in battle with him near Monmouth Court-house on the 28th of June, 1778. The battle lasted all day. It was exceedingly sultry weather, and more than 50 American soldiers died of exhaustion. Night closed the conflict. Both armies slept upon their arms until toward midnight, when Clinton, with his whole force, stole off in the dark, to avoid another engagement in the morning, and escaped, leaving a large number of the sick and wounded behind. The Americans lost 928 of their men; less than 70 were killed. The British left about 800 dead on the field.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION. James, duke of Monmouth (born at Rotterdam, April 9, 1649), a natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters, was banished England for his connection with the Rye-house plot in 1683. He invaded England at Lyme, June 11, 1685; was proclaimed king at Taunton, June 30; was defeated at Sedgemoor, near Bridgewater, July 6; and beheaded on Tower Hill, July 15.

MONOLITH, Greek for single stone. See *Obelisk*.

MONOPHYSITES. See *Eutychians*.

MONOPOLIES reached to such a height in England that Parliament petitioned against them, and many were abolished, about 1601-2. They were farther suppressed by 21 Jas. I., 1624. In 1630 Charles I. established monopolies of soap, salt, leather, and other common things, to supply a revenue without the help of Parliament. It was decreed that none should be in future created by royal patent, 16 Chas. I., 1640.

MONOTHELITES, heretics who affirmed that Jesus Christ had but one will, were favored by the Emperor Heraclius, 630; they merged into the Eutychians (which see).

MONROE DOCTRINE, a term applied to the determination expressed by James Monroe, president of the United States, 1817-24, not to permit any European power to interfere in restraining the progress of liberty in North or South America by exercising sovereignty on this continent. This doctrine has been frequently reaffirmed as a settled political tenet of the people and government of the United States.

MONSTER, THE. Renwick Williams, who prowled nightly through the streets of London, secretly armed with a double-edged knife, with which he shockingly

wounded many females. He was tried and convicted, July 8, 1790. See *Mohocks*.

MONTALEMBERT'S TRIAL. See *France*, 1863.

MONTANISTS, followers of Montanus, of Ardaba, in Mysia, about 171, who was reputed to have the gift of prophecy, and proclaimed himself the Comforter promised by Christ. He condemned second marriages as fornication, permitted the dissolution of marriage, forbade the avoiding martyrdom, and ordered a severe fast of three lent; he hanged himself with Maximilla, one of his women-scholars, before the close of the 3d century.—Cana. The eloquent father Tertullian joined the sect, 204.

MONT BLANC, in the Swiss Alps, is the highest mountain in Europe, being 15,731 feet above the level of the sea. The summit was first reached by Saussure, aided by a guide named Balma, on Aug. 2, 1787. The summit was attained by Dr. Hamel (when three of his guides perished) in 1820, and by many other persons before and since. Accounts of the ascents of Mr. John Aldjo, Charles Fellows (1827), and of Professor Tyndall (1867-8) have been published. See *Alps*.

MONTBELLLO, a village in Piedmont, where Lannes defeated the Austrians, June 9, 1800, and acquired his title of Duke of Montebello; and where (May 20, 1859), after a contest of six hours, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, who lost about 100 killed and wounded, and 900 prisoners. The French lost about 670 men, including General Beuret.

MONT CASINO (Central Italy). Here Benedict formed his first monastery, 529.

MONTENEGRO, an independent principality in European Turkey, was conquered by Solymán II. in 1529. It rebelled in the last century, and established an hereditary hierarchical government in the family of Petrovitch Njegosch—endured, but not recognized by the Porte.

The nephew and successor of the Vladika, Peter II., declined to assume the ecclesiastical function, and declared himself a temporal prince, with the title of Daniel I., 1861; and began war with Turkey. 1852
Montenegro put in a state of blockade. . . . Dec. 14, "
After several indecisive encounters, tranquillity restored by the influence of the arms and negotiations of Omar Pacha, the general of the Turkish army; he left the province. . . . Feb. 25, 1853
Blockade raised. April 10, "
War again broke out; the Turks defeated at Grachovo. June, 1853
Peace restored. Nov., "
The country much disturbed through the tyrannical conduct of Prince Daniel, who was assassinated (aged 35). Aug. 13, 1860
He is succeeded by his nephew Nicolas (married), Nov. 8, "
An insurrection in the Herzegovina, favored by the Montenegrines; the blockade of Montenegro, April 4, 1861
Omar Pacha invaded the province with an army of 32,000 men in. Aug., 1861
Many conflicts with various success; but latterly in favor of the Turks; peace made. 1862
(See *Herzegovina*.)

MONTENOTTE, a village in Piedmont, memorable as being the site of the first victory gained over the Austrians by Napoleon Bonaparte, April 12, 1796.

MONTERRAU (near Paris). Here the allied armies were defeated by the French, commanded by Napoleon, with great loss in killed and wounded; but it was one of his last triumphs, Feb. 18, 1814.—On the bridge of Monterau, at his meeting with the dauphin, John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, was killed by Tanneguy de Châtel in 1419. This event led to Henry V. subduing France, the young Duke Philip joining the English.

MONTERRY, BATTLE OF. General Taylor crossed the Rio Grande and took possession of Matamoros on the 18th of May, 1846. There he remained until the close of August, and then marched toward Monterey, in the interior. More than 6000 Americans encamped near that city on the 9th of September. It was defended by over 9000 Mexican troops, under General Ampudia. Taylor commenced a siege of the town on the 31st, and on the 24th it was surrendered, with the entire garrison that survived. The Americans lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 561; the Mexicans over 1000, besides the prisoners.

MONTTE VIDEO (S. America) was taken by storm by the British forces under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, but

with the loss of nearly one third of his brave troops, Feb. 8, 1807. It was evacuated July 7 the same year, in consequence of the severe repulse the British met with at Buenos Ayres. See *Buenos Ayres*. Monte Video, a subject of dispute between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, was given up to Uruguay, 1828. See *Brazil* for recent war.

MONTFERRAT (Lombardy), House of, celebrated in the history of the Crusades, began with Alderan, who was made Marquis of Montferrat by Otto about 967. Conrad of Montferrat became Lord of Tyre, and reigned from 1187 till 1191, when he was assassinated. William IV. died in a cage at Alexandria, having been thus imprisoned nineteen months, 1392. Violante, daughter of John II., married Andronicus Palaeologus, emperor of the East. Their descendants ruled in Italy amid perpetual contests till 1533, when John George Palaeologus died without issue. His estates passed after much contention to Frederick II. Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, in 1536.

MONTGOMERY, capital of Alabama, United States, founded 1817. Here the State Convention passed the ordinance of secession from the Union on Jan. 11, 1861; here the Confederate Congress met on Feb. 4, and elected Jefferson Davis president, and Alexander H. Stephens vice-president of the Confederate States of North America; and here they were inaugurated on Feb. 18. On May 31, the Congress adjourned to meet on July 20 at Richmond, in Virginia, that state having joined the Confederates and become the seat of war.

MONTI DI PIETÀ, charitable institutions for advancing money on pledges, were first established at Perugia, Florence, Mantua, and other Italian cities, 1463 *et seq.* The Franciscans, in 1493, first began to receive interest, which was permitted by the pope in 1515. *Monte de Piété* were not established in France till 1777. They were suppressed by the Revolution, but restored, 1804; regulated by law, 1851-2. See *Pawnbroking*.

MONTIEL (Spain), BATTLE OF, March 14 (or 23) 1369, between Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, and his brother Henry of Trastamara, aided by the French warrior, Bertrand du Guesclin. Peter was totally defeated, and afterward treacherously slain.

MONTLHERY (Seine-et-Oise, France), site of an indecisive battle between Louis XI. and a party of his nobles, termed "The League of the Public Good," July 16, 1465.

MONTREAL, the second city in Lower Canada, built by the French.

Surrendered to the English.....Sept. 8, 1760
Taken by the Americans, Nov. 18, 1775; retaken by the British.....June 15, 1776
The church, Jesuits' college, prison, and many buildings burnt down.....June 6, 1808
Great military affray.....Sept. 29, 1833
The self-styled "Loyalists" of Montreal assault the governor general, Lord Elgin; enter the Parliament House, drive out the members, and set fire to the building.....April 26, 1849
A destructive fire.....Aug. 23, 1850
Another, destroying 1900 houses; the loss estimated at a million sterling.....July 12, 1852
At an anti-papal lecture here by Gavazzi, riots ensued, and many lives were lost.....June 10, 1853
The cathedral destroyed by fire.....Dec. 10, 1856
Victoria Railway Bridge (*which see*) formally opened by the Prince of Wales.....Aug. 25, 1860

MONTREAL, BATTLE NEAR, on the 26th of September, 1775, between a small party of 80 Americans under Colonel Ethan Allen, who had crossed the St. Lawrence to join Colonel John Brown in an attack upon the city, and some troops sent out by Colonel Prescott, the commandant of the garrison. Allen was defeated, made prisoner, and, with some of his men, was sent in chains to England.

MONTSERAT, a West India Island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, and settled by the British in 1682. It has several times been taken by the French, but was secured to the British in 1783.

MONUMENT OF LONDON, built by Sir Christopher Wren, 1671-7. The pedestal is forty feet high, and the edifice altogether 902 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the fire which it commemorates commenced. It is the loftiest isolated column in the world. Its erection cost about £14,500. The staircase is of black marble, consisting of 845 steps.* Of the four original inscriptions, three were

Latin, and the following in English—Cut in 1681, obliterated by James II.; re-cut in the reign of William III.; and finally erased by order of the Common Council, Jan. 26, 1831.*

THIS PILLAR WAS SET UP IN PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT CITY, BEGUN AND CARRIED ON BY T^H TREACHERY AND MALICE OF Y^E POPIISH FACTION, IN Y^E BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, IN Y^E YEAR OF OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO Y^E CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOT FOR EXTERMINATING Y^E PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND Y^E INTRODUCING POPERY AND SLAVERY.

MOODKE (India). Here, on Dec. 18, 1845, the Sikhs attacked the advanced guard of the British, and were repulsed three miles, losing many men and fifteen pieces of cannon. Sir Robert Sale was mortally wounded. Lady Sale signalized herself during the two memorable retreats from Afghanistan. The battle followed that of Ferozeshah (*which see*).

MOOLTAN (India). Here Moolraj Singh, ruler of the Sikhs, murdered Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, April 21, 1848. This led to a siege. A conflict took place between the British and the Sikhs, in which the latter was driven to the town of Mooltan with great loss, Nov. 7, 1848. It was taken after a protracted bombardment, Jan. 2-23, 1849.

MOON. Opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, 640 B.C. Hipparchus made observations on the moon at Rhodes, 127 B.C. Posidonius accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, 79 B.C.—*Diog. Laert.* Maps of the moon have been constructed by Hevelius (1647), Cassini (1680), and others. Beer and Mädler's map was published in 1834. In 1862 Professor John Phillips invited the British Association to make arrangements to obtain a "systematic representation of the physical aspect of the moon." Photographs of the moon were taken and exhibited by Mr. Warren de la Rue in 1857. Hansen's "Tables of the Moon," calculated at the expense of the British and Danish governments, were published at the cost of the latter in 1857. See *Eclipses*.

MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE, in North Carolina. Some Tory Scotch Highlanders, living at Fayetteville and vicinity, took up arms, and went out in search of the Republican troops that were collecting in that vicinity. They met at Moore's Creek Bridge, on the 27th of February, 1776, and had a severe engagement. The Highlanders were led by Donald McDonald; the Americans by Colonels Caswell and Lillingston. The Scotch were 1500 strong; the Americans numbered about 1000. The Loyalists were defeated. They lost 70 men in killed and wounded; the Americans lost none. They had only two wounded.

MOORS, formerly the natives of Mauritania (*which see*), but afterward the name given to the Numidians and others, and now applied to the natives of Morocco and the neighborhood. They assisted Genseric and the Vandals in their invasion of Africa, 429, and frequently rebelled against the Roman emperors. They resisted for a time the progress of the Arab Mohammedans, but were overcome by them in 707; and in 1019 introduced into Spain to support the Arabs, where their arms were long victorious. In 1063 they were defeated in Sicily by Roger Guiscard. The Moorish kingdom of Granada was set up in 1367, and lasted till 1492, when it fell before Ferdinand V. of Castile, mainly owing to internal discord. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain was decreed, but not fully carried into effect till 1609, when the bigotry of Philip III. inflicted this great injury to his country. About 1518 the Moors established the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis (*which see*). In the history of Spain, the Arabs and Moors must not be confounded.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY, defined as the knowledge of our duty, the science of ethics, the art of being virtuous and happy. Socrates (about 430 B.C.) is regarded as the father of ancient, and Grotius (about 1625) of modern moral philosophy. See *Philosophy*.

MORAT (Switzerland), where Charles the Bold of Burgundy was completely defeated by the Swiss, June 22, 1476. A monument, constructed of the bones of

A man named Thomas Craddock, a baker, precipitated himself from its summit, July 1, 1780. Mr. Lyon Levy, a Jewish diamond merchant, of considerable respectability, threw himself from it, Jan. 18, 1810, as did more recently three persons; in consequence of which, a fence was placed round the railings of the gallery in 1839.

* They produced Pope's Indignant lines:

"Where London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies."

* William Green, a weaver, fell from this monument, June 25, 1750.

the vanquished, was destroyed by the French in 1798, who erected a stone column in its place.

MORAVIA, an Austrian province, occupied by the Slavonians about 548, and conquered by the Avars and Bohemians, who submitted to Charlemagne. About 1000 it was subdued by Boleslas of Poland, but recovered by Ulric of Bohemia in 1080. After various changes, Moravia and Bohemia were amalgamated into the Austrian dominions in 1526.

MORAVIANS, UNITED BRETHREN, said to have been part of the Hassites who withdrew into Moravia in the 15th century, while the Brethren say that their sect was derived from the Greek Church in the 9th century. In 1729 they formed a settlement (called *Herrnhut*, the watch of the Lord) on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. Their Church consisted of 600 persons in 1737. They were introduced into England by Count Zinzendorf about 1737; he died at Chelsea in June, 1760. In 1851 they had thirty-two chapels in England. They settled at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1744, and immediately begun successful missions among the Indians. They are, indeed, the pioneers of the great missionary movements of this time. In 1860 they had 831 churches in the United States, with a total value of church property estimated at \$43,347, and church accommodations for 112,188 persons.

MORAY FLOODS. See *Inundations*, 1829.

MORDAUNT. See *Administrations*, 1639.

MOREA, the Peloponnesus. See *Greece*.

MORETON BAY (New South Wales). The colony founded here in 1859 has since been named *Queen's-land* (which see).

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES. When the left hand is given instead of the right, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of the former. The children are legitimate. Such marriages are frequently contracted in Germany by royalty and the higher nobility. George I. of England was thus married; and later, the King of Denmark to the Countess of Danner, Aug. 7, 1850.

MORGARTEN (Switzerland), **BATTLE OF.** Here 1800 Swiss engaged 20,000 Austrians, commanded by the Duke Leopold, whom they completely defeated, Nov. 16, 1815, upon the heights of Morgarten, overlooking the defile through which the enemy was to enter their territory from Zug.

MORICE DANCE, an ancient dance peculiar to some of the country parts of England, and, it is said, also to Scotland: it was performed before James I. in Herefordshire.

MORMONS (calling themselves the Church of Jesus Christ, or *LATTER-DAY SAINTS*). This sect derives its origin from Joseph Smith, an illiterate religious enthusiast, who assumed to be a prophet sent from God, and the receptacle of direct divine revelations. He was living at Palmyra, in New York, when, at the age of 18 years, he announced that he had been visited by the angel Moroni, who told him of a hidden book written on plates of gold, which contained a record of the lost tribes of Israel, and directions for the promulgation of the true Gospel concerning the millennial era. In 1827 he announced that he had found the book—the book of Mormon. Then he had pretended special revelations, by which he procured money and secured followers. The book was translated and published in 1830, under the title of *The Book of Mormon*. This was afterward proved to have been based upon a sort of religious romance, written in Scripture style, about the year 1813, by an invalid clergyman named Solomon Spaulding, whose manuscript, by some means, fell into the hands of Smith and his confederates.

The Mormon Church was formally established at Manchester, Ontario County, New York, on the 6th of April, 1830. At a conference in June, Smith found himself at the head of a visible church of 80 men and women. This was the "grain of mustard-seed" now grown to a vast shrub. Under the auspices of Sidney Rigdon and others, preparations were made to plant the new church in the Western wilderness. They first settled at Kirtland, Ohio, where, in 1831, they numbered more than 1000. That place was made a "stake," but they chose a place in Missouri for their Zion—the New Jerusalem. Their conduct excited the opposition of the Missourians, as well as those of Ohio, and the "Saints" were greatly persecuted. They were driven out of Missouri. Schisms and quarrels arose among themselves, and for a while "the church was peeled." The Mormons, in 1837, settled in Illinois, on

the Mississippi River, where they built a temple in 1841, and named the place Nauvoo—(beautiful city). In 1844, Joseph Smith and his brother Hiram, while in prison on a charge of treason, were murdered by a mob, and Brigham Young was chosen "seer." Harassed by the exasperated people in that vicinity, they resolved to abandon Nauvoo, and flee to the interior of the continent. After an exodus equally only by the great one of the Israelites out of Egypt, the Mormons entered the Great Salt Lake Valley, full 1000 miles from the Mississippi, in the Territory of Utah, in July, 1847, and there they built a city near the Great Salt Lake. The United States government surveyed that valley in 1849. In the spring of that year the Mormons held a convention, and organized a state which they called *Deseret*. The United States government erected it into a territory, and appointed Brigham Young governor, which office he still holds (1869). The population in 1851 was 11,854. Polygamy is not only allowed, but practiced and enjoined. Their municipal government is hierarchal. Brigham Young is their spiritual head. They send missionaries to all parts of the world, and converts are continually making their way to the Great Salt Lake. They have applied for admission into the Union as a sovereign state, but their social system is a bar to their recognition. The United States government has had much trouble with them, for, under the direction of Young, they have been very insubordinate. They are represented as a most licentious community. The women are degraded by the system of polygamy, and thousands of the members would escape if they could. Early in 1860 a new movement among them took place. A son of the founder, Joseph Smith, has assumed the prophetic mantle of his father. He is opposed to polygamy, and has expressed his determination to reform the Mormon Church. He has the sympathies of a greater portion of the people. It is supposed that the Mormons, at home and abroad, now number about 200,000 souls.

MOROCCO, an empire in North Africa, formerly Mauritania (which see). In 1061 it was subdued for the Fatimite caliphs by the Almoravides, who eventually extended their dominion into Spain. These were succeeded by the Almohades (1191), the Merinides (1370), and in 1516 by the Scherifs, pretended descendants of Mohammed, the now reigning dynasty. See *Tangiers*. The Moors have had frequent wars with the Spaniards and Portuguese, due to piracy.

Invasion of Sebastian of Portugal, who perishes with his army at the battle of Alcazar. . . . Aug. 4, 1578
The Moors attack the French in Algeria at the instigation of Abd-el-Kader; the Prince de Joinville bombards Tangiers, Aug. 6, and Mogador, Aug. 16, 1844

Marshal Bugeaud signally defeats the Moors at the River Isly, and acquires the title of duke, Aug. 14, "

Peace signed between France and Morocco, Sept. 10, "

The Spaniards, who possess several places on the coast of Morocco (Ceuta, Penon de Vales, etc.), having suffered much annoyance by Moorish pirates, declare war against the sultan in . . . Oct. 1859
Negotiations had proved fruitless; the Spanish government increasing their demands as the sultan yielded. The English government interfered in vain. For the events of the war, see Spain, . . . 1859-60

A Moorish ambassador (the first since the time of Charles II.) in London. (He gave £200 to the lord mayor for the London charities) . . . 1859-60

The British government gave a guarantee for a loan of £426,000 to the sultan to meet his engagements with Spain . . . Oct. 24, 1861

SULTANS.

1829. Muley Abderahman.

1860. Sidi Mohammed, Sept.

MORPHIA, an alkaloid, discovered in opium by Serturner in 1803.

MORRILL TARIFF. See *United States*, 1861.

MORTALITY. See *Bills of Mortality*.

MORTARA ABDUCTION. See *Jews*, 1858.

MORTAR, a short gun with a large bore and close chamber, used for throwing bombs; said to have been used at Naples in 1485, and first made in England in 1543. The mortar built by Bonli in Spain was fixed in St. James's Park in Aug. 1816. On Oct. 19, 1867, a colossal mortar, constructed by Mr. Robert Mallet, was

trier at Woolwich; with a charge of 70 lbs. it threw a shell weighing 2550 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile horizontally, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in height.

MORTIMER'S CROSS (Herefordshire). The Earl of Pembroke and the Lancastrians were severely defeated by the young Duke of York, afterward Edward IV., Feb. 2, 1461. He assumed the throne as Edward IV. in March following.

MORTMAIN ACT (*mort main*, dead hand). When the survey of all the land in England was made by William I., 1085-6, the whole was found to amount to 62,215 knights' fees, of which the Church then possessed 23,015, to which additions were afterward made till the 7th of Edward I., 1279, when the statute of mortmain was passed, from a fear that the estates of the Church might grow too bulky. By this act it was made unlawful to give any estates to the Church without the king's leave; and this act, by a supplemental provision, was made to reach all lay fraternities or corporations in the 15th of Richard II., 1391. Mortmain is such a state of possession as makes it inalienable, whence it is said to be in a dead hand. Several statutes have been passed on this subject; legacies by mortmain were especially restricted by the 10th George II., 1736.

MOSAIC WORK (the Roman *opus tessellatum*) is of Asiatic origin, and is probably referred to in *Ezher*, ch. v., 6, about 619 B.C. It had attained to great excellence in Greece in the time of Alexander and his successors, when Sosos of Pergamus, the most renowned mosaic artist of antiquity, flourished. He acquired great fame by his accurate representation of an "unswept floor after a feast." The Romans also excelled in mosaic work, as evidenced by the innumerable specimens preserved. Byzantine mosaics date from the 4th century after Christ. The art was revived in Italy by Tass, Gaddi, Cimabue, and Giotto, who designed mosaics, and introduced a higher style in the 13th century. In the 16th century, Titian and Veronese also designed subjects for this art. The practice of copying paintings in mosaics came into vogue in the 17th century; and there is now a workshop in the Vatican where chemical science is employed in the production of colors, and where 20,000 different tints are kept. In 1861, Dr. Salvati, of Venice, had established his manufacture of "Enamel-mosaics," and in July, 1864, he fixed a large Enamel-mosaic picture in one of the spandrels under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He has since executed commissions for the queen and other persons.

MOSCOW, the ancient capital of Russia, was founded, it is said, by Dolgorouki, about 1147. The occupation of the south of Russia by the Mongols in 1238 led to Moscow becoming the capital, and beginning with Jaroslav II., 1233, its princes became the reigning dynasty. Moscow has been frequently taken in war: it was plundered by Timur in 1389; by the Tartars in 1451 and 1477; and by Ladislas of Poland in 1611. The massacre of Demetrius and his Polish adherents on May 27, 1606, is termed the "Matins of Moscow." This city was entered by Napoleon I. and the French, Sept. 14, 1812, and the Russian governor, Rostopchin, ordered that it should be set on fire in 500 places at once. In this memorable conflagration, 11,840 houses were burnt to the ground, besides palaces and churches. The French, thus deprived of quarters, evacuated Moscow, Oct. 19, and it was re-entered by the Russians Oct. 29 following. Since then, Moscow has been rebuilt with great splendor. Although St. Petersburg (built in 1703) has become the capital, yet Moscow is the more beloved by the Russians, who regard it as a holy city. The railway to St. Petersburg was opened in 1851. An industrial exhibition held at Moscow closed July 16, 1883.

MOSKWA, or BORODINO, BATTLE OF. See *Dorodina*.

MOSQUITO COAST (Central America). The Indians inhabiting this coast were long under the protection of the British, who held Belize and a group of islands in the Bay of Honduras. The jealousy of the United States long existed on this subject. In April, 1850, the two governments covenanted not "to occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America." In 1855 the United States charged the British government with an infraction of the treaty, on which the latter agreed to cede the disputed territory to the republic of Honduras, with some reservation. The matter was finally settled in Feb., 1857.

* St. Juan del Norte (Greytown) was held by the British on behalf of the Mosquitoes till the American adventurers, under Col. Kinney, took possession of it in Sept., 1854. He joined Walker, and on Feb.

MOSS-TROOPERS, desperate plunderers and lawless soldiers, secreted themselves in the mosses on the borders of Scotland. They were finally extirpated in 1609.

MOTTOES, ROYAL. *Dieu et mon Droit*, first used by Richard I., 1198. *Ich dien*, "I serve," adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, 1346. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, the motto of the Garter, 1349. *Je maintiendrai*, "I will maintain," adopted by William III., to which he added, in 1688, "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion." *Semper eadem* was assumed by Queen Elizabeth, 1558, and adopted by Queen Anne, 1702. *E PLURIBUS UNUM*, many in one, was adopted for the great seal of the United States in 1782. See them *severally*.

MOUNTAIN PARTY. See *Clubs, French*.

MOUNTS. See *Etna, Hecla, Vesuvius, Bernard, Calvary, and Otlet*.

MOURNING FOR THE DEAD. The Israelites neither washed nor anointed themselves during the time of mourning, which for a friend lasted seven days; upon extraordinary occasions a month. The Greeks and Romans fasted. The ordinary color for mourning in Europe is black; in China, white; in Turkey, violet; in Ethiopia, brown; it was white in Spain until 1498. —*Herrera*. Anne of Brittany, the queen of two successive kings of France, mourned in black, instead of the then practice of wearing white, on the death of her first husband, Charles VIII., April 7, 1498. —*Hénault*.

MOUSQUETAIRES, or MUSKETEERS, horse-soldiers under the old French régime, raised by Louis XIII., 1622. This corps was considered a military school for the French nobility. It was disbanded in 1646, but was restored in 1657. A second company was created in 1660, and formed Cardinal Mazarine's guard. —*Hénault*.

MUGGLETONIANS, so called from Ludowic Muggleton, a tailor, known about 1641, and prominent about 1656. He and John Reeve affirmed that God the Father, leaving the government of heaven to Elias, came down and suffered death in a human form. They asserted that they were the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world. *Rev. x.*, 3. A sect of this name still exists.

MÜHLBERG, on the Elbe, Prussia. Here the German Protestants were defeated by the Emperor Charles V., April 24, 1547.

MÜHLDORF (Bavaria). Near this place Frederick, duke of Austria, was defeated and taken prisoner by Louis of Bavaria, Sept. 28, 1392.

MULBERRY-TREES. The first planted in England are in the gardens of Slon House. Shakespeare planted a mulberry-tree with his own hands at Stratford-upon-Avon, and Garrick, Macklin, and others were entertained under it in 1742. Shakespeare's house was afterward sold to a clergyman of the name of Gastrel, who cut down the mulberry-tree for fuel, 1765; but a silversmith purchased the whole, and manufactured it into memorials.

MULE, a spinning machine invented in 1779 by Samuel Crompton, born at Bolton, Lancashire, in 1738; named, from Crompton's residence, *Hall in-the-wood-wheel*; *muslin-wheel*, from its giving birth to the British muslin and cambric manufacture; and *mule*, from its combining the advantages of Hargreaves's spinning jenny and Arkwright's adaptation. It is stated that Crompton at the time knew nothing of the latter. He did not patent his invention, but gave it up in 1790. It produced yarn treble the fineness and very much softer than any ever before produced in England. Parliament voted him £5000 in 1812, now considered a most inadequate compensation. Mr. Roberts invented the self-acting mule in 1825.

MULHOUSE, or MULHAUSEN (N.E. France), an imperial city under Rodolph of Hapsburg; joined the Swiss Confederation in 1515, and annexed to France in 1798.

MUMMIES (from the Arabic *mum*, wax). See *Embalming*. The mummies in the British Museum, with other Egyptian antiquities, were placed there about 1808. Mr. Alex. Gordon in 1787 published an essay on three Egyptian mummies, one of which was brought to England in 1729 by Capt. Wm. Lethieullier; two others came in 1784, one of which was retained by Dr. Mead, the other was given to the College of Physicians. In 1834, Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a "History of Egyptian Mummies."

In 1858, their associate Rivra, the president, claimed and annexed the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua.

MUNICH, the beautiful capital of Bavaria, was founded, it is said, 962. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1632; by the Austrians in 1704, 1741, and 1743; and by the French under Moreau, July 2, 1800. It abounds in schools, institutions, and manufactories. The University was founded by King Louis in 1820.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, etc. See *Corporations*.

MÜNSTER (Westphalia). The bishopric, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, 780, was secularized in 1802, and ceded to Prussia in 1815. The Anabaptists, under John of Leyden, the king of Münster, held the city in 1534 and 1536. Here was signed the treaty of Westphalia (*which see*) or Münster, Oct. 24, 1648.—**MUNSTER**, the southern province of Ireland. In 1503 a commission was issued for its government by a president and council, and new colonies were founded in 1538.

MURCIA, a province, N.E. Spain, was subdued by the Moors, 713; by Ferdinand of Castile and Aragon, 1305.

MURDER, the highest offense against the law of God (*Genesis ix.*, 6, 2343 B.C.). A court of Ephetae was established by Demophoon of Athens for the trial of murder, 1179 B.C. The Persians did not punish the first offense. In England, during a period of the Heph-tarchy, murder was punished by fines only. So late as Henry VIII.'s time the crime was compounded for in Wales. Murderers were allowed benefit of clergy in 1503. Aggravated murder, or *petit treason* (a distinction now abolished), happened in three ways: by a servant killing his master; a wife her husband; and an ecclesiastical person his superior, stat. 25 Edw. III., 1350. The enactments relating to this crime are very numerous, and its willful commission has been rarely pardoned by English kings. The act whereby the murderer should be executed on the day next but one after his conviction was repealed 1536. See *Executions* and *Trials*.

MURIATIC ACID. See *Alkali*.

MUSEUM, originally a quarter of the palace of Alexandria, like the Prytaneum of Athens, where eminent learned men were maintained by the public. The foundation is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library about 284 B.C. Besides the British Museum and Bloane's Museum (*which see*), there are very many others in London.

MUSIC. "Jubal, the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ" (375 B.C., *Gen. iii.*, 91). Lucetius ascribes its invention to the whistling of the winds in hollow reeds; Fracincinus to the various sounds produced by the hammers of Tubal-Cain; Cameleon Pontique and others to the singing of birds; and Zarlino to the sound of water dropping, etc. The flute, and harmony, or concord in music, are said to have been invented by Hyagnis, 1606.—*Arund. Marbles*. Vocal choruses of men are first mentioned 556 B.C.—*Drufrenoy*.

MUSIC IN ENGLAND. Before the Reformation there was but one kind of music in Europe worth notice, namely, the sacred chant, and the descant built upon it. This music, moreover, was applied to one language only, the Latin.—*Asha*. The original English music from the period of the Saxons to that era in which our countrymen imbibed the art, and copied the manner of the Italians, was of a character which neither pleased the soul nor charmed the ear. But as all the arts appear to have been the companions of successful commerce, our music soon improved, our taste was chastened, and sweet sounds formed an indispensable part of polite education. Prior to 1600, the chief music was masses and madrigals, but dramatic music was much cultivated from that time. About the end of James I.'s reign, a music professorship was founded in the University of Oxford by Dr. Wm. Byrchin; and the year 1710 was distinguished by the arrival in England of George Frederick Handel. Mozart came to England in 1763; Joseph Haydn in 1791; and Carl Maria von Weber in 1826. The study of music has been greatly promoted in this country since 1840 by the labors of John Hullah. The Tonic *sol-fa* system, in which at first the letters *d, r, m, f, s, l, t* (for *do, re, mi,*

fa, so, la, ti or *st*) are used instead of notes, was invented by Miss Glover, of Norwich, and improved by John Curwen about 1847. It has been successfully employed in schools.

MUSICAL NOTES, etc.—The first six are said to have been invented by Guy Aretino, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, about 1025.—*Blair*. The notes at present used were perfected in 1388. Counterpoint was brought to perfection by Palestrina about 1555. Gar-folio of Lodi read lectures on musical composition in the 15th century, and they effected great improvement in the science. The Italian style of composition was introduced into these countries about 1616. **THE MUSICAL PITON** was settled in France in 1860. The middle C to be 522 vibrations in a second. At a meeting on the subject, held at the Society of Arts in Nov. 23, 1860, the concert pitch of C was recommended to be 528 vibrations in a second. Mr. Hullah adopted 512 vibrations.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS IN ENGLAND.—Dr. Byssie, chancellor of Hereford, proposed to the members of the choir a collection at the cathedral door after morning service, when forty guineas were collected and appropriated to charitable purposes. It was then agreed to hold festivals at Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in rotation annually. Until the year 1763, the festival lasted only two days; it was then extended at Hereford to three evenings; and at Gloucester, in 1767, to three mornings, for the purpose of introducing Handel's "Messiah," which was warmly received, and has been performed annually ever since. Musical festivals on a great scale are now annually held at various cathedrals in England. See *Handel* and *Crystal Palace*.

MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Ancient Academy of Music was instituted in 1710. It originated with numerous eminent performers and gentlemen wishing to promote the study of vocal harmony.

The Madrigal Society was established in 1741, and other musical societies followed.

The Royal Society of Music arose from the principal nobility and gentry uniting to promote the performance of operas composed by Handel, 1758.

The Philharmonic Concerts began in 1813.

The Royal Acad. of Music established 1822 (*which see*). The Musical Society of London established 1806.

The "Popular Monday Concerts" at St. James's Hall began with a "Mendelssohn night" on Feb. 14, 1859. The London Academy of Music founded in 1860.

The centenary of the "Noblemen's Catch Club" was kept in July, 1861.

The Cecilian Society, London, founded about 1785; ceased in 1862.

The "Musical Education Committee" of the Society of Arts, London, with the Prince of Wales as chairman, held its first meeting May 22, 1865.

EMINENT MODERN MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

	Born	Died
Tallis	1535
Palestrina	.....1599	1594
T. Morley	1604
Orlando Gibbons	1588
H. Lawes	1600
Lully	1683
Parcell	1685
J. Seb. Bach	1685
G. F. Handel	1684
T. A. Arne	1710
C. Glück	1714
W. A. Mozart	1756
Joseph Haydn	1789
C. Dibdin	1748
S. Webbe	1740
J. W. Calcott	1766
C. Weber	1786
L. Beethoven	1770
H. Bishop	1787
M. Cherubini	1780
F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy	1809
L. Spohr	1783
D. T. Auber	1784
J. Meyerbeer	1794
J. E. Hakey	1799
J. Rossini	1793
M. W. Balfe	1838
W. Sterndale Bennett	1816

MUSKETS. See *Fire-arms*.

MUSLIN, a fine cotton cloth, so called, it is said, as not being bare, but having a downy nap on its surface, resembling moss, which the French call *mousse*. According to others, it was first brought from Mousol,

* He had eleven sons, four of them distinguished musicians.

* Pythagoras (about 555 B.C.) maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortal ears, which he called "the music of the spheres." St. Cecilia, a Roman lady, is said to have excelled so eminently in music, that an angel was enticed from the celestial regions by the fascinating charms of her melody, and this hyperbolical tradition has been deemed sufficient authority to make her the patroness of music and musicians. She died in the 3d century.

in India, whence the name. Muslins were first worn in England in 1670.—*Anderson*. By means of the *Mule* (which see), British have superseded India muslins.

MUTE. A prisoner is said to *stand mute* when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer, or answers foreign to the purpose. Anciently, a mute was subjected to torture. By 12 Geo. III., 1778, judgment was awarded against mutes as if they were convicted or had confessed. A man refusing to plead was condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder, 1778, and another on a charge of burglary at Wells, 1792. An act was passed in 1827, by which the court is directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" when the prisoner will not plead.

MUTINIES, British. The mutiny throughout the fleet at Portsmouth for an advance of wages, April, 1797. It subsided on a promise from the Admiralty, which, not being quickly fulfilled, occasioned a second mutiny on board the *London* man-of-war; Admiral Colpoys and his captain were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby some lives were lost. The mutiny subsided May 10, 1797, when an act was passed to raise the wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers. A more considerable one at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, broke out on May 27, 1797, and subsided June 13, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several executed (including the ringleader, nicknamed Rear-admiral Richard Parker), June 30, at Sheerness. Mutiny of the *Danaë* frigate: the crew carried the ship into Brest Harbor, March 27, 1800. Mutiny on board Admiral Mitchell's fleet at Bantry Bay, Dec., 1801, and January following (see *Bantry Bay*). Mutiny at Malta, began April 4, 1807, and ended on the 13th, when the mutineers blew themselves up by setting fire to a large magazine, consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder. The most remarkable mutiny of the United States was in the American naval service, on board the brig *Somers*, Commander A. S. M'Kenzie, when Midshipman Spencer and two seamen were hanged at the yard-arm. There was a mutiny of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops of the Continental Army in 1781; it was fairly justified. The British commander, Sir Henry Clinton, sent emissaries to bring the mutineers to the royal cause. The latter gave these agents up to the American officers, and refused rewards, when offered, for their protection. These emissaries were hanged. See *Madras*, 1806, and *India*, 1867.

MUTINY. A statute for the discipline, regulation, and payment of the army, etc., was passed in 1689, and has since been re-enacted annually.

MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY, April 28, 1789. For particulars, see *Bounty*.

MYCALE (Ionia, Asia Minor), **BATTLE OF**, fought between the Greeks (under Leotychides, the king of Sparta, and Xanthippus the Athenian) and the Persians, Sept. 22, 479 B.C., being the day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Platea by Pausanias.

The Persians (about 100,000 men), who had just returned from the unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece, were completely defeated, thousands of them slaughtered, and their camp burnt. The Greeks sailed back to Samos with an immense booty.

MYCENÆ, a division of the kingdom of the Argives, in the Peloponnesus. It stood about fifty stadia from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Heraclidae.

Pereus removes from Argos, and founds Mycenæ.

B.C. 1481, 1513, or 1533

Reign of Eurystheus..... 1239, 1274, or 1258
[Toward the close of his reign is placed the story of the several dangerous enterprises surmounted by Hercules.]

Egisthus assassinates Atreus..... 1201

Agamemnon succeeds to the throne; becomes

King of Sicyon, Corinth, and perhaps of Argos, "He is chosen generalissimo of the Grecian forces

going to the Trojan War..... about 1183

Egisthus, in the absence of Agamemnon, lives in

adultery with the Queen Clytemnestra. On the

return of the king they assassinate him, and

Egisthus mounts the throne..... 1183

Orestes, son of Agamemnon, kills his mother and

her paramour..... 1176

Orestes dies of the bite of a serpent..... 1106

The Achæans are expelled..... "

Invasion of the Heraclidae, and the conquerors di-

vide the dominions..... 1108

Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives..... 468

MYLÆ, a bay of Sicily, where the Romans, under their Consul Duilius, gained their first naval victory over the Carthaginians, and took fifty of their ships, 260 B.C. Here also Agrippa defeated the fleet of Sextus Pompeius, 36 B.C.

MYSORE (S. India) was made a flourishing kingdom by Hyder Ali in 1761, and by his son, Tippee Sahib, who considerably harassed the English. Tippee was chastised by them in 1792, and on May 4, 1799, his capital, Seringapatam, was taken by assault, and himself slain. The English now hold the country.

MYSTERIES. "Mystery" is said to be derived from the Hebrew *nistar*, to hide. The *Sacred* mysteries is a term applied to the doctrines of Christianity, the chief of which is the Incarnation of Christ, called the "mystery of godliness," 1 Tim. iii., 16. The *Pro-fane* mysteries were the secret ceremonies performed by a select few in honor of some deity. From the Egyptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris sprang those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks. The Eleusinian mysteries were introduced at Athens by Demolpus, 1536 B.C.—**MYSTERY PLAYS.** See *Drama*.

MYTHOLOGY (Greek *mythos*, fable), the traditions respecting the gods of any people. Tho'th is supposed to have introduced mythology among the Egyptians, 1621 B.C.; and Cadmus the worship of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities among the Greeks, 1493 B.C.

N.

NAAS (E. Ireland), an ancient town. Here a desperate engagement took place between a body of the king's forces and the insurgent Irish during the rebellion of 1798. The latter were defeated with the loss of 800 killed and many wounded, May 24, 1798.

NABONASSAR, **ERA OF**, received its name from the celebrated Prince of Babylon, under whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldaea. The years are vague, containing 365 days each, without intercalation. The first day of the era was Wednesday (said, in mistake, to be Thursday in *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*), Feb. 26, 747 B.C.—5967, Julian period. To find the Julian year on which the year of Nabonassar begins, subtract the year, if before Christ, from 748; if after Christ, add to it 747.

NAHUM, FESTIVAL OF. Nahum, the seventh of the twelve minor prophets, about 713 B.C.; the festival is the 24th of December.

* Walter Calverly, of Calverly, in Yorkshire, Esq., having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, was arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, a large iron weight being placed upon his breast, Aug. 5, 1605.—*Don's Chron.* Major Strangeway suffered death in a similar manner at Newgate in 1617 for the murder of his brother-in-law, Mr. Fensell.

NAJARA or NAVARETE (N. Spain). Here Edward the Black Prince defeated Henry de Trastamere, and re-established Peter the Cruel on the throne of Castile, April 8, 1367.

NAMES. Adam and Eve named their sons (*Gen.* iv., 25, 26). The popes change their names on their exaltation to the pontificate: "a custom introduced by Pope Sergius, whose name till then was swine-scout, 687.—*Platina*. Onuphrius refers it to John XII., 936; and gives as a reason that it was done in imitation of SS. Peter and Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul. In France it was usual to change the name given at baptism. The two sons of Henry II. of France were christened Alexander and Hercules; at their confirmation these names were changed to Henry and Francis. Monks and nuns, at their entrance into monasteries, assume new names, to show that they are about to lead a new life. See *Surnames*.

NAMUR, in Belgium, was made a county in 982, was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht, and was garrisoned by the Dutch as a barrier town of the United Provinces in 1715. Namur was taken by the French in 1746, but was restored in 1748. In 1781 the Emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In

1792 it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year; but they regained possession of it in 1794. The French, however, delivered it up to the Allies in 1814. It was a site of a severe conflict in June, 1815, between the Prussians and the French under Grouchy, when retreating after the battle of Waterloo.

NANCY (Lorraine, France), founded in the 19th century. Charles the Bold of Burgundy endeavored to conquer Lorraine, and besieged Nancy in 1476; but on Jan. 6, 1477, he was defeated and slain by the Duke of Lorraine and his Swiss allies.

NANKIN, said to have been made the central capital of China, 420. On Aug. 4, 1842, the British ships arrived at Nankin, and peace was made. The rebel Tae-pings took it on March 19, 1853. It was recaptured by the Imperialists, July 19, 1864, and found to be in a very desolate condition.

NANTES. See *Edict*.

NAPIER'S BONES. See *Logarithms*.

NAPLES, formerly the continental division and seat of government of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, began with a Greek colony named Parthenope (about 1000 B.C.), which was afterward divided into Paleopolis (the *old*) and Neapolis (the *new city*), from which latter the present name is derived. The colony was conquered by the Romans in the Samnite War, 896 B.C. Naples, after resisting the power of the Lombards, Franks, and Germans, was subjugated by the Normans under Roger Guiscard, king of Sicily, A.D. 1131. Few countries have had so many political changes and cruel and despotic rulers, or suffered so much by convulsions of nature, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc. In 1856, the population of the kingdom of Naples was 6,886,080; of Sicily, 2,231,020; total, 9,117,060. It now forms part of the revived kingdom of Italy.

Naples conquered by Theodoric the Goth 498
Retaken by Belisarius 536
Taken again by Totila 548
Retaken by Narses 552
Becomes a duchy nominally subject to the Eastern Empire 558 or 572
Duchy of Naples greatly extended 593
Robert Guiscard, the Norman, made Duke of Apulia, founds the kingdom of Naples 1069
Naples conquered, and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies founded by Roger Guiscard II. 1181
The imperial house of Hohenstaufen (see Germany) obtains the kingdom by marriage; and rules 1194-1266
The pope appoints Charles of Anjou king, who defeats the Regent Manfred (son of Frederick II. of Germany) at Benevento (Manfred slain), Feb. 26, "

Charles also defeats Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens), who had come to Naples by invitation of the Ghibellines, at Tagliacozzo, Aug. 28. Conradin beheaded Oct. 29, 1268
The massacre called the Sicilian Vespers (*which see*) March 30, 1282
Andrew of Hungary, husband of Joanna I., murdered Feb. 18, 1345

He is avenged by his brother Louis, king of Hungary, who invades Naples 1349
Alphonso V. of Aragon (called the Wise and Magnanimous), on the death of Joanna II. seizes Naples 1435
Naples conquered by Charles VIII. of France 1494
And by Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand of Spain 1501

Naples and Sicily united to Spain 1504
Insurrection of Masaniello 1647
Another insurrection suppressed by Don John of Austria Oct. "

Henry II., duke of Guise, lands and is proclaimed king, but in a few days is taken prisoner by the Spaniards June 27, 1587
Naples conquered by Prince Eugene, of Savoy, for the emperor April, 1648

Discovery of Herculaneum (*which see*) 1711 or 1718
The Spaniards, by the victory at Bitonto (May 26), having made themselves masters of both kingdoms, Charles (of Bourbon), son of the King of

Spain, ascends the throne, with the ancient title renewed, of the King of the Two Sicilies 1734
Order of St. Januarius instituted by King Charles, 1783
Charles, becoming King of Spain, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies in favor of his third son Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty 1759
Expulsion of the Jesuits Nov. 3, 1767
Dreadful earthquake in Calabria Feb. 6, 1783
Enrolment of the Lazzaroni (*which see*) as pikemen or spontoneers 1798

The king flies on the approach of the French Republicans, who establish the Parthenopean republic Jan. 14, 1799
Nelson appears: Naples retaken; the restored king rules tyrannically June, "

Prince Caracciolo tried and executed by order of Nelson June 29, "
The Neapolitans occupy Rome Sept. 30, "
Dreadful earthquake felt throughout the kingdom, and thousands perish July 23, 1804
Treaty of neutrality between France and Naples ratified Oct. 9, 1805

Ferdinand, through perfidy, is compelled to fly to Sicily, Jan. 23; the French enter Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte made king Feb., 1806
The French defeated at Maida July 4, "
Joseph Bonaparte, after beginning many reforms, abdicates for the crown of Spain June, 1808

Joachim Murat made king (rules well) July 15, "
His first quarrel with Napoleon 1811
His alliance with Austria Jan., 1814
Death of Queen Caroline of Austria Sept. 7, "

Joachim declares war against Austria March 15, 1815
Defeated at Tolentino May 3, "
He retires to France, May 22, and Corsica; he madly attempts the recovery of his throne by landing at Pizzo, Sept. 28; is seized, tried, and shot Oct. 13, "

Ferdinand, re-established, soon returns to tyrannical measures June, "
A plague rages in Naples, Nov., 1815, to June 1816
Establishment of the society of the Carbonari 1819
Successful insurrection of the Carbonari under General Pèpè: the king compelled to swear solemnly to a new Constitution July 13, 1820

The Austrians invade the kingdom, at the king's instigation: General Pèpè defeated March 7, 1821
Fall of the constitutional government March 23, "
Death of Ferdinand (reigned 66 years) Jan. 4, 1825
[In 80 years, 100,000 Neapolitans perished by various kinds of death.]

Insurrection of the Carbonari suppressed 1833
Accession of Ferdinand II. (as faithless and tyrannical as his predecessors) Nov. 8, 1830
Dispute with England respecting the sulphur trade; settled March, 1840

Attilio and Emilio Bandiera, with eighteen others, attempting an insurrection in Calabria, are shot Jan. 17, 1844
Prospect of an insurrection in Naples; the king grants a new Constitution Jan. 29, 1848

Great fighting in Naples; the Liberals and the national guard almost annihilated by the royal troops, aided by the Lazzaroni May 15, "
A martial anarchy prevails; the chiefs of the Liberal party arrested in Dec., 1849

Settembrini, Poerio, Carafa, and others, after a mock trial, are condemned, and consigned to horrible dungeons for life June, 1850
After remonstrances with the king on his tyrannical government (May), the English and French ambassadors are withdrawn Oct. 28, 1856

Attempted assassination of the king by Milano, Dec. 8, "
The *Cagliari* seized June, 1857
Italian refugees, under Count Pisacane, land in Calabria, are defeated, and their leader killed, June 27, July 2, "

A dreadful earthquake in the Apennines (see Earthquakes) Dec. 16, "

* It was asserted, but denied by Lord Aberdeen, that his government had given warning of this attempt, of which they had obtained information by opening letters directed to Masaniello.

† The *Cagliari*, a Sardinian mail steam-boat plying between Genoa and Tunis, sailed from the former port on June 26, 1857, with thirty-three passengers, who, after a few hours' sail, took forcible possession of the vessel, and compelled the two English engineers (Watt and Park) to steer to Ponza. Here they landed, released some prisoners, took them on board, and sailed to Sapri, where they again landed, and restored the vessel to its commander and crew. The latter steered immediately for Naples; but, on the way, the vessel was boarded by a Neapolitan cruiser, and all the crew were landed and consigned to dungeons, where they remained for nine months waiting for trial, suffering great privations and insults. This caused great excitement in England; and after much negotiation, the crew were released and the vessel given up to the British government, £3000 being given as a compensation to the sufferers.

* Occasioned by the extortions of the Spanish viceroys. One day an impost was claimed on a basket of figs, and refused by the owner, with whom the populace took part, headed by Masaniello (Thomas Aniello), a fisherman; they obtained the command of Naples, many of the nobles were slain and their palaces burnt, and the viceroy was compelled to abolish the taxes and to restore the privileges granted by Charles V. to the city. Masaniello became intoxicated by his success, and was slain by his own followers after a few days' rule, on July 16, 1647.

Amnesty granted to political offenders... Dec. 27, 1858
 Poerio and sixty-six companions released and sent to North America, Jan.; on their way they seize the vessel; sail to Cork, March 7; and proceed to London..... March 18, 1859
 Death of Ferdinand II. after dreadful sufferings, May 22, "
 Diplomatic relations resumed with England and France..... June, "
 A subscription for Poerio and his companions in England amounted to £10,000..... July, "
 Insubordination among the Swiss troops at Naples; many shot, July 7; Major Latour sent to Naples by the Swiss Confederation..... July 16, "
 Army increased; defenses strengthened..... Oct., "
 Many political imprisonments; the foreign ambassadors collectively address a note to the king stating the necessity for reform in his states, March 26; the Count of Syracuse recommends reform and alliance with England..... April, 1860
 Revolution in Sicily (*which see*)..... May 11, 14, "
 Francis II. proclaims an amnesty; promises a Liberal ministry; adopts a tricolor flag, etc., June 26, "
 Baron Brenier, French ambassador, wounded in his carriage by the mob..... June 27, "
 A Liberal ministry formed; destruction of the commissariat of the police in 12 districts; state of siege proclaimed at Naples; the queen-mother flees to Gaeta..... June 28, "
 Revolutionary committee at Naples..... June 15, "
 Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11; defeats the Neapolitan army at Calatimi, May 15; and at Melazzo, July 20; enters Messina, July 21; the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily..... July 30, "
 The King of Sardinia in vain negotiates with Francis II. for alliance..... July, "
 Francis II. proclaims the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1848, July 2; the army proclaim Count de Trani king..... July 10, "
 Garibaldi lands at Melito, Aug. 18; takes Reggio, Aug. 21, "
 Defection in army and navy; Francis II. retires to Gaeta, Sept. 6; Garibaldi enters Naples without troops..... Sept. 7, "
 Garibaldi assumes the dictatorship, Sept. 8; and gives up the Neapolitan fleet to the Sardinian Admiral Persano, Sept. 11; expels the Jesuits; establishes trial by jury; releases political prisoners..... Sept., "
 He repulses the Neapolitans at Cajazzo, Sept. 19, and defeats them thoroughly at the Volturno, Oct. 1, "
 The King of Sardinia enters the kingdom of Naples, and takes command of his army, which combines with Garibaldi's..... Oct. 11, "
 Naples unsettled through intrigues..... Oct., "
 Cialdini defeats the Neapolitans at Isernia, Oct. 17; at Venafro..... Oct. 18, "
 The plebiscite at Naples, etc.; almost unanimous vote for annexation to Piedmont (1,303,064 to 10,812)..... Oct. 21, "
 Garibaldi meets Victor-Emmanuel, and salutes him as King of Italy..... Oct. 26, "
 The first English Protestant Church built on ground given by Garibaldi; consecrated March 11, 1865

[History continued under Italy.]

SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

1131. Roger I. (of Sicily, 1130), *Norman*.
 1166. William I., the Bad; son.
 1166. William II., the Good; son.
 1189. Tancred, natural son of Roger.
 1194. William III., son, succeeded by Constance, married to Henry VI., of Germany.
 1197. Frederick II., of Germany (*Hohenstaufen*).
 1260. Conrad; son.
 1264. Conradin, son; but his uncle,
 1268. Manfred, natural son of Frederick II., seizes the government; killed at Benevento in 1266.
 1266. Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France.
 1282. Insurrection in Sicily.
 (*Separation of the kingdoms in 1282.*)

NAPLES.

1282. Charles I., of Anjou.
 1285. Charles II.; son.
 1309. Robert the Wise; brother.
 1343. Joanna (reigns with her husband, Andrew of Hungary), 1343-45; with Louis of Tarento, 1349-63; Joanna put to death by
 1361. Charles III., of Durazzo, grandson of Charles II.:

he becomes King of Hungary, 1386; assassinated there.

1385. Ladislas of Hungary, son.
 1414. Joanna II., sister, dies in 1435, and bequeaths her dominions to Regner of Anjou. They are acquired by
 1435. Alphonsus I. thus King of Naples and Sicily.

SICILY.

1282. Peter I. (III. of Aragon).
 1285. James I. (II. of Aragon).
 1295. Frederick II.
 1387. Peter II.
 1343. Louis.
 1355. Frederick III.
 1376. Maria and Martin (her husband).
 1402. Martin I.
 1409. Martin I.
 1410. Ferdinand I.
 1416. Alphonsus I.
 (*Separation of Naples and Sicily in 1485.*)

NAPLES.

1458. Ferdinand I.
 1494. Alphonsus II. abdicates.
 1495. Ferdinand II.
 1496. Frederick II. expelled by the French, 1501.

SICILY.

1458. John of Aragon.
 1479. Ferdinand the Catholic.

THE CROWNS UNITED.

1501. Ferdinand III. (King of Spain).
 1516. Charles I. (V. of Germany).
 1556. Philip I. (II. of Spain).
 1598. Philip II. (III. of Spain).
 1623. Philip III. (IV. of Spain).
 1665. Charles II. (of Spain).
 1700. Philip IV. (V. of Spain), Bourbons.
 1707. Charles III., of Austria.
 (*Separation in 1713.*)

NAPLES.

1713. Charles III., of Austria.

SICILY.

1713. Victor Amadeus, of Savoy; exchanges Sicily for Sardinia, 1720.

THE TWO SICILIES.

(*Part of the Empire of Germany, 1720-84.*)

1785. Charles IV. (III. of Spain).
 1759. Ferdinand IV.; a tyrannical and cruel sovereign, flies from Naples in 1806 to Sicily.
 (*Separation in 1806.*)

NAPLES.

1806. Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte.
 1808. Joachim Murat, shot Oct. 18, 1815.

SICILY.

- 1806-15. Ferdinand IV.

THE TWO SICILIES.

1815. Ferdinand I., formerly Ferdinand IV., of Naples and Sicily.
 1825. Francis I.
 1880. Ferdinand II., Nov. 8 (termed King Bomba).
 1859. Francis II., May 12; born Jan. 16, 1836, last King of Naples.
 1861. Victor-Emmanuel II., of Sardinia, as King of Italy; March.

NAPOLÉON, CODE. See *Codes*.

NARBONNE (S.E. France), the Roman colony, Narbo Martius, founded 118 B.C., was made the capital of a Visigothic kingdom, 463. Gaston de Foix, the last vicomte (killed at the battle of Ravenna, April 11, 1512), resigned it to the king in exchange for the Duchy of Nemours.

NARCEINE AND NARCOTINE, alkaloids obtained from *Opium* (*which see*). Narceine was discovered by Pelletier in 1822, and narcotine by Derosne in 1808.

NARVA (Esthonia, Russia). Here Peter the Great, of Russia, was totally defeated by Charles XII., of Sweden, "the Madman of the North," then in his nineteenth year, Nov. 30, 1700. The army of Peter is said to have amounted to 60,000, some Swedish writers affirm 100,000 men, while the Swedes did not much exceed 30,000. Charles attacked the enemy in his intrenchments, and slew 30,000; the remainder, exceeding that number, surrendered. He had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting a fresh one he said, "These people seem disposed to give me exercise." The place was taken by Peter in 1704.

NASEBY (Northamptonshire), **BATTLE OF**, between Charles I. and the Parliament army under Fairfax and Cromwell. The main body of the royal army was commanded by Lord Astley; Prince Rupert led the right wing, Sir Marmaduke Langdale the left, and the king himself held the body of reserve. The victory was with the Parliament forces, and was decisive against the king, who fled, losing his cannon, baggage, and 5000 prisoners, June 14, 1645.

NASHVILLE (Tennessee, N. America), was occupied by the Confederates in 1861, and taken by the Federals Feb. 23, 1862. It was, in the autumn of 1862, isolated and besieged. General Negley erected several forts, which made the city almost impregnable against assault. On the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, there occurred south of Nashville one of the decisive battles of the war, in which General Thomas attacked and defeated Hood's army.

NASSAU, a German duchy, was made a county by the Emperor Frederick I. about 1180, for Wolfram, a descendant of Conrad I. of Germany, from whom are descended the royal house of Orange now reigning in Holland (see *Orange* and *Holland*), and the present Duke of Nassau. Wiesbaden was made the capital in 1389. On April 25, 1800, the Nassau Chamber strongly opposed the conclusion of a concordat with the Pope, and claimed liberty of faith and conscience. Population of the duchy in 1805, 468,311.

1793. Count Frederick-William joins the Confederation of the Rhine, and is made duke in 1806.

1814. William-George, August 30.

1832. Adolphus-William-Charles, born July 24, 1817. The present duke.

NATAL (Cape of Good Hope). Vasco da Gama landed here on Dec. 25, 1487, and hence named it Terra Natalis. The Dutch attempted to colonize it about 1791. In 1823, Lieut. Farewell and a small band of emigrants settled here. It was annexed to the British crown in 1843, and made a bishopric in 1863, and an independent colony in 1866.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. Upon the proposition of the Abbé Siéyès, the States-General of France constituted themselves as the National Assembly, June

17, 1789. On the 20th, the hall of this new assembly was shut by order of the king, upon which the deputies of the *Tiers Etat* repaired to the *Jeu de Paume*, or Tennis-court, and swore not to dissolve until they had digested a Constitution for France. On the 22d they met at the church at St. Louis. This Assembly abolished the state religion, annulled monastic vows, divided France into departments, sold the national domains, established a national bank, issued assignats, and dissolved itself Sept. 21, 1792. See *National Convention*. In 1848 the Legislature was again termed the National Assembly. It met May 4, and a new Constitution was proclaimed Nov. 12. A new Constitution was once more proclaimed by Louis Napoleon in Jan., 1852, after triumphing over the National Assembly.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. One was formed in 1834, headed by the Earl of Leicester, to protect Queen Elizabeth from assassination, in consequence of the discovery of various plots. Another, for the defense of William III. against assassins, was established in 1696, of which all persons holding office under government were required to be members. See *Social Science* and *Volunteers* for two other national associations.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, constituted in the hall of the Tuilleries Sept. 17, and formally opened Sept. 21, 1792, when M. Grégoire, at the head of the National Assembly, repaired thither and announced that that assembly had ceased its functions. It was then decreed "That the citizens named by the French people to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 871, after having verified their powers, declare that the National Convention is constituted." This Convention continued until a new Constitution was organized, and the Executive Directory was installed at the Little Luxembourg, Nov. 1, 1795. See *Directory*. The Chartists (which see) in England formed a National Convention in 1839.

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES. The following table gives the recapitulation of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Washington, April 1st, 1869, showing the amount of the outstanding debt, with cash in Treasury on that date:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

Debt bearing Interest in Coin.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal March 1st.
Bonds at 5 per cent.	\$37,022,000 00	\$387,775 00	\$221,559,300 00
10.40 Bonds at 5 per cent.	194,647,800 00	810,097 08	
Bonds of 1831 at 6 per cent.	283,677,400 00	4,255,101 00	283,677,400 00
5.20 Bonds at 6 per cent.	1,602,609,950 00	\$2,175,097 00	1,602,607,850 00
Amount outstanding	\$2,107,876,050 00	\$37,679,930 08	\$2,107,864,050 00
Debt bearing interest in lawful money (exclusive of Pacific Railroad bonds)	\$33,605,000 00	\$924,075 00	\$71,140,000 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.	6,002,408 64	800,511 56	6,422,408 64
Debt bearing no interest	414,413,435 00		421,578,180 50
Total debt—principal outstanding (exclusive of Pacific Railroad bonds)	\$2,596,893,883 64	\$39,308,916 64	\$2,606,994,694 14
Total debt, principal and interest			\$2,636,202,455 28
Coin belonging to the government		\$52,830,865 12	\$98,741,260 72
Coin represented by gold certificates of deposits		21,672,500 00	
Currency		6,802,628 42	16,833,520 04
Total		\$111,006,993 54	\$115,594,789 76
Amount of Public Debt, less cash in the Treasury			\$2,520,196,491 74

NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND. The first mention of Parliamentary security for a debt of the English nation occurs in the reign of Henry VI. The present national debt occurred in the reign of William III., 1690. It amounted, in 1697, to about five millions sterling, and was then thought to be of alarming magnitude. The sole cause of the increase has been war.

	Debt.
1702. Anne	about £14,000,000
1714. George I.	54,000,000
1749. George II. (after Spanish War)	73,000,000
1763. George III. (end of Seven Years' War)	159,000,000
1786. After American War.	208,000,000
1793. Foreign War.	469,000,000
1802. Close of French Revolutionary War.	571,000,000
1814. Close of war with Napoleon.	865,000,000

	Debt.
1817. English and Irish Exchequers consols.	849,282,477
1830. Total amount.	840,184,023
1840. Ditto.	789,578,730
1860. Ditto.	737,089,102
1864. Ditto.	775,041,273
1865. Ditto.	793,876,199
1866. Ditto.	807,961,738
1867. Funded debt.	730,119,723
Unfunded.	87,960,000
1868. Funded debt.	779,225,485
Unfunded.	35,011,500
1869. Funded debt.	750,901,154
Unfunded.	13,277,400
1900. Funded debt.	753,962,000
Unfunded.	14,238,990

	Debt.
1841. Funded debt.....	735,119,609
Unfunded.....	16,680,000
1842. Funded debt.....	764,262,338
Unfunded.....	16,517,900
1843. Funded debt.....	763,306,789
Unfunded.....	16,495,400
1844. Funded debt.....	777,489,224
Unfunded.....	13,136,000
1845. Funded debt.....	776,768,296
Unfunded.....	10,742,500

[Exclusive of terminable annuities.]

The annual interest in 1850 was £28,862,257; and the total interest, including annuities, amounted to £37,692,740. On Jan. 1, 1851, the total unredeemed debt of Great Britain and Ireland was £769,972,562, the charge on which, for interest and management, was £27,620,442. The total charge on the debt in 1851 was £26,090,280.

NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON (containing now about 750 pictures), began with the purchase, by the British government, of the Angerstein collection of 38 pictures for £57,000, in Jan., 1824. The first exhibition of them took place in Pall Mall on May 10, 1824. Sir G. Beaumont (1826), Mr. Holwell Carr (1831), and many other gentlemen, as well as the British Institution, contributed many fine pictures, and the collection has been since greatly augmented by gifts and purchases. The present edifice in Trafalgar Square, designed by Mr. Wilkins, was completed and opened April 9, 1838.

NATIONAL GUARD OF FRANCE was instituted by the Committee of Safety at Paris on July 13, 1793 (the day before the destruction of the Bastille), to maintain order and defend the public liberty. Its first colors were blue and red, to which white was added, when its formation was approved by the king. Its action was soon paralyzed by the revolutionary factions, and it ceased altogether under the Consulate and Empire. It was revived by Napoleon in 1814, and maintained by Louis XVIII., but was broken up by Charles X. after a tumultuous review in 1837. It was revived in 1830, and helped to place Louis Philippe on the throne. In 1848, its reconstitution, and its enlargement from 80,000 to 100,000 men, led to the frightful conflict of June, 1848. Its constitution was entirely changed in Jan., 1852, when it was subjected entirely to the control of the government. Formerly the national guard had many privileges, such as choosing its own officers, etc.—National guards have been established in Spain, Naples, and other countries during the present century.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY OF ENGLAND was established in Feb., 1857, in pursuance of votes from both houses of Parliament. The sum of £2000 was appropriated for the purchase of portraits of persons eminent in British history, and apartments were assigned for their reception.

NATIVITY. There are two festivals in the Roman and Greek churches under this name. The Nativity of Christ, also observed by the Protestants on December 25th (see *Christmas*); and the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, not observed by the Protestants at all. Pope Sergius I., about 690, established the latter; but it was not generally received in France and Germany till about 1000, nor by the Eastern Christians till the 12th century.

NATURAL HISTORY was studied by Solomon, 1014 B.C. (1 *Kings* iv., 38) and by Aristotle (384–322 B.C.). See *Botany*, *Zoology*, etc.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. See *Philosophy*.

NATURAL SELECTION. See *Species*.

NATURALIZATION is defined to be "the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were, both a subject and a native of a king or country that by nature he did not belong to." The first act of naturalization passed in 1437, and various similar enactments were made in most of the reigns from that time, several of them special acts relating to individuals. An act for the naturalization of the Jews passed May, 1753, but was repealed in 1754, on the petition of all the cities in England; for the privileges since granted them, see *Jews*. The act for the naturalization of Prince Albert passed 3 Vict., Feb. 7, 1840.

NATURE-PRINTING. This process consists in impressing objects, such as plants, mosses, feathers, etc., into plates of metal, causing these objects, as it were, to engrave themselves, and afterward taking casts or copies fit for printing from. Knipphof, of Erfurt, between 1728 and 1757, produced his *Herbarium vivum* by pressing the plants themselves (previously inked)

on paper, the impressions being afterward colored by hand. In 1833, Peter Kyhl, of Copenhagen, made use of steel rollers and lead plates. In 1842, Mr. Taylor printed lace. In 1847, Mr. Twining printed grasses, ferns, and plants; and in the same year Dr. Branson suggested the application of electrotyping to the impressions. In 1849, Professor Leydolt, of Vienna, by the able assistance of Mr. Andrew Worring, obtained impressions of agates and fossils. The first practical application of this process is in Von Heuser's work on the Mosses of Arpasch, in Transylvania; the second (the first in this country) in "The Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland," edited by Dr. Lindley, the illustrations to which were produced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Bradbury in 1853–4, who also, in 1859–60, printed "The British Sea-weeds," edited by W. G. Johnstone and Alex. Cronin.

NAVAL ASYLUM, UNITED STATES. It was not until the year 1835 that a permanent asylum for disabled and decrepit navy officers, seamen, and marines was established by the Federal government. By an act passed in July, 1798, provision was made for the establishment of naval hospitals, and there are now five of them belonging to the service, situated respectively at Chelsea, near Boston; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia; Portsmouth, Virginia; and Pensacola. The Federal Naval Asylum is situated upon the Schuylkill, at Gray's Ferry, near Philadelphia, and is surrounded by 26 acres of land. It consists of three structures, forming a harmonious plan. The main building is three stories in height, and 380 feet front. The establishment is furnished with every thing necessary for the comfort of the inmates. It is proposed to erect another somewhere on the sea-shore.

NAVAL BATTLES. The Argonautic expedition, undertaken by Jason, is the first upon record, 263 B. C.—*Dufrenoy*. The first sea-fight on record is that between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, 664 B.C.—*Blair*. The following are among the most celebrated naval engagements; for the details of which, see *separate articles*.

Battle of Salamis (Greek victory).....	Oct. 20, B.C.	480
Battle of Eurymedon (ditto).....		490
Battle of Cyzicus; the Lacedæmonian fleet taken by Alcibiades, the Athenian.....		410
Battle of Arginæsses.....		405
Battle of Ægospotamos (Spartans victors).....		406
The Persian fleet, under Conon, defeats the Spartan at Cnidus; Pisander, the Athenian admiral, is killed, and the maritime power of the Lacedæmonians destroyed.....		394
Battle of Mylæ (Romans defeat Carthaginians).....		260
The Roman fleet, off Trepanum, destroyed by the Carthaginians.....		249
The Carthaginian fleet destroyed by the Consul Lutatius.....		241
Battle of Actium.....		81
The Emperor Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2000 of their ships.....	A.D.	269
Battle of Lepanto (Turks defeated).....	Oct. 7, 1571	
Bay of Gibraltar: Dutch and Spaniards (a bloody conflict and decisive victory, giving for a time the superiority to the Dutch).....	April 25, 1607	

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Alfred, with 10 galleys, defeated 800 sail of Danish pirates on the Dorset and Hampshire coast.— <i>Æner's Life of Alfred</i>		897
Edward III. defeats the French near Sluys.....	June 24, 1340	
Off Winchelsea: Edward III. defeated the Spanish fleet of 40 large ships, and captured 26.....	Aug. 29, 1350	
The English and Flemings; the latter signally defeated.....		1371
Earl of Arundel defeats a Flemish fleet of 100 sail, and captures 80.....	March 24, 1387	
Near Milford Haven; the English take 8, and destroy 15 French ships.....		1405
Off Harfleur; the Duke of Bedford takes or destroys nearly 600 French ships.....	Aug. 15, 1416	
In the Downs; a Spanish and Genoese fleet captured by the Earl of Warwick.....		1450
Bay of Biscay: English and French, indecisive.....	Aug. 10, 1613	
Sir Edward Howard attacks the French under Prior John: repulsed and killed.....	April 25, 1613	
The Spanish <i>Armada</i> destroyed.....	July 19, 1588	
Dover Straits, between the Dutch Admiral Van Tromp and Admiral Blake. The Dutch surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail engaging 40 English, six of which are taken or destroyed; and the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the Channel with a broom at his		

mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the seas. Nov. 29, 1653
 The English gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portsmouth, taking and destroying 11 men-of-war and 80 merchantmen. Van Tromp was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral. Feb. 18-20, 1653
 Again, off the North Foreland. The Dutch and English fleets consisted of near 100 men-of-war each. Van Tromp commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deaue, the English. 6 Dutch ships taken, 11 sunk, and the rest ran into Calais Roads. June 2, "
 Again, on the coast of Holland; the Dutch lose 80 men-of-war, and Admiral Tromp was killed (the seventh and last battle). July, "
 At Cadiz, when two galleons, worth two million pieces of eight, were taken by Blake. Sept. 1656
 Spanish fleet vanquished, and burnt in the harbor of Santa Cruz, by Blake. April 20, 1657
 English and French: 180 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the Duke of York (afterward James II.). Dec. 4, 1664
 The Duke of York defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; Opdam, the Dutch admiral, blown up with all his crew; 18 capital ships taken, 14 destroyed. June 8, 1665
 The Earl of Sandwich took 12 men-of-war and 2 India ships. Sept. 4, "
 A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for four days. The English lose 9, and the Dutch 15 ships. June 1-4, 1666
 Decisive engagement at the mouth of the Thames; the English gain a glorious victory. The Dutch lose 24 men-of-war, 4 admirals killed, and 4000 seamen. July 25, 1666
 The Dutch Admiral De Ruyter sails up the Thames and destroys some ships. June 11, 1667
 Twelve Algerine ships of war destroyed by Sir Edward Spragg. May 10, 1671
 Battle of Southwold Bay (see *Solebay*). May 23, 1672
 Coast of Holland; by Prince Rupert, May 23, June 4, and Aug. 11. Sir E. Spragg killed; d'Estrees and Ruyter defeated. 1673
 Off Beachy Head; the English and Dutch defeated by the French. June 30, 1690
 Victory near Cape La Hogue. May 19, 1692
 Off St. Vincent; the English and Dutch squadrons, under Admiral Rooke, defeated by the French, June 16, 1693
 Off Carthage, between Admiral Benbow* and the French fleet, commanded by Admiral Du Casse. Fought. Aug. 19, 1702
 Sir George Rooke defeats the French fleet off Vigo (which see). Oct. 12, "
 Off Malaga; bloody engagement between the French, under the Count of Thoulouse, and the English, under Sir George Rooke, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the seas to England. Aug. 24, 1704
 At Gibraltar; French lose 5 men-of-war. Nov. 5, "
 In the Mediterranean, Admiral Leake took 60 French vessels, laden with provisions. May 23, 1708
 Spanish fleet of 29 sail totally defeated by Sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina. July 31, 1718
 Bloody battle off Toulon; Matthews and Lestock against the fleets of France and Spain. Here the brave Captain Cornwall fell with 49 men, including officers; and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals. Feb. 9, 1744
 Off Cape Finisterre, the French fleet of 85 sail taken by Admiral Anson. May 8, 1747
 Off Finisterre, when Admiral Hawke took 11 men-of-war of the French. Oct. 14, "
 Off Newfoundland, when Admiral Boscawen took 2 men-of-war. June 10, 1758
 Off Cape Francoise; 7 ships defeated by 3 English. Oct. 31, 1757
 Admiral Pocock defeats the French fleet in the East Indies in two actions, 1763, and again. 1769

Admiral Boscawen defeats the French under De la Clue, off Cape Lagos. Aug. 18, 1759
 Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet, commanded by Conflans, in Quiberon Bay, and thus prevents a projected invasion of England (see *Quiberon Bay*). Nov. 20, "
 Keppel took 5 French frigates and a fleet of merchantmen. Oct. 9, 1759
 On Lake Champlain, the provincial force totally destroyed by Admiral Howe. Oct. 11, 1776
 Off Ushant; a drawn battle between Keppel and Orville. July 27, 1778
 In New England; the American fleet totally destroyed. July 30, 1779
 Near Cape St. Vincent; Admiral Rodney defeated a Spanish fleet under Admiral Don Langara (see *Rodney*). Jan. 16, 1780
 At St. Jago; Mons. Suffrein defeated by Commodore Johnstone. April 16, 1781
 Dogger Bank, between Admiral Parker and the Dutch Admiral Zoutman; 400 killed on each side. Aug. 6, "
 Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica; took 5 ships of the line, and sent the French admiral, Comte de Grasse, prisoner to England. April 13, 1782
 The British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain in the Bay of Gibraltar. Sept. 13, "
 East Indies: a series of actions between Sir Edward Hughes and Suffrein, viz.: Feb. 17, 1782, the French had 11 ships to 9; April 12, they had 18 ships to 11, yet were completely beaten. Again, July 6, off Trincomalee, they had 16 to 13, and were again beaten, with loss of 1000 killed, Sept. 3, 1783; again. June 20, 1783
 Lord Howe defeated the French off Ushant; took 6 ships of war, and sunk one. June 1, 1794
 Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail; burnt 7, out of a fleet of 85 sail of transports. March 5, 1795
 French fleet defeated, and 2 ships of war taken by Admiral Hotham. Fought. March 14, "
 Admiral Cornwallis took 8 transports, convoyed by 5 French men-of-war. Fought. June 7, "
 Eleven Dutch East Indiamen taken by the *Sagette*, man-of-war, and some armed British Indiamen in company. June 19, "
 L'Orient; the French fleet defeated by Lord Bridport, and 3 ships of the line taken (see *L'Orient*). June 25, "
 Dutch fleet, under Admiral Lucas, in Saldanha Bay, surrenders to Sir George Keith Elphinstone (see *Saldanha Bay*). Aug. 17, 1796
 Cape St. Vincent (which see). Feb. 14, 1797
 Unsuccessful attempt on Santa Cruz; Admiral Nelson loses his right arm. July 24, "
 Camperdown (which see). Oct. 11, "
 Nile (which see). Aug. 1, 1798
 Off the coast of Ireland; a French fleet of 13 sail, full of troops, as succors to the Irish, engaged by Sir John Borlase Warren, and 5 taken. Oct. 15, "
 The Texel fleet of 12 ships and 13 Indiamen surrenders to Admiral Mitchell. Aug. 28, 1799
 Capture of the *Cerberus* (which see). July 23, 1800
 Copenhagen bombarded (see *Copenhagen*). April 5, 1801
 Gibraltar Bay; engagement between the French and British fleets; the *Hannibal*, of 74 guns, lost. July 6, "
 Off Cadiz; Sir James Saumarez obtains a victory over the French and Spanish fleets; 1 ship captured. Fought. July 12, "
 Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail, takes 3 ships (both Spanish) out of 20 sail of the French and Spanish fleets, off Ferrol. July 22, 1805
 Off Trafalgar (which see). Oct. 21, "
 Sir R. Strachan, with 4 sail of British, captures 4 French ships off Cape Ortegal. Nov. 4, "
 In the West Indies; the French defeated by Sir T. Duckworth; 3 sail of the line taken, 3 driven on shore. Feb. 6, 1806
 Sir John Borlase Warren captures 2 French ships, March 15, "
 Admiral Duckworth effects the passage of the Dardanelles (see article *Dardanelles*). Feb. 19, 1807
 Copenhagen fleet captured. Sept. 8, "
 The Russian fleet of several sail, in the Tagus, surrenders to the British. Sept. 8, 1808
 Basque Roads; 4 sail of the line, etc., destroyed by Lord Gambier. April 12, 1809
 Two Russian flotillas of numerous vessels taken or destroyed by Sir J. Boscawen. July, "
 French ships of the line driven on shore by Lord Collingwood (2 of them burnt by the French next day). Oct. 25, "
 Bay of Rosas, where Lieut. Tallour, by direction

* In the engagement, the other ships of Admiral Benbow's squadron, falling astern, left this brave commander alone to maintain the unequal battle. In this situation a chain-shot shattered his leg, yet he would not be removed from the quarter deck, but continued fighting till the morning, when the French fleet shivered off. He died in Oct. following, of his wounds, at Jamaica, where, soon after his arrival, he received a letter from the French admiral, of which the following is a literal translation:

"Sir—I had little hopes, on Monday last, but to have supped in your cabin; yet it pleased God to order it otherwise. I am thankful for it. As for those cowardly captains who deserted you, hang them up, for, by G—d, they deserve it.

"Two of those unworthy cowards, Captains Kirby and Wade, were shot on their arrival at Plymouth, having been previously tried by a court-martial.

of Captain Hallowell, takes or destroys 11 war and other vessels (see *Romas Bay*)..... Nov. 1, 1809
Basseterre; *La Loire* and *La Setne*, French frigates, destroyed by Sir A. Cochrane..... Dec. 18, "
 The *Spartan* frigate gallantly engages a large French force in the Bay of Naples..... May 8, 1810
 Action between the *Tribune*, Captain Reynolds, and 4 Danish brigs. Fought..... May 12, "
 Isle of Rhé; 17 vessels taken or destroyed by the *Armide* and *Cadmus*..... July 17, "
 Captain Barrett, in the merchant vessel *Cumberland*, with 26 men, defeats 4 privateers, and takes 170 prisoners..... Jan. 16, 1811
 Twenty-two vessels from Otranto taken by the *Cerberus* and *Active*..... Feb. 22, "
Amazon French frigate destroyed off Cape Bar-le-Duc..... March 25, "
 Sagone Bay; 9 French store-ships burnt by Captain Barrie's ships..... May 1, "
 Off Madagascar; 3 British frigates, under Captain Schomberg, engage 3 French larger-sized, with troops on board, and capture 2..... May 30, "
 The *Thames* and *Cephalus* capture 36 French vessels..... July, "
 The *Naiad* frigate attacked in presence of *Bona-partre* by 7 armed praams; they were gallantly repulsed..... Sept. 21, "
 French frigates *Pauline* and *Pomone* captured by the British frigates *Alceste*, *Active*, and *Unité*..... Nov. 29, "
Ritoli, 84 guns, taken by *Victorious*, 74..... Feb. 21, 1812
 L'Orient; 2 French frigates, etc., destroyed by the *Northumberland*, Captain Hotham..... May 93, "
 British frigate *Amelia* loses 46 men killed and 95 wounded, engaging a French frigate..... Feb. 7, 1813
 French frigate *La Trave*, 44 guns, taken by the *Andromachs* of 38 guns..... Oct. 25, "
 French frigate *Ceres* taken by the British ship *Tagus*..... Jan. 6, 1814
 French frigates *Alomene* and *Epigénide* taken by the *Venerable*..... Jan. 16, "
 French frigate *Terpéschore* taken by *Majestic*, Feb. 8, "
 French ship *Clorinde* taken by the *Dryad* and *Achates*, after an action with the *Eurotas*, Feb. 25, "
 French frigate *L'Éclat* captured by the *Hebrus*, March 27, "
 Algiers bombarded by Lord Exmouth (see *Algiers*), Aug. 27, 1816
 Navarino (which see)..... Oct. 20, 1827
 Action between the British ships *Volage* and *Hya-cinth* and 29 Chinese war-junks, which were defeated..... Nov. 3, 1839
 Bombardment and fall of Acre. The British squadron, under Admiral Stopford, achieved this triumph with trifling loss, while the Egyptians lost 2000 killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners (see *Syria*)..... Nov. 3, 1840
 Lagos attacked and taken by Commodore Bruce, with a squadron consisting of the *Penelope*, *Bloodhound*, *Sampson*, and *Tracer*, war-steamers, and the *Philomel* brig of war..... Dec. 26, 37, 1851
 (For naval actions which can not be called regular battles, see *China* and *Japan*.)

SHIPS TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY THE NAVAL AND MARINE FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In the French War, ending 1802.						
Force.	French.	Dutch.	Spanish.	Other Nations.	Total.	
Of the line	45	25	11	2	83	
Fifties	3	1	0	0	8	
Frigates	133	81	90	7	191	
Sloops, etc.	161	32	55	16	264	
Total	341	89	86	25	541	
In the French War, ending 1814.						
Force.	French.	Spanish.	Danish.	Russian.	American.	Total.
Of the line ..	70	37	23	4	0	124
Fifties	7	0	1	0	1	9
Frigates	77	36	24	6	5	148
Sloops, etc. .	188	64	16	7	13	288
Total	342	127	64	17	19	569

NAVAL BATTLES OF THE UNITED STATES. The navy, during the Revolution, was of little account. The principal exploits were performed by privateers. In Dec., 1775, a navy was established by Congress, and officers appointed. Esek Hopkins was made commander-in-chief, and in the spring of 1776 went southward with a small squadron.

Hopkins captured several British vessels, March and April, 1776

Two battles on Lake Champlain, the Americans commanded by Benedict Arnold..... Oct. 11, 18, 1776
 Paul Jones, in *Providence* privateer, takes 15 prizes in the autumn of..... "
 Manly and others make many prizes on the north-east coast..... "
 Paul Jones's attack on Whitehaven..... April, 1778
 He captures the British frigate *Serapis*..... Sept. 23, 1779
 U. S. frigate *Constitution* captured the French frigate *L'Inurgente*..... Feb. 1799
Constitution and *La Vengeance* combat..... Feb. 1800
 Frigate *Philadelphia* taken by the Tripolitans..... 1803
Philadelphia frigate destroyed by Decatur..... Feb. 8, 1804
 Tripoli bombarded by Commodore Preble..... Aug., "
Cheapeake fired upon by the *Leopard* for refusing to be searched..... June, 1807
 Contest between American frigate *President* and British sloop *Little Belt*..... May 16, 1811
 U. S. frigate *Constitution* captures British frigate *Guerriere*..... Aug. 19, 1812
 Captain Elliott captured the *Detroit* and *Caledonia* on Lake Champlain..... Oct. 8, "
 Captain Jones, with sloop *Wasp*, captured the British brig *Frolic*, and both vessels captured by the British 74-gun ship *Poictiers* on the afternoon of the same day..... Oct. 18, "
 Commodore Decatur, with frigate *United States*, captured the British frigate *Macedonian*..... Oct. 25, "
 Commodore Bainbridge, with the frigate *Constitution*, captured the British frigate *Java*..... Dec. 29, "
 Captain Lawrence, with the sloop *Hornet*, captured the British brig *Resolute*, Feb. 10, 1813; and the brig *Peacock*..... Feb. 24, 1813
 Captain Lawrence, with the frigate *Cheapeake*, surrendered to the British frigate *Shannon*, June 1, "

Captain Allen, with sloop *Argus*, surrendered to the sloop *Pelican*..... Aug. 14, "
 Lieutenant Burrows, with the U. S. brig *Enterprise*, captured the British brig *Boxer*..... Sept. 5, "
 Commodore Perry, with a small fleet, captured British fleet on Lake Champlain..... Sept. 18, "
 Commodore Chauncey, with the American flotilla, captured the British flotilla on Lake Ontario..... Oct. 5, "
 Captain Porter, with U. S. frigate *Essex*, surrendered to the British frigate *Phoebe*..... March 28, 1814
 Captain Bainbridge, with U. S. sloop *Frolic*, surrendered to the frigate *Orpheus*..... April 20, "
 Captain Warrington, with sloop *Peacock*, captures the British brig *Spervier*..... April 29, "
 The U. S. sloop *Wasp*, Captain Blakeley, captured British brig *Reindeer*..... June 23, "
 Commodore Hardy, with a British fleet, attacked Stonington..... Aug. 9-12, "
 Commodore M'Donough's fleet on Lake Champlain captures the British fleet off Plattsburg, Sept. 11, "
 Commodore Decatur, with frigate *President*, surrendered to the British frigate *Endymion*, Jan. 15, 1815
 Captain Stewart, with the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, captured the British ships of war *Cyane* and *Levant*..... Feb. 20, "
 Commodore Biddle, with the sloop *Hornet*, captured the British brig *Penguin*..... Feb. 23, "
 Commodore Conner, with U. S. fleet, bombarded Vera Cruz, in conjunction with a land force under General Scott..... March, 1847

NAVAL REVIEWS, SALUTE, AND VOLUNTEERS. See under *Navy*.

NAVARINO (S. W. Greece), BATTLE OF, Oct. 20, 1827, between the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under command of Admiral Codrington, and the Turkish navy, in which the latter was almost wholly annihilated. More than thirty ships, many of them four-deckers, were blown up or burnt, chiefly by the Turks themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies. This destruction of the Turkish naval power was characterized by the Duke of Wellington as being an "untoward event"—a memorable phrase applied to it to this day.

NAVARRRE, now a province of Spain, formed a part of the Roman dominions, and was conquered by Charlemagne, 778. His descendants appointed governors, one of whom, Garcias Ximenes, took the title of king about 860. In 1073, King Sancho IV. was poisoned, and Sancho Ramirez, of Aragon, seized Navarre. In 1134, Navarre became again independent under Garcias Ramirez IV. In 1284, Thibault, count of Champagne, became sovereign of Navarre, as nephew of Sancho VII., and in 1284, by the marriage of the heiress Jane with Philip IV. le Bel, Navarre was united to France.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAVARRE.

1274. Jane I. and (1284) Philip-le-Bel of France.
 1305. Louis X., Hutin, of France.
 1316. Philip V., the Long, of France.
 1322. Charles IV., the Fair.
 1323. Jane II. (daughter of Jane I.) and her husband, Philip d'Evreux.
 1349. Charles II., the Bad.
 1357. Charles III., the Noble.
 1425. Blanche, his daughter, and her husband, John of Aragon.
 1441. John II., alone, who became King of Aragon in 1458. He endeavored to obtain the crown of Castile also.
 1479. Eleanor de Folx, his daughter.
 1479. Francis Phœbus de Folx, her son.
 1483. Catharine (his sister) and her husband, John d'Albret. Ferdinand of Aragon conquers and annexes all Navarre south of the Pyrenees, 1512.

LOWER NAVARRE (in France).

1516. Henry d'Albret.
 1555. Jane d'Albret and her husband, Anthony de Bourbon, who died 1562.
 1572. Henry III., who became in 1589 King of France, to which Lower Navarre was formally united in 1609.

NAVIGATION. It owes its origin to the Phœnicians, about 1500 B.C. The first laws of navigation originated with the Rhodians, 910 B.C. The first account we have of any considerable voyage is that of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa, 604 B.C.—*Blair*. See under *Steam*.

- Plane charts and mariner's compass used about 1420
 Variation of the compass discovered by Columbus 1492
 That the oblique rhomb lines are spirals, discovered by Nonius..... 1587
 First treatise on navigation..... 1545
 The log first mentioned by Bourne..... 1577
 Mercator's chart..... 1590
 Davis's quadrant, or backstaff, for measuring angles, about..... 1600
 Logarithmic tables applied to navigation by Gunter..... 1620
 Middle latitude sailing introduced..... 1623
 Mensuration of a degree, Norwood..... 1631
 Hadley's quadrant..... 1731
 Harrison's time-keeper used..... 1764
 Nautical almanac first published..... 1767
 Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass. 1820
 (See *Compass, Latitude, Longitude*, etc.)

NAVIGATION, INLAND. See *Canals*.

NAVIGATION LAWS. A code of maritime laws is attributed to Richard I. of England, said to have been decreed at the Isle of Oleron, 1194 (see *Oleron*), and farther enactments were made by Richard II. in 1381.—In Oct., 1651, the Parliament of Cromwell passed an act entitled "Goods from foreign parts, by whom to be imported," the principles of which were affirmed by 12 Charles II., c. 18. "An Act for the Encouraging and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation." The latter act restricts the importation and exportation of goods from or to Asia, Africa, or America to English ships, of which the masters and three fourths of the mariners are to be English. This was followed by many acts of similar tenor, which were consolidated by 8 and 4 Will. IV., c. 54 (1838). These acts were in the whole or in part repealed by the act "to amend the Laws in force for the Encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation," passed 12 and 18 Vict., c. 29, June 20, 1849, after much opposition. This last act came into operation Jan. 1, 1850. The Steam Navigation Act, passed 14 and 15 Vict., c. 79, 1851, came into operation Jan. 1, 1852. The act regulating the navigation of the River Thames was passed in 1754.—In Feb., 1865, the emperor recommended the modification of the French navigation laws.

NAVIGATORS (or *Navvies*). These important helpers in the construction of British railways derived their name (about 1830) from their formerly making the inland navigation in Lincolnshire, etc., and are said to be descendants of the original Dutch canal laborers.

NAVY OF ENGLAND, "whereon, under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depends."—*Act for the government of the Navy*.

The first fleet of galleys, like those of the Danes, built by Alfred..... 897

The number of galleys greatly increased under Edward, who claimed to be the lord of the ocean surrounding Britain, about..... 965

A formidable fleet equipped by the contribution of every town in England, in the reign of Ethelred II., when it rendezvoused at Sandwich, to be ready to oppose the Danes..... 1007
 Edward the Confessor collected a fleet to resist the Norwegians, 1042; and Harold to resist the Normans..... 1066

Richard I. collected a fleet and enacted naval laws about..... 1191

[The Cinque Ports and maritime towns frequently furnish fleets commanded by the king or his officers.]

Edward III.'s fleet defeat the French at the battle of Sluys, June 24, 1340; and the Spanish off Winchelsea..... Aug. 29, 1350

Henry V. made great efforts to increase the navy, 1415-1422

Henry VII. built the Royal Harry: considered to be the beginning of the Royal Navy..... 1493

The Trinity House established and the Navy Office appointed with commissioners (see *Admiralty*)..... 1512

[The navy then consisted of the "Great Harry," 1200 tons, two ships of 800 tons, and six or seven smaller.]

James I. and Charles I. improve the navy. The "Sovereign of the Seas" launched..... 1637

Frigates said to have been first built..... 1649

James II. systematizes sea-signals and improves the navy..... 1685-8

Reign of George III.: dimensions of ships increased; copper sheathing adopted for ships of every class; establishments of naval stores provided at all dock-yards and naval stations; and various improvements made in ship-building, 1760-1820

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Navy Estimates.
1540	58	12,455	8,545	no account.
1558	27	7,110	8,505	no account.
1578	24	10,505	6,700	no account.
1603	43	17,055	8,345	no account.
1653	157	57,000	21,910	no account.
1698	175	101,892	42,900	no account.
1702	272	159,090	40,000	£1,056,915
1760	412	321,154	70,000	5,227,148
1793	498	458,226	45,000	5,625,381
1800	767	658,744	155,000	12,422,837
1808	869	892,800	143,800	17,490,047
1814	901	905,000	146,000	18,756,509

Great Britain had 901 ships, of which 177 were of the line; and in 1830 she had 621 ships, some of 140 guns each, and down to surveying vessels of two guns only. Of these 148 sail were employed on foreign and home service..... 1814

The screw propeller introduced in the Royal Navy..... 1840

The total number of ships of all sizes in commission, 183..... Jan. 1, 1841

The navy consisted of 539 sailing and 161 steam vessels..... 1850

Naval Coast Volunteers' Act passed..... Aug., 1853

Of 315 sailing vessels, 97 screw steamers, and 114 paddle steamers..... April, 1854

The queen reviews the Baltic fleet at Spithead, March 10, 1854, and April 23, 1856

Of 271 sailing vessels, carrying 9504 guns, and 263 steam vessels, carrying 6692 guns; together 573 vessels, carrying 16,176 guns; also 155 gun-boats, and 111 vessels on harbor service..... July, "

Proclamation for manning the navy..... April 30, 1859

Naval Reserve Force authorized..... Aug, "

Flogging not to be inflicted on first-class seamen except after a trial..... Dec, "

Great excitement respecting the French government building the plated frigate *Gloire* (see next page)..... 1860

The *Warrior*, the first English iron-plated steam frigate, the largest vessel in the world except the *Great Eastern* (see *Steam*), length, 880 feet; breadth, 65 feet; iron plate, $\frac{4}{8}$ inches thick; 6170 tons burden; cost about £400,000; launched (censured in 1864)..... Dec. 29, "

A royal commission recommends the abolition of the Board of Admiralty, and the appointment of a minister of the Navy Department..... March, 1861

Lord Clarence Paget, Sec'y of Admiralty, states that England has 67 steam-ships of the line, while France has 87, Russia 9, Spain 8, and Italy 1..... April 11, "

New act for the government of the navy (the Naval Discipline Act) passes..... Aug. 6, "

Four iron-plated vessels (400 feet long; 69½ feet

wide; and cost about £600,000 each) building, Dec., 1861

Capt. Cowper Coles's mode of constructing iron-plated vessels, with a cupola for firing from, made known in 1855, and recommended to the Admiralty in 1861; adopted by Ericsson in the *Monitor*, 1862; proposed to be adopted by the British government. 1863

Six different kinds of plated vessels said to be constructing; E. J. Reed authorized to build the *Enterprise* as a specimen of an iron-plated sea-going vessel. April, "

Royal Oak, iron-clad steamer, launched at Chatham. Sept. 10, "

Twin or double screws for vessels of light draught introduced. 1863

Mr. E. J. Reed appointed chief constructor in the Royal Navy. Jan., "

Navy consists of 1014 vessels of all classes; 35 line-of-battle ships, 69 frigates, 30 screw corvettes, Jan., "

Steam ram *Valiant* launched. Oct. 14, "

Minotaur iron steamer launched. Dec. 12, "

Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington, established. 1864

The turret-ship *Sovereign*, constructed on Coles's principle, put out of commission, and placed among reserve ships; this blamed by some, Oct., "

Naval models from the time of Henry VIII., collected early in the present century by Sir Robert Seppings, removed to South Kensington Museum. Dec., "

20 iron-clad vessels building, "to be ready for sea this year". March, 1865

Bellerophon, iron-clad, by Mr. E. J. Reed; and the *Lord Warden*, iron-clad, launched. May, "

A British fleet entertained at Cherbourg, Brest, etc., Aug. 15, etc.; and a French fleet at Portsmouth. Aug. 29-31, "

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.—In the year 1850, £6,942,897; 1854, £6,640,596; 1855 (to March 31, Russian War), £14,490,105; 1856, £19,554,585; 1859, £9,215,487; 1861, £13,331,668; 1862, £12,598,042; 1863, £11,370,588; 1864, £10,321,596; estimate for year 1865—£10,392,324.

THE NAVAL SALUTE TO THE BRITISH FLAG began in Alfred's reign, and, though sometimes disputed, may be said to have been continued ever since. The Dutch agreed to strike to the English colors in the British seas in 1673. The honor of the flag-salute at sea was also formally assented to by France in 1704, although it had been long previously exacted by England. See *Flag and Salutes at Sea*.

NAVAL UNIFORMS.—The first notice of the establishment of a uniform in the British naval service which we have met with occurs in the *Jacobite's Journal* of March 5, 1748, under the head of "Domestic News," in these terms: "An order is said to be issued, requiring all his majesty's sea-officers, from the admiral down to the midshipman, to wear a uniformity of clothing, for which purpose pattern coats for dress suits and frocks for each rank of officers are lodged at the Navy Office, and at the several dock-yards for their inspection." This is corroborated by the *Gazette* of July 13, 1757, when the first alteration in the uniform took place, and in which a reference is made to the order of 1748, alluded to in the journal above mentioned, and which, in fact, is the year when a naval uniform was first established. James I. had indeed granted, by warrant of 6th April, 1609, to six of his principal masters of the navy, "liverie coats of fine red cloth." The warrant is stated to have been drawn *verbatim* from one signed by Queen Elizabeth, but which had not been acted upon by reason of her death. This curious document is in the British Museum; but King James's limited red liverie is supposed to have been soon discontinued. —*Quarterly Review*.

THE NAVY PAY OFFICE, organized in 1844, was abolished in 1836, when the army and navy pay departments were consolidated in the paymaster general's office.

THE NAVY LIST was first officially compiled by John Finlaison, the celebrated actuary, and published monthly in 1814.

NAVAL REVIEWS.—The queen reviewed the fleet at Portsmouth in March, 1854, before it sailed to the Baltic, at the commencement of the Russian War; and again at Portsmouth, on the conclusion of peace, in the presence of the Parliament, etc., on April 28, 1856. The fleet extended in an unbroken line of 5 miles, and consisted of upward of 800 men-of-war, with a tonnage of 150,000, carrying 8300 guns, and

manned by 40,000 seamen. There were about 100,000 spectators.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS (or Reserve).—By 16 and 17 Vict., c. 73 (1853), the Admiralty were empowered to raise a body of seafaring men to be called the "Naval Coast Volunteers," not to exceed 10,000, for the defense of the coast, and for actual service if required. On Aug. 18, 1859, an act was passed to enable the Admiralty to raise a number of men, not exceeding 30,000, as a reserve force of seamen, to be called the "Royal Naval Volunteers." In November following the Admiralty issued a statement of the "qualifications, advantages, and obligations" of this reserve. The enrolment commenced on Jan. 1, 1860. The engagement is for five years, and the volunteers are entitled to a pension when incapacitated after the expiration of the term. At the prospect of war with the United States in Dec., 1861, a great number of seamen at Hartlepool, Dundee, London, Aberdeen, etc., offered their services.

NAVY OF FRANCE. It is first mentioned in history, 728, when, like that of England at an early period, it consisted of galleys; in this year the French defeated the Frisian fleet. It was considerably improved under Louis XIV. at the instance of his minister Colbert, about 1697. The French navy was perhaps in its highest splendor about 1781; but it became greatly reduced in the wars with England. See *Naval Battles*. It has been greatly increased by the present emperor, and in 1859 consisted of 51 ships of the line (14 sailing vessels and 37 steamers), and 398 other vessels, in all 449, including vessels building, converting, or ordered to be built. The new French iron-plated frigate *Gloire*, launched in 1860, has been subjected to much criticism, but appears to be generally considered as successful. The *Solferino* and *Magenta* were launched in June, 1861. Other iron vessels are in course of construction.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. In the year 1863 the Navy of the United States contained:

	Vessels.	No. of Guns.	Tonnage.
In 1863	588	4443	467,967
showing an increase of.	427	3265	340,086
exclusive of those lost.	161	1175	127,931.

Vessels of the Navy lost since 1862.

	Vessels.	No. of Guns.	Tonnage.
Captured	12	43	5,947
Destroyed to prevent falling into rebel hands.	8	22	2,953
Sunk in battle by torpedoes.	4	23	2,301
Shipwreck, fire, and collision	18	61	4,854
Total	32	166	15,955

Vessels placed under construction since 1862.

Description.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Guns.	Tonnage.
Double-end iron steamers	1030	7	84	7,210
Single turret iron-clads	614	20	40	12,280
Double "	3180	4	16	12,520
Clipper screw sloops	2200	12	96	26,400
Screw sloops, spar-deck	2200	8	160	17,600
" " of great speed	2900	5	40	16,000
" " "	3000	2	16	6,000
Total.		58	452	98,010

Since the close of the war the navy has been much reduced, and a great many of the vessels laid up or sold.

NEBRASKA, a N.W. Territory of North America, was organized May 30, 1854. Capital, Omaha City. Admitted as a state, March 1, 1867.

NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS, put forth by Sir Wm. Herschel in 1811, supposes that the universe was formed out of shapeless masses of nebulae or clusters of small stars. It has not been generally received. In Oct., 1860, Mr. Lassell strictly scrutinized the dumb-bell nebula, and stated that the brightest parts did not appear to be stars. In 1865 Mr. Wm. Huggins reported that he had analyzed certain nebulae by their spectra, and believed them to be entirely gaseous.

NECTARINE, the *Amygdalis Persica*, originally came from Persia about 1563. Previously, presents of nectarines were frequently sent to the court of England from the Netherlands; and Catharine, queen of Henry VIII., distributed them among her friends.

NEEDLES were first made in England in Cheap-

* Mr. Scott Russell says: "The *Gloire* has been built by M. Dupuis de Lons, after a most exact calculation of the effect of iron plates upon the weight and speed of a vessel. She is perfectly fit to carry a broadside of guns of as heavy a calibre as any that can be carried and worked in our own wooden ships, and she is driven at as least as high a speed as any vessel of similar dimensions in our own service."

elde, London, in the time of Mary I., by a negro from Spain, but was lost at his death, and not recovered till 1566, in the reign of Elizabeth, when Elias Growse, a German, taught the art to the English.—*Stow*.

NEGRO TRADE. See *Slavery*.

NELSON'S VICTORIES, etc. See *separate articles*.

Horatio Nelson, born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk.....Sept. 29, 1758
Sailed with Captain Phipps to the North Pole.....1773
Distinguished himself in the West Indies.....1780
Lost an eye at the reduction of Calvi, Corsica.....1794
Captured Elba.....Aug. 9, 1796
With Jervis, at the victory off St. Vincent, Feb. 14: made admiral.....Feb. 20, 1797
Lost his right arm at the unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz.....July 25, 26, "
Gained the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1; created Baron Nelson of the Nile.....Oct. 6, 1798
Attacks Copenhagen, April 2; created viscount, May 29; attacks Boulogne and destroys several ships.....Aug. 8, 1801
Appointed to chief command in the Mediterranean.....May 30, 1800
Pursues the French and Spanish fleets, March to Aug.; returns to England, Aug.; reappears at Cadiz, and defeats the fleets in Trafalgar Bay, where he is killed.....Oct. 21, 1805
The Victory man-of-war arrived off Portsmouth with his remains.....Dec. 4, "
The body lay in state in the Painted Hall, at Greenwich, Jan. 5; on the 8th was removed to the Admiralty; the funeral took place.....Jan. 9, 1806
The Prince of Wales (afterward George IV.), the Duke of Clarence (afterward William IV.), and other royal dukes; almost all the peers of England, and the lord mayor and corporation of London, with thousands of military and naval officers and distinguished men, followed the funeral car to St. Paul's. The military assembled on this occasion amounted to near 10,000 regulars, independent of volunteers. The regulars consisted chiefly of the regiments that had fought and conquered in Egypt.

NEMEAN GAMES, celebrated at Nemea, in Achæia, were originally instituted by the Argives in honor of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent, and Hercules some time after renewed them, 1226 B.C. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olives, afterward of green parsley, in memory of the adventure of Archemorus, whom his nurse laid down on a sprig of that plant. They were celebrated every third year, or, according to others, on the first and third year of every Olympiad, 1226 B.C.—*Herodotus*. They were revived by the Emperor Julian, A.D. 362, but ceased in 394.

NEPAUL (India). The East India Company's war with the state of Nepal commenced Nov. 1, 1814, and terminated April 27, 1815. A treaty of peace was signed between the parties Dec. 2, 1815. War renewed by an infraction of the treaty by the Nepalese, Jan., 1816; and after several contests, unfavorable to the Nepalese, the former treaty was ratified, March 16, 1816. An extraordinary embassy from the King of Nepal to the Queen of Great Britain arrived in England, landing at Southampton, May 25, and remained till Aug., 1820; it consisted of the Nepalese prince, Jung Bahadour, and his suite, to whom many honors were paid. He supported the English during the English mutiny in 1857.

NEPHALIA, sacrifices of sobriety among the Greeks, when they offered mead instead of wine to the sun and moon, to the nymphs, to Aurora, and to Venus; and burnt any wood but that of the vine, fig-tree, and mulberry-tree, esteemed symbols of drunkenness, 618 B.C.

NEPTUNE, a primary planet, first observed on Sept. 23, 1846, by Dr. Galle, at Berlin, in consequence of a letter from M. Le Verrier, who had conjectured, from the anomalous movements of Uranus, that a distant planet might exist nearly in the position where Neptune is situated. Calculations to the same effect had been previously made by Mr. J. Couch Adams. Neptune is said to have been seen by Lalande, and thought to be a fixed star.

NERWINDEN. See *Landen*.

NESTORIANS, the followers of Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople (428-481), who is represented as a heretic for maintaining that though the Virgin Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ as man, yet she was not the mother of God, since no human creature could

impart to another what she had not herself; he also held that God was united to Christ under one person, but remained as distinct in nature and essence as though he had never been united at all. He was opposed by Eutyches, and died 439. See *Eutychians*. Nestorian Christians in the Levant administer the sacrament with leavened bread and in both kinds, permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor auricular confession.—*Du Pin*. A Nestorian priest and deacon were in London in July, 1862.

NETHERLANDS. See *Flanders, Holland, and Belgium*.

NEUFCHÂTEL, a canton in Switzerland, formerly a lordship, afterward a principality. The first known lord was Ulric de Feüis, about 1062, whose descendants ruled till 1375, after which, by marriages, it frequently changed governors. On the death of the last of the Longuevilles, the Duchess de Nemours, in 1707, there were many claimants; among them William III. He and the Allies, however, gave it to Frederick I. of Prussia with the title of prince. In 1806 the principality was ceded to France, and Napoleon bestowed it on his General Berthier, who held it till 1814, when it fell to the disposal of the Allies. They restored the King of Prussia the title of prince with certain rights and privileges, but constituted it a part of the Swiss Confederation.*

NEUSTRIA, or WEST FRANCE, a kingdom allotted to Clovis by his father Clovis at his death in 711. His descendant, Charlemagne, became sole king of France in 771.

NEUTRAL POWERS. By the treaty of Paris, signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Turkey, and Sardinia, on April 16, 1861, it was determined that privateering should be abolished; that neutrals might carry an enemy's goods not contraband of war; that neutral goods not contraband were free even under an enemy's flag; and that blockades, to be binding, must be effective. The President of the United States acceded to these provisions in 1861.

NEVADA, a Western Territory of the United States of N. America, organized March 2, 1861. Capital, Carson City. Admitted as a state, October 31, 1864.

NEVILLE'S CROSS, or DURHAM, BATTLE of, between the Scots under King David Bruce, and the English under Philippe, consort of Edward III., and Lord Percy, Oct. 17, 1346. More than 15,000 of the Scots were slain, and their king taken prisoner.

NEVIS, ISLAND of (W. Indies), planted by the English in 1628; taken by the French, Feb. 14, 1782; restored to the English in 1783. The capital is Charleston. Nevis was the birthplace of the celebrated General Alexander Hamilton, born 1757, died 1804.

NEWARK (Nottinghamshire), **BATTLE of**, in which the royal army under Prince Rupert repulsed the army of the Parliament, besieging the town, March 21, 1644. The church was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died King John, Oct. 9, 1216; and here, May 6, 1644, Charles I., after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterward gave him up to his enemies. Newark was first incorporated by Edward VI., and afterward by Charles II.

NEWBERN (North Carolina), **BATTLE of**, fought Feb. 14, 1862. After the capture of Roanoke Island, on the 6th, Burnside advanced on Newbern. The Confederates under General Branch—consisting of eight regiments and 500 cavalry—occupied works five miles below Newbern, a mile in extent, protected on the river bank by 18 guns, and by redoubts on the opposite sides. After four hours' fighting the Confederates were repulsed, and abandoning Newbern, retreated upon Goldsborough. The national loss was 91 killed and 466 wounded; the Confederate 500, besides 200 prisoners.

* After an unsuccessful attempt in 1831, the inhabitants in 1848 repudiated their allegiance to Prussia, and proclaimed Neuchâtel a free and independent member of the Swiss Confederation. The King of Prussia protested against this; and in 1859 a protocol was signed between England, France, and Austria, recognizing his claims. In Sept., 1856, some of his adherents, headed by the Count de Pourtales, broke out into insurrection against the Republican authorities, who, however, quickly subdued and imprisoned them, with the intention of bringing them to trial. War was threatened by the King of Prussia, and great energy and determination manifested by the Swiss. On the intervention of the English and French governments, after many delays, a treaty was signed on June 11, 1857, by which the King of Prussia virtually renounced his claims on receiving a pecuniary compensation, which he eventually gave up. He retains the title of Prince of Neuchâtel, without any political rights. The prisoners of Sept., 1846, were released without trial, Jan. 18, 1857.

NEW BRUNSWICK was taken from Nova Scotia, and received its name as a separate colony in 1786. In 1865 it opposed the plan for uniting all the British North American colonies in a confederation.

NEWBURY (Berkshire). Near here were fought two desperate battles: (1.) Sept. 20, 1643, between the army of Charles I. and that of the Parliament under Essex; it terminated somewhat favorably for the king. Among the slain was the amiable Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, deeply regretted. (2.) A second battle of dubious result was fought between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, Oct. 27, 1644.

NEW CALEDONIA (Pacific Ocean), discovered by Cook on Sept. 4, 1774, was seized by the French and colonized in 1862. The French government, in Dec., 1864, redressed the outrages committed upon the British missionaries at a station established here in 1864.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), the Roman *Pons Ælii*. The first coal port in the world,* and the metropolis of the north of England. The coal-mines were discovered here about 1284. The first charter granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239.

The castle built by Robert Courthoise, son of William I. 1080
The town fortified by William I. " "
St. Nicholas Church built about 1091; burnt in 1216; restored by Edward I., to whom John Balliol did homage here, 1299; rebuilt. 1359
Newcastle surrenders to the Scotch in ... 1640 and 1646
Who here gave up Charles I. to the Parliament ... 1644
Occupied by General Wade in. 1745
1583 persons die of cholera, Aug. 31 to Oct. 28. 1583
Great fire through the explosion at Gateshead (which see). Oct. 6, 1864

NEWCASTLE ADMINISTRATION, formed April, 1764; resigned Nov., 1766; when the Duke of Devonshire became first lord of the treasury.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *First Lord of the Treasury*.

Henry Blount Legge, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Earl of Holderness and Sir Thomas Robinson (afterward Lord Grantham), *Secretaries of State*. The latter succeeded by Henry Fox (afterward Lord Holland).

Lord Anson, *First Lord of the Admiralty*.

Lord Grenville, *Lord President*.

Lord Gower (succeeded by the Duke of Marlborough), *Lord Privy Seal*.

Duke of Grafton, Earl of Halifax, George Grenville, etc.

Lord Hardwicke, *Lord Chancellor*.

NEWCASTLE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION (see *Chatham Administration*), formed June, 1767; resigned May, 1769; Lord Bute coming into power.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *First Lord of the Treasury*.

William Pitt (afterward Lord Chatham), *Secretary of State for the Northern Department, and leader of the House of Commons*.

Lord Grenville, *Lord President*.

Earl Temple, *Privy Seal*.

Mr. Legge, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Duke of Devonshire, *Lord Chamberlain*.

Earl of Holderness, *Secretary of State for the Southern Department*.

Duke of Rutland, *Lord Steward*.

Lord Anson, *Admiralty*.

Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by Lord Ligonier), *Ordnance*.

Henry Fox, George Grenville, Viscount Barrington, Lord Halifax, James Grenville, etc.

Sir Robert Henley, *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal*.

NEW CHURCH. See *Swedenborgians*.

NEW COLLEGE (St. John's Wood, London), erected by the Independent dissenters for the education of their ministers, 1860-1, is founded on the union of Homerton, Highbury, and Coward colleges. See *Oxford*.

NEW ENGLAND (N. America), originally comprising the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, was settled by the Puritans who were driven from England. The first attempt to form a settlement was made in 1607, which was named New England by Captain Smith in 1614.

* In 1206 the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about the city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 600 years.

Settlement of the Plymouth Company in 1620. It now includes, besides the four original states, two others, Vermont and New Hampshire.

NEW FOREST (Hampshire), was made ("afforested") by William the Conqueror, 1078-85. Many populous towns and villages, and, indeed, the whole country for above thirty miles in compass, were laid waste, and no less than thirty-six churches were destroyed. William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow, shot by Walter Tyrril, that accidentally glanced against a tree, Aug. 2, 1100, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The New Forest Deer Removal Act was passed 14 & 15 Vict., c. 76, Aug. 7, 1851.

NEWFOUNDLAND (N. America), discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who called it *Prima Vista*, June 24, 1497. It was formally taken possession of by Sir Henry Gilbert, 1583. In the reign of Elizabeth, other nations had the advantage of the English in the fishery. In 1577 there were 100 fishing vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of larger size, from England.—*Hakluyt*. But the English fishery in some years afterward (1636) had increased so much that the ports of Devonshire alone employed 150 ships, which sold their fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. The sovereignty of England was recognized in 1713. Nearly 1000 English families reside here all the year; and in the fishing season (May to September) more than 15,000 persons resort to Newfoundland (one of our finest nurseries for seamen). It obtained the privilege of a colonial legislation in 1845, and the bishopric was established in 1839.—Appalling fire at St. John's, a great portion of the town destroyed, the loss estimated at £1,000,000 sterling, June 9, 1846.

NEWGATE, LONDON. The prison derives its name from the gate which once formed a part of it, and stood a little beyond the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey. It was used as a prison for persons of rank as early as 1213, but was rebuilt about two centuries afterward by the executors of Sir Richard Whittington, whose statue with a cat stood in the niche till the time of its demolition by the great fire of London in 1666. It was then reconstructed in its late form; but the old prison, being an accumulation of misery and inconvenience, was pulled down and rebuilt between 1778 and 1780. During the riots in the latter year the interior was destroyed by fire, but shortly afterward restored. In 1837 the interior was pulled down, to be re-erected on a plan adapted to the reformatory system. The market, established in 1861, was ordered to be abolished by an act passed in 1861. A meat and poultry market is to be erected in Smithfield.

NEW GRANADA (S. America), discovered by Ojeda in 1499, and conquered and settled by the Spaniards in 1536. It formed part of the new republic of Bogota, established in 1811; and, combined with Caracas, formed the republic of Colombia in Dec. 17, 1819. See *Colombia*.

President M. Ospina entered on office. April 1, 1857
After several reunions and dissolutions, the republic of New Granada merged into the Grenadine Confederation, which includes Bolivar, Antioquia, Panama, and other small states. June 15, 1868
Struggles between the Conservatives, partisans of the old government, and the Liberals. Jan. 1861
General Mosquera (Liberal) deposes Ospina, and seizes the government. July 18, "
A congress of the states determine on union, under the name of the United States of Colombia, Sept. 20, 1861

Arboleda, chief of the Conservatives, assassinated (succeeded by Cassal). Nov. 1, 1869

New Constitution established. May 8, 1863

Mosquera invites Venezuela and Ecuador to join the confederation. Aug., "

Ecuador declines—war ensues. Nov. 20, "

The troops of Ecuador defeated, Dec. 6; peace ensues, and Ecuador remains independent, Dec. 8, "

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the original United States of N. America, was settled in 1622, and separated from Massachusetts in 1679. Capital, Concord.

NEW HEBRIDES (S. Pacific Ocean), discovered by Quiros, who, believing them to be a continent, named them *Tierra Australis del Espíritu Santo* in 1606. Bougainville in 1768 found them to be islands; and in 1774 Cook gave them their present name.

NEW HOLLAND. See *Australia, New South Wales*, etc.

* On Jan. 14, 1857, a convention was concluded between the English and French governments, confirming certain French privileges of fishery in exchange for others. The English colonists were dissatisfied with this convention.

NEW JERSEY, one of the United States, was first settled at Bergen, by some Danish families from New York, in 1622, and by the Dutch, on the Delaware, in 1623. In 1631, a colony of Swedes settled on the Delaware from Cape May to Burlington. The province was granted to the Duke of York in 1664, and by him conveyed to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, who established a government there in 1666. With New York, it was surrendered to the Dutch in 1673, and surrendered by them to the English in 1674. In 1676, the province was divided into East and West Jersey; Carteret taking the former, and William Penn and others the latter by purchase. They afterward purchased East Jersey. After much difficulty, the province was surrendered to the crown in 1702, and continued a royal government until the Revolution. The independent state was organized in 1776, and in 1787 adopted the Federal Constitution.

NEW LANARK (W. Scotland). Here Robert Owen endeavored to establish socialism in 1801.

NEWMARKET (Cambridgeshire), renowned for its horse-races. It is first mentioned in 1227, and probably derived its name from the market then recently established. James I. erected a hunting-seat here, called the king's house, to which Charles I. was taken as a prisoner in 1647, when the Parliamentary army was quartered in the neighboring village of Kennet. Charles II., who was fond of racing, built a stand-house for the sake of the diversion, about 1867,* and from that period races have been annual to the present time; and many extraordinary races have been run. See *Races*.

NEW MEXICO (N. America), ceded to the United States in 1848, and organized as a territory Sept. 9, 1850. Capital, Santa Fé.

NEW ORLEANS, the chief city of Louisiana, N. America (*which see*), founded in 1717, under the agency of the Duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven eighths of the city were destroyed by fire; but it is now rebuilt. New Orleans was surrendered to the Federals in April, 1862. The strong feeling of the inhabitants in favor of the Confederates induced General Butler to rule them with military rigor, May to October, 1862. He was replaced by General Banks, Dec. 16, 1862.

NEW ORLEANS, BATTLE OF, was the last important engagement of the last war between the United States and Great Britain. It occurred just below the city of New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815. The Americans were on both sides of the Mississippi. There were 4700 men, under the immediate command of General Jackson, on the east side, where the battle was fought, and over 1000 on the west bank. The British troops that came to the attack as invaders were 8400 strong, under the command of General Pakenham. They were repulsed with great loss. The general-in-chief was killed, with 691 others, and 1203 were wounded; 17 officers and 483 men were made prisoners. The Americans were protected by breastworks, and had only 7 killed and 6 wounded in the main battle, and 8 killed and 82 wounded on the west bank of the river.

NEWPORT (Monmouthshire). Chartist riots here were suppressed Nov. 4, 1839.†

NEWPORT (Rhode Island), a celebrated watering-place. Here the eminent Bishop Berkeley, and also Smybert, the earliest professional portrait painter in America, resided for a while. It is near the entrance of Narragansett Bay, and was the scene of many stirring events during the American Revolution, being occupied alternately by British, American, and French troops, the latter, under Rochambeau, having landed there in 1780.

* During the races on March 22, 1682, Newmarket was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, which occasioned the hasty departure of the company then assembled, including the king, the queen, the Duke of York, the royal attendants, and many of the nobility; and to this disaster historians have ascribed the failure of the Rye-House Plot, the object of which was said to be the assassination of the king and his brother on the road from Newmarket to London, if the period of their journey had not been thus anticipated. See *Rye-House Plot*.

† The Chartists (*which see*), collected from the mines and collieries in the neighborhood to the number of 10,000, armed with guns, pikes, clubs, etc., arrived at Newport, Nov. 4, 1839. They divided themselves into two bodies—one, under the command of Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, proceeded down the principal street; while the other, headed by his son, took the direction of Snow Hill. They met in front of the Westgate hotel, where the magistrates were assembled, with about 50 soldiers of the 45th regiment, and several special constables. The rioters commenced breaking the windows of the house, and fired on the inmates, by the mayor, Mr. (now Sir Thomas) Phillips, and several other persons, were wounded. The soldiers returned the fire, and succeeded in dispersing the mob, which, with its leaders, fled from the town, leaving about 30 rioters dead, and many others dangerously wounded. A detachment of the 10th Royal Hussars having arrived from Bristol, the town became tranquil. Frost was apprehended on the following day, together with his printer, and other influential persons among the Chartists. He and several others were tried and convicted in Jan., 1840, and sentenced to death; afterward commuted to transportation. An amnesty was granted them on May 2, 1856, and they returned to England in Sept. following.

ring events during the American Revolution, being occupied alternately by British, American, and French troops, the latter, under Rochambeau, having landed there in 1780.

NEW RIVER. An artificial river for the supply of London with water, commenced in 1609, and finished in 1613, when the projector, Hugh Myddelton, was knighted by James I.—*Strype*. This river, which rises in Hertfordshire, and which, with its windings, is forty-two miles long, was brought to London, and opened Sept. 29, 1613. So little was the benefit of it understood, that for above thirty years the seventy-two shares into which it was divided netted only £5 apiece. Each of these shares was sold originally for £100. Within the last few years they were sold at £9000 a share, and some lately at £10,000.

NEW ROSS (Wexford), S.E. Ireland. Here General Johnston totally defeated the rebels under Beauchamp D. Bagenal Harvey, June 4, 1798.

NEWRY (N. Ireland). In the rebellion of 1641, Newry was reduced to a ruinous condition; it was surprised by Sir Con. Magenis, but was retaken by Lord Conway. After the Restoration the town was rebuilt. It was burnt by the Duke of Berwick when flying from Schomberg and the English army, and only the castle and a few houses escaped, 1689.

NEW SOUTH WALES, the principal colony of Australia (*which see*). The eastern coast of New Holland was explored and taken possession of by Captain Cook in 1770. At his recommendation a convict colony was first formed here. Captain A. Phillip, the first governor, arrived at Botany Bay with 800 convicts, Jan. 20, 1788; but he subsequently preferred Sydney, about seven miles distant from the head of Port Jackson, as a more eligible situation for the capital. A new Constitution was granted in 1856 (18 & 19 Vict., c. 54). See *Sydney*. Population in 1856, 269,722; in 1859, 342,062; in 1862, 367,495. The imports for 1859 amounted to £4,697,053; the exports to £4,763,049. Governor, Sir John Young, appointed 1860.

NEWSPAPERS. The Roman *Acta Diurna* were issued, it is said, 691 B.C. In modern times, a *Gazette*, which derived its name from its price, a small coin, was published in Venice (about 1536). The *Gazette de France*, now existing, first appeared in April, 1631, edited by Renaudot, a physician. It was patronized by the king, Louis XIII., who wrote one article for it, and by Richelieu. The first real newspaper published in England* was established by Sir Roger L'Estrange in 1663; it was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and continued nearly three years, when it ceased, on the appearance of the *Gazette*. In the reign of James I., 1622, appeared the *London Weekly Courant*; and in the year 1643 (the period of the Civil War) were printed a variety of publications, certainly in no respect entitled to the name of newspapers, of which the following were the titles:

England's Memorable Accidents.
The Kingdom's Intelligencer.
The Diurnal of Certain Passages in Parliament.
The Mercurius Aulicus.
The Scotch Intelligencer.
The Parliament's Scout.
The Parliament's Scout's Discovery, or Certain Information.
The Mercurius Civicus, or London's Intelligencer.
The Country's Complaint, etc.
The Weekly Annals.
Mercurius Britannicus.

A paper called the *London Gazette* was published Aug. 22, 1642. The *London Gazette* of the existing series was published first at Oxford, the court being there on account of the plague, Nov. 7, 1665, and afterward at London, Feb. 6, 1666.

Printing of newspapers and pamphlets prohibited, 31 Charles I., 1680.—*Salmon's Chron*.
The regular newspapers commenced on the abolition of the censorship of the press in 1695.
Daily Courant first published in 1709.
Newspapers first stamped in 1713.

* Some copies of a publication are in existence called the *English Mercury*, professing to come out under the authority of Queen Elizabeth in 1586, the period of the Spanish Armada. The researches of Mr. T. Watts, of the British Museum, have proved these to be forgeries, executed about 1746. The full title of No. 40 is "The *British Mercury*, published by authority, for the prevention of false reports, imprinted by Christopher Barker, her highness's printer, No. 50." It describes the Spanish Armada, giving "A Journal of what passed since the 21st of this month, between her majesty's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lord High Admiral to the Lordes of Council."

† On May 27, 1787, a *London Gazette* Extraordinary was forged, with a view of affecting the funds.

NUMBER OF STAMPS ISSUED TO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.					
1758....	7,411,767	1810....	20,172,937	1835....	33,874,662
1760....	9,404,790	1820....	24,363,186	1840....	48,083,384
1774....	12,800,000	1825....	26,950,698	1843....	56,438,977
1790....	14,035,689	1830....	30,168,741	1850....	65,741,971
1800....	16,084,906				

[In 1850 there were also issued supplement stamps at $\frac{1}{2}d.$, 11,654,425.]

In the year ending Jan. 5, 1851, there were 159 London newspapers, in which appeared 891,650 advertisements; 223 English provincial newspapers, having 575,631 advertisements. In Scotland, same year, 110 newspapers, having 249,141 advertisements. In Ireland, 103 newspapers, having 236,128 advertisements. The number of stamps issued was, in England, 65,741,271 at 1*d.*, and 11,654,423 supplement stamps at $\frac{1}{2}d.$; in Scotland, 7,643,045 stamps at 1*d.*, and 241,264 at $\frac{1}{2}d.$; in Ireland, 6,502,723 stamps at 1*d.*, and 48,368 at $\frac{1}{2}d.$

Reduction of newspaper duty from 4*d.* to 1*d.* took effect on Sept. 15, 1836.

The distinctive die came into use Jan. 1, 1837.

Duty on advertisements abolished, 1853.

IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

The first was the *Dublin News-Letter*, by Joseph Ray, 1685; *Pue's Occurrences*, 1700. *Faulkner's Journal* was established by George Faulkner, "a man celebrated for the goodness of his heart and the weakness of his head," 1728. The oldest of the existing Dublin newspapers are *Saunders's* (then *Edwalle's News-Letter*, 1745; and *Freeman's Journal*, founded as the *Public Register*, by the patriot Dr. Lucas, about 1755. The *Limerick Chronicle*, the oldest of the provincial prints, 1768.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

Norwich Postman, 1706. *Worcester Postman*, 1709. *Newcastle-on-Tyne Courant*, 1711.

CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette de Venise, early in 17th century; *Gazette de France* (now publishing), 1681.

The first newspaper set up in Germany, 1715; the first in Holland, 1732.

In Paris there exist 109 journals, literary, scientific, religious, and political."—*Westminster Review*, 1830.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS. 1850. 1865.

London newspapers, daily.....	13	22
United Kingdom, daily.....	—	73
London newspapers, weekly.....	53	166
English provincial newspapers.....	223	750
Irish newspapers.....	102	132
Scotch newspapers.....	110	140
British Isles.....	14	14

By the act passed June 15, 1855 (18 & 19 Vict., c. 27), the stamp on newspapers, as such, was totally abolished, and will be employed henceforth only for postal purposes. Many new papers were then started, which were but of short duration.

In 1857, 71 million newspapers passed through the post-office. In Jan., 1860, 1000 newspapers, and in Jan., 1862, 1165 newspapers were in course of publication in the United Kingdom.

On Oct. 1, 1861, when the paper duty came off, the *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Morning Post* reduced their price to 3*d.* each copy unstamped.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL LONDON NEWS-PAPERS.

DAILY.

Public Ledger (<i>Commercial</i>).....	1759
Morning Chronicle (<i>Liberal</i>), extinct.....	1770-1863
Morning Post (<i>Whig</i>).....	1781
Morning Herald (<i>Conservative</i>).....	1781
Times (<i>Independent</i>).....	1788
Sun (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1792
Morning Advertiser (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1794
Globe (<i>Whig</i>), evening.....	1803
Standard (<i>Conservative</i>).....	1827
Daily News (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1840
Daily Telegraph* (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1855
Morning Star (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1856
International (<i>in French</i>).....	1863
Pall Mall Gazette (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1865

PRINCIPAL WEEKLY.

St. James's Chronicle (<i>Conservative</i>).....	1761
Observer (<i>Whig</i>).....	1792
Bell's Messenger (<i>Liberal Conservative</i>).....	1796
Dispatch (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1801
Examiner (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1808
Literary Gazette (<i>extinct</i>).....	1817-62

* 144,000 copies sold on Dec. 16, 1861. The prince consort died on the 14th.

John Bull (<i>Conservative</i>).....	1890
Bell's Life in London (<i>Sporting</i>).....	"
Sunday Times (<i>Liberal Conservative</i>).....	1822
Atlas (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1826
Athenæum (<i>Literary and Scientific</i>).....	1828
Spectator (<i>Liberal</i>).....	"
Record (<i>Liberal Conservative</i>).....	"
Court Journal (<i>neutral</i>).....	1820
United Service Gazette.....	1828
Watchman (<i>Wesleyan</i>).....	1825
Musical World.....	1826
Jurist (<i>Legal</i>).....	1837
Magnet (<i>Agricultural</i>).....	"
Railway Times.....	"
Era (<i>Theatrical</i>).....	"
Tablet (<i>Roman Catholic</i>).....	1840
Gardeners' Chronicle.....	1841
Nonconformist.....	"
Punch.....	1841
Illustrated London News (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1842
Lloyd's Weekly Paper (<i>Radical</i>).....	"
Builder.....	1848
English Churchman (<i>High-Church</i>).....	"
News of the World (<i>Liberal</i>).....	"
Economist (<i>Liberal</i>).....	"
Jewish Chronicle (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1845
Guardian (<i>High-Church</i>).....	1846
Press (<i>Conservative</i>).....	1853
Field (<i>Country Gentlemen's</i>).....	"
Saturday Review (<i>neutral</i>).....	1855
Engineer.....	1856
City Press (<i>neutral</i>).....	1857
News (<i>Bankers, etc.</i>).....	1858
Chemical News.....	1859
London Review (<i>Liberal</i>).....	1860
Reader (<i>Literary and Scientific</i>).....	1863
Age (<i>neutral</i>).....	1864
Owl (<i>satirical</i>).....	"
Index (<i>Confederate</i>), extinct.....	1865

NEWSPAPERS, AMERICAN. On April 24th, 1704, appeared the first regular newspaper published in the United States, the "Boston News-Letter," although in September, 1690, an adventurous printer had made a like attempt in the same town, the publication of which was suppressed by the authorities, and only one copy is now known to be in existence.

The Boston News-Letter.....	1704
Boston Gazette.....	1719
American Weekly Mercurie, Philadelphia.....	"
New England Courant, Boston.....	1721
New York Gazette.....	1725
Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg.....	1726
Royal Gazette, New York.....	1773
Massachusetts Spy (still published in Worcester).....	1775
Commercial Advertiser, New York.....	1797
Evening Post, New York.....	1801
National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.....	"
The Sun, New York (the first penny paper).....	1823
New York Herald.....	1835
New York Tribune.....	1841
New York Times.....	1850

The above table gives the dates on which some of the more prominent of the earlier papers were started. The total circulation of the New York dailies can not now (1869) be less than 450,000 copies, and some of the weekly papers, as *Harpers' Weekly*, *Harpers' Bazar*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, *Bonner's New York Ledger*, have an immense circulation.

The increase of newspaper literature in the United States is marvelous enough. In 1830, with a population of 23½ millions, the number of newspapers published was 362 (60 of these being dailies), with a yearly issue of 68,117,796 copies; in 1840, the number of newspapers had increased to 1631, with a yearly issue of 196,838,673 copies; in 1850, the number of papers published was 2224, with an issue of 426,409,973 copies; in 1860, the date of the last census, the number of newspapers published had risen to 40,051, with an annual issue of 928,000,000 copies, being an increase of 118 per cent. for 1860 over the preceding decennial period.

NEW STYLE. Pope Gregory XIII., in order to rectify the errors of the current calendar, published a new one, in which ten days were omitted—Oct. 5, 1582, becoming Oct. 15. The new style was adopted in France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Flanders, Portugal, in 1582, and in Great Britain in 1751. In 1752 eleven days were left out of the calendar—Sept. 3, 1752, being reckoned as Sept. 14.

NEW TESTAMENT. See *Bible*.

NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY, the doctrines respecting gravitation, etc., taught by Sir Isaac Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687. He was born

Dec. 25, 1642; became Master of the Mint, 1699; President of the Royal Society, 1703; and died March 20, 1727. A statue of him in marble by Roubilliac was set up at Trinity College, Cambridge, July 14, 1756, and one in bronze by Theed, at Grantham, Sept. 21, 1858, when Lord Brougham delivered an excellent discourse on the life and works of Newton. The latter statue cost £1800, which sum was obtained by public subscription.

NEWTOWNBARRY RIOT (S. E. Ireland). On a seizure of stock for tithes, a lamentable conflict ensued here between the yeomanry and the people, when thirty-five persons were killed or wounded, June 18, 1881. The jury at the coroner's inquest was unable to agree on a verdict.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER (N. Ireland). On July 30, 1689, the Enniskilleners under Gustavus Hamilton thoroughly defeated the adherents of James II., commanded by General M'Carty, taking him prisoner with his artillery, arms, and baggage.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, etc. The feast was instituted by Numa, and was dedicated to Janus (who presided over the new year), Jan. 1, 713 B.C.*

NEW YORK, the "empire state" of the United States of N. America, was settled by the Dutch in 1609. The city was named by them Manhattan and New Amsterdam; but the English under Colonel Nichols dispossessed them and the Swedes, Aug. 27, 1664, and changed its name. Population in 1890, 905,651.

New York was confirmed to England by the peace of Broda..... Aug. 24, 1667
The city was one of the principal points of the struggle for independence among the states of America. It surrendered to the British forces under General Howe..... Sept. 16, 1770
The city was evacuated by the British; "Evacuation day" made one of rejoicing ever since, Nov. 25, 1788

Academy of the fine arts, and a botanical garden, established in..... 1804

Burning of Park Theatre..... 1821

Yellow fever panic..... 1822

Gns first used..... 1826

A wful fire here; 674 buildings destroyed, and property valued at nearly \$20,000,000..... Dec. 16, 1835

Croton water introduced..... 1842

Great fire, destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property, July 13, 1845

Burning of Niblo's Theatre..... 1846

The Park Theatre destroyed by fire (second time), Dec. 16, 1848

Serious riot (several lives lost) at the theatre, Astor Place, originating in a dispute between Mr. Macready (English) and Mr. Forrest (American) actors..... May 10, 1849

Cholera, carrying off 5071 persons..... 1862

First city railroad built..... 1862

The Crystal Palace, containing an exhibition of goods from all nations, was opened in the presence of the President of the United States and many other dignitaries..... July 14, 1853

New York suffered severely by large commercial failures, and "hunger demonstrations" took place during the panic..... Nov., 1857

The Crystal Palace destroyed by fire..... Oct. 5, 1858

A magnificent cathedral commenced in..... 1859

Great fire in Elm St.; about 50 lives lost..... Feb. 2, 1860

During the civil war of 1861 New York strongly supported the government of President Lincoln (Republican); but during 1862 a reaction gradually took place, and the opposition (Democrat) candidates for Congress were elected by large majorities..... Nov., 1862

Fierce riots against conscription; many persons killed and much property destroyed (see *Riots*), July 12-17, 1863

Barnum's Museum burnt; great loss, July 13, 1865; a second time..... March 2, 1868

NEW ZEALAND (in the Pacific Ocean), discovered by Tasman in 1642. From his time the country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent till 1769-70, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook. In 1778 he plant-

ed several spots of ground on this island with European garden-seeds, and in 1777 he found some true potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. European population in 1880, 84,294. Value of imports in 1880, £1,551,080; exports, £261,484. Sir George Grey, governor, reappointed June, 1861.

The right of Great Britain to New Zealand recognized at the peace in..... 1814

No constitutional authority was placed over it until a resident subordinate to the government of New South Wales was sent out with limited powers..... 1833

New Zealand Company established; Wellington founded..... 1839

Captain Hobson, the first governor, landed Jan. 29; treaty of Waitangi signed, by which the chiefs cede a large amount of land..... Feb. 5, 1840

Becomes an independent colony and made a bishop's see..... April, 1841

Captain (afterward Admiral) Fitzroy, governor, Dec., 1843, to Nov., 1845

Sir George Grey governor..... 1846

A charter, founded upon an act passed in 1846, creating powers municipal, legislative, and administrative..... Dec. 29, 1847

This charter was not acted on; a Legislative Council opened by the governor..... Dec. 20, 1849

Foundation of Auckland, 1840; Nelson and Taranaki (or New Plymouth), 1841; Otago, 1848; Canterbury..... 1850

New Zealand Company relinquish their charter..... 1852

Blasphemy subdivided to form another called Christchurch..... 1853

New Constitution granted..... 1853

Col. Wynyard governor..... Jan., 1854, to Sept., 1855

Governor Browne..... Oct., 1855

An earthquake; not much damage done..... Jan. 23, 1857

Constitution modified..... 1857

Insurrection of the natives (Maoris) under a chief named William King (Whirimu King), arising out of disputes respecting the sale of land; the Bishop Selwyn and others consider the natives to have been unjustly treated..... March, 1860

Indecisive actions between the militia and volunteers and the Maoris..... March 14-28, 1860

War breaks out at Taranaki; the British repulsed with loss..... June 30, 1860

Great excitement in Australia; troops sent to New Zealand, under Gen. Pratt, land..... Aug. 3, 1860

Indecisive actions..... Sept. 10, 19, Oct. 9, 12, 1860

Gen. Pratt defeats the Maoris at Mahoeahi, and destroys their fortified places..... Nov. 6, 1860

The New Zealand colonists in England meet and justify the conduct of the governor..... Nov. 22, 1860

The Maoris defeated, Dec. 29, 1860; Jan. 23, Feb. 24, March 16-18, 1860-1

The war ends; surrender of natives..... March 19, 1861

Sir George Grey reappointed governor..... June, 1861

Gold discovered at Otago and other places..... June, 1861

A native sovereignty proclaimed; 5000 British soldiers in the islands..... July, 1861

Loyalty of the natives increasing..... May, 1862

The Maori chiefs sign a poetical address of condolence to the queen on the death of the prince consort; received..... Nov., 1862

Natives attack a military escort and kill 8 persons, May 4, 1863

Waikato tribe driven from a fort..... July 17, 1863

The war spreading; natives construct rifle-pits, Aug., 1863

Proposed confiscation of Waikato lands..... Sept., 1863

Gen. Cameron severely defeats the Maoris at Rangiriri..... Nov. 20, 1863

Continued success of Gen. Cameron; capitulation of the Maori king..... Dec. 9, 1863

British attack on Galepa repulsed with loss of officers and men..... April 29, 1864

Loan of £1,000,000 to New Zealand; guaranteed by Parliament..... July, 1864

Several tribes submit..... Aug., 1864

Maori prisoners escape and form a nucleus of a new insurrection..... Sept., 1864

Sir George Grey issues proposals of peace, Oct. 25; the Aborigines Protection Society send religious, moral, and political advice to the Maoris (considered injudicious)..... Nov., 1864

Change of ministry and policy; sent of government to be removed from Auckland to Wellington on Cook's Strait..... Nov. 24, 1864

Maoris attack on Cameron severely defeated, Jan. 25; again, Feb. 25; outbreak of the Pai Mariri or Hau-hau heresy, a compound of Judaism and paganism, among the Maoris; the Rev. C. S. Volkner murdered and many outrages committed

* On this day the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of new sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine, and all the mechanics began something of their art of trade; the men of letters did the same as to books, poems, etc.; and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. Nonius Marcellus refers the origin of New Year's customs among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who, having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Sirenia, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorized the custom afterward, and gave these gifts the name of Sirenia, 747 B.C.

red, March 2; proclamation of Governor Sir Geo. Grey against it; it is checked by the agency of a friendly native chief, We-tako. . . . April, 1865 William Thompson, an eminent chief, surrenders on behalf of the Maori king. . . . May 25, " New Zealand still unsettled. . . . July, " The Hau-haus beaten in several conflicts, Aug.; the governor proclaims peace, Sept. 2; British troops about to leave. . . . Sept. 15, " The Maoris treacherously kill the envoys of peace; resignation of the Weld ministry; one formed by Mr. Stafford. . . . Oct., " Prospects of peace reported. . . . Jan., 1866

NEY'S EXECUTION. Ney, duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskwa, and one of the most valiant of the marshes of France, was shot as a traitor, Dec. 7, 1815.* On Dec. 7, 1853, his statue was erected on the spot where he fell.

NIAGARA (N. America). At the head of this river, on the western shore, is Fort Erie,† which was taken by the English, July 24, 1759. It was abandoned in the war with the United States, May 27, 1812, but was retaken Dec. 19 following. A suspension bridge of a single span of 800 feet over the Niagara River, connecting the railways of Canada and New York, was opened in March, 1855. It is elevated 13 feet on the Canadian, and 23 feet on the American side.

NIAGARA FALLS, LUNDY LANE, or BRIDGEWATER, BATTLE or, fought on the 25th of July, 1814, between the Americans under General Brown, 3000 strong, and the British under General Drummond, 5000 strong, including militia and Indians. The Americans were victorious, but with a loss of 175 killed and 573 wounded. The British lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 573.

NIAGARA, FORT. This was built by the French, at the mouth of the Niagara River, and was taken from them by the English in 1759. The Americans garrisoned it in 1812, and on the 21st of Nov., 1812, it was bombarded by the British garrison in Fort George, opposite. The Americans had 4 killed and 7 wounded. Before daylight, on the morning of the 19th of December, 1813, the fort was surprised and captured by a British force under Colonel Murray. The Americans lost 65 killed, 14 wounded, and 344 made prisoners. The enemy lost only 8 men.

NICÆA. See *Nice*.

NICARAGUA, a state in Central America (*which see*). Population about 800,000; president T. Martinez; elected in 1859, and re-elected in 1863. The present Constitution was established Aug. 19, 1853. At the commencement of 1855 it was greatly disturbed by two political parties: that of the president, Chamorro, who held Granada, the capital, and that of the democratic chief, Castellon, who held Leon. The latter invited Walker, the filibuster, to his assistance, who in a short time became sole dictator of the state.† By the united

* After the abdication of Napoleon I., 5th of April, 1814, he took the oath of allegiance to the king, Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return to France from Elba he marched against him; but, his troops deserting, he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost, and opened the invader's way to Paris, March, 1815. Ney led the attack of the French at Waterloo, where he fought in the midst of the slain, his clothes pierced with bullet-holes, five horses having been shot under him: night and defeat obliged him to flee. Though included in the decree of July 24, 1815, which guaranteed the safety of all Frenchmen, he was sought out, and on Aug. 5 taken at the castle of a friend at Urillac, and brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers, Dec. 4. The 19th article of the capitulation of Paris, fixing a general amnesty, was quoted in his favor, yet he was sentenced to death, and met his fate with fortitude, Dec. 7, 1815.

† About eighteen miles below Fort Erie are the remarkable falls. The river is here 740 yards wide. The half mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 58 feet: it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, and in a stupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets, and, in a rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters Lake Ontario at Fort Niagara. The falls were visited by the Prince of Wales in Sept., 1842.

‡ William Walker was born at Tennessee, in the United States, where he became successively doctor, lawyer, and journalist, and afterward gold-seeker in California, whence he was invited to Nicaragua by Castellon, with the promise of 50,000 acres of land, on condition of bringing with him a band of adventurers to sustain the revolutionary cause. Walker accepted the terms, and on June 23 landed at Realajo with 65 men. He increased his forces at Leon, and soon after attacked the town of Rivas, where he was repulsed with loss. He then joined Col. Kinney, who had occupied and governed Grey Town, Sept. 6. On Oct. 18 Walker captured Granada by surprise when in a defenseless state, shot Mayorga, one of the ministers, and established a rule of terror. By intervention of the American consul he made peace with the general of the state army, Corral, but shot him on Nov. 7 on finding him corresponding with fugitives at Costa Rica. Walker at first was only general-in-chief; but on Rivas, whom he had made president, deserting him, he became sole dictator. On May 14, 1854, his envoy Yijim was recognized by the President of the United States, whence also he obtained re-enforcements during his retention of power. Costa Rica declared war against him, Feb. 28, 1856; the other states of Central

efforts of the confederated states the filibusters were all expelled in May, 1857. On May 1, 1853, Nicaragua and Costa Rica appealed to the great European powers for protection.

NICE or **NICOMA**, a town in Bithynia, Asia Minor, N.W. Antigonus gave it the name Antigonæia, which Lysimachus changed to Nicæa, in memory of his wife. It became the residence of the kings of Bithynia about 208 B.C. At the battle of Nice, A.D. 194, the Emperor Severus defeated his rival, Niger, who was again defeated at Issus, and soon after taken prisoner and put to death. In 825 the first general council was held here, which composed the **NICENE CREED** and condemned the Arians. It was attended by 318 bishops from divers parts, who settled both the doctrine of the Trinity and the time for observing Easter. The creed was altered, 881, and confirmed, 431, when it was decreed unlawful to make farther additions. When the Crusaders took Constantinople, and established a Latin empire there in 1204, the Greek emperors removed to Nice and reigned there till 1261, when they returned to Constantinople. See *Eastern Empire*, p. 170. Nice was taken by the Ottoman Turks in 1580.

NICE (N. Italy), a colony of Massilia, now Marseilles. It was taken by the French, and retaken by Eugene of Savoy in 1706, and by the Austrians in 1800. After the mind of the people had been ascertained by universal suffrage (the votes being nearly unanimous for annexation to France), the province of Nice was given up to France by the Sardinian government. The French troops occupied Nice on April 1, in conformity with a treaty signed March 24, 1860. The people are said to have been really unwilling for the change, and Garibaldi vehemently protested against the annexation. Population of the province in 1857, 250,593.

NICIAS, PEACE or, between Athens and Sparta, 421 B.C., so named on account of its being negotiated by that eminent and unfortunate Athenian general, who, with his colleague, Demosthenes, was put to death after the disastrous termination of the expedition against Syracuse, 413 B.C.

NICKEL, a white, ductile, malleable, magnetic metal, employed in the manufacture of German silver. Cronstedt in 1751 discovered nickel in the mineral copper-nickel.

NICOLAITANES, a sect mentioned in *Rev.* II., 6, 15, said to have sprung from Nicolas, one of the first seven deacons (*Acts* vi.), and to have maintained the legality of a community of wives, as well as all other heresies, and to have denied the divinity of Christ.

NICOMEDIA, the metropolis of Bithynia, Asia Minor, N.W., founded by King Nicomedes I., 264 B.C., on the remains of Astacus; destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 115; and restored by the Emperor Adrian, 124. The Roman emperors frequently resided here during their Eastern wars. Here Diocletian resigned the purple, 305; and Constantine died at his villa in its neighborhood, 337. It surrendered to the Seljukian Turks in 1073, and to Orchan and the Ottoman Turks in 1353.

NICOPOLIS (now in Bulgaria), **BATTLE** or, Sept. 28, 1396, between the allied Christian powers under Sigismund, king of Hungary, afterward emperor, and the Turks under Bajazet; said to have been the first battle between the Turks and Christians; the latter were defeated, losing 20,000 slain, and as many wounded and prisoners.

NIELLO-WORK, said to have been produced by rubbing into engravings on silver, etc., a mixture of silver, lead, copper, sulphur, and borax, was an art known to the ancients, and practiced in the Middle Ages, and to have given to Maso Finiguerra the idea of engraving upon copper, about 1460.

NIEMEN or **MEMEL,** a river flowing into the Baltic, and separating Prussia from Russia. On a raft on this river the Emperor Napoleon met Alexander of Russia,

America soon followed the example, and a sanguinary struggle ensued, lasting till May, 1857. On Nov. 25, 1856, Walker totally burnt Granada, being unable to defend it, and removed the seat of government to Rivas. This place he surrendered to Gen. Mora on May 1, 1857, on the intervention of Capt. Davis, of the *S. Mary's*, U. S. Himself, his staff, and 960 men were conveyed in that vessel to New Orleans, where they were received with great enthusiasm. On Nov. 23, 1857, he again invaded Nicaragua, landing at Punta Arenas with 400 men; but on Dec. 8 was compelled to surrender to Capt. Paulding, U. S., and was conveyed to New York. He escaped punishment by *non prosequi* (June 2, 1858); but Capt. Paulding was tried for exceeding orders, and blamed, yet excused by President Buchanan. On Aug. 5, 1860, Walker landed near Truxillo, Honduras, and took the fort on the 6th. On the 7th he proclaimed that he made war on the government, not on the people of Honduras. On being summoned to surrender his booty to Capt. Salmon, R. N., of the *Forer*, he refused, and fled. He was pursued, caught, given up to the Honduran government, tried, and shot (on Sept. 12). His followers were dismissed.

June 23, 1807, and made peace with him and Prussia. He crossed the Niemen to invade Russia, June 24, 1812, and recrossed with the remains of his army, Dec. 28.

NIGER EXPEDITION, undertaken with a view to plant an English colony in the centre of Africa, and supported by a government grant of £60,000, started in the summer of 1841, and commenced the ascent of the river, Aug. 20, in that year. The expedition consisted of the *Albert*, *Wilberforce*, and *Soudan*. Fever broke out among the crews, Sept. 2, when these vessels had arrived at Iddah. The confluence of the Niger and the Chadda (270 miles from the sea) was reached Sept. 11. The *Soudan* then returned with the sick; the *Wilberforce* ascended the Chadda, and the *Albert* the Niger. But the *Wilberforce* was almost immediately compelled to return, and follow the track of the *Soudan*. The *Albert* arrived at Egga, on the Niger (320 miles from the sea), Sept. 28; but so great had been the progress of disease, that orders were now given for the third vessel to return, which she did, after the necessary delay for procuring firewood, on Oct. 4. This last vessel cast anchor in Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, Oct. 17, all the same year.

NIGHTINGALE FUND. On Oct. 31, 1854, Miss Florence Nightingale left England with a staff of thirty-seven nurses, and arrived at Scutari Nov. 6; they rendered invaluable services to the army; she returning to London Sept. 8, 1856. In memory, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on Nov. 29, 1856, to raise funds to establish an institution for the training of nurses and other hospital attendants. Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt sang at Exeter Hall on March 11, 1856, and gave the proceeds (£1812) to the fund. The subscriptions closed April 24, 1857, amounting to £44,089. The queen gave Miss Nightingale a valuable jewel.

NIKA CONTESTS. See *Circus*.

NIL DARPAN. See *India*, June, 1861.

NILE (Egypt). This great river rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in about ten degrees of N. lat., and in a known course of 1260 miles receives no tributary streams. The travels of Bruce were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile; he set out from England in June, 1768; on the 14th of November, 1770, he discovered the source of the Blue Nile, and returned home in 1773.—This river overflows regularly every year, from about the 15th of June to the 17th of Sept., when it begins to decrease, having given fertility to the land. It must rise 16 cubits to insure that fertility. In 1839, the inundations of the Nile rose to 26 instead of 23, by which 80,000 people were drowned and immense property lost. Mr. Petherick set out early in 1861 to explore the country at the source of the Nile. For recent discoveries, see *Africa*, 1862-5.

NILE, BATTLE OF THE (or Aboukir), Aug. 1, 1798, near Rosetta, between the British and French fleets, the latter commanded by Lord (then Sir Horatio) Nelson. Nine of the French line-of-battle ships were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped. The French ship *L'Orient*, with Admiral Brueys and 1000 men on board, blew up, and only 70 or 80 escaped. Nelson's exclamation upon commencing the battle was, "Victory or Westminster Abbey!"

NIMEGUEN (Holland). Here was signed the treaty of peace between France and the United Provinces, 1678. The French were successful against the British under the Duke of York before Nimeguen, Oct. 28, 1794, but were defeated by the British Nov. 8 following.

NINETY-SIX, SIXTY or. In May, 1781, Gen. Greene commenced the siege of Fort Ninety-six, in Abbeville District, South Carolina, with less than a thousand regulars, and a few raw militia. The garrison was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Cruger, a New York Loyalist. The siege continued from the 22d of May until the 18th of June, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to take the works by storm. The siege was raised on the following evening, and the Americans retreated beyond the Saluda River. Greene lost 150 men during the siege.

NINEVEH, the capital of the Assyrian Empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Ashur, who called it after himself, about 2245 B.C. Ninus reigned in Assyria, and called this city also after himself, Nineveh, 2069 B.C.—*Abds Lemlet*. Jonah preached against Nineveh (about 863 B.C.), which was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 606 B.C. The discoveries of Mr. Layard and others in the neighborhood of Moel, the supposed site of this ancient capital, since 1839, have in a manner disinterred and re-peopled a city which for centuries has not only

ceased to figure on the page of history, but whose very locality had long been blotted out of the map of the earth." In 1848 Mr. Layard published his "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1858 an account of his second visit in 1849-50.

NISBET or NESBIT (Northumberland). Here a battle was fought between the English and Scotch armies, the latter greatly disproportioned in strength to the former. Several thousand of the Scots were slain upon the field and in the pursuit, May 7, 1402.

NISMES (Nîmes), S. France, was the flourishing Roman colony Nemausus. Its noble amphitheatre was ruined during the English occupation in 1417. Nîmes embraced Protestantism, and suffered much persecution in consequence, and has frequently been the scene of fierce religious contests. The treaty termed the Pacification of Nîmes (July 14, 1629) gave religious toleration for a time to the Huguenots.

NITRE. See *Saltpetre*.

NITRIC ACID, a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called *aqua fortis*, first obtained in a separate state by Raymond Lully, an alchemist, about 1387; but we are indebted to Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier for our present knowledge of its properties. Mr. Cavendish demonstrated the nature of this acid in 1785. Nitrous acid was discovered by Scheele about 1774. Nitrous gas was accidentally discovered by Dr. Hales. Nitrous oxide gas was discovered by Dr. Priestley in 1774.

NITROGEN, or *Azote* (from the Greek α , no, and ω , I live), an irrespirable elementary gas. Before 1777, Scheele separated the oxygen of the air from the nitrogen, and almost simultaneously with Lavoisier discovered that the atmosphere is a mixture of these two gases. Nitrogen combined with hydrogen forms the volatile alkali ammonia, so freely given off by decomposing animal and vegetable bodies.

NOBILITY. The Goths, after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles of honor, to distinguish them from the common people. The right of peerage seems to have been at first territorial. Patents to persons having no estate were first granted by Philip the Fair of France, 1096. George Neville, duke of Bedford (son of John, marquess of Montague), ennobled in 1470, was degraded from the peerage by Parliament on account of his utter want of property, 19 Edw. IV., 1478. Noblemen's privileges were restrained in June, 1773. See *Lords*, and the various orders of the nobility.

NOBILITY OF FRANCE preceded that of England. On June 18, 1790, the National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility could not exist in a free state; that the titles of dukes, counts, marquesses, knights, barons, excellencies, abbots, and others, be abolished; that all citizens take their family names; and that armorial bearings also be abolished. The records of the nobility, 600 volumes, were burnt at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV., June 25, 1792. A new nobility was created by the Emperor Napoleon I., 1808. The hereditary peerage was abolished Dec. 27, 1831.

NOBLE, an ancient English coin, first struck in the reign of Edward III. about 1387. It was stamped with a rose, and was thence called a rose noble; value 6s. 8d.

NONCONFORMISTS. The Protestants in England are divided into conformists and nonconformists, or churchmen and dissenters. The first place of meeting of the latter, in England, was established at Wandsworth, near London, Nov. 2, 1572. The name of nonconformists was taken by the Puritans when the Act of Uniformity came into operation on Aug. 24, 1562 (termed "Black Bartholomew's day"), when 2000 ministers of the established religion resigned, not choosing to conform to the statute passed "for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of the sacraments." See *Puritans and Dissenters*. The laws against them were relaxed in 1690.—The *Nonconformist* newspaper (edited by Mr. Edward Miall) began in 1841.

NONES, in the Roman calendar, were the fifth day

* The forms, features, costume, religion, modes of warfare, and ceremonial customs of its inhabitants stand before us as distinct as those of a living people; and it is anticipated that, by help of the sculptures and their cuneiform inscriptions, the researches of the learned may go far in filling up the vast blank in Assyrian annals. Among the sculptures that enrich the British Museum may be mentioned the winged bull and lion, and numerous hunting and battle-scenes, but perhaps the most interesting, as confirmatory of the truth of Holy Scripture, is the bas-relief of the eagle-headed human figure, presumed to be a representation of the Assyrian god Nisroch (from *Nir*, an eagle or hawk), whom Sennacherib was in the act of worshipping when he was assassinated by his two sons about 710 B.C.—2 Kings, xlix. 21.

of each month, excepting March, May, July, and October, when the nones fell on the seventh day.

NON-JURORS. In 1689, they considered James II. to have been unjustly deposed, and refused to swear allegiance to William III. Among them were Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury; Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, and the bishops of Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, and many of the clergy who were deprived, Feb. 1, 1691. Non-jurors were subjected to a double taxation, and were obliged to register their estates, May, 1728. They formed a separate communion, which existed till the beginning of the present century.

NON NOBIS, DOMINE! ("Not unto us, O Lord!" etc., *Psalm* cxv., 1), a musical canon, sung as a grace at public feasts, was composed by W. Bird in 1618.

NON-RESISTANCE OATH, occurring in the Corporation Act, 1661, was repealed in 1719.

NOOTKA SOUND (Vancouver's Island), discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. It was settled by the British in 1780, when a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement to supply the Chinese market with furs; but the Spaniards in 1789 captured two English vessels and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry demanded reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, and a free commerce was confirmed to England in 1790.

"NO-POPERY RIOTS." See *Gordon*.

NORDLINGEN (Bavaria). Here the Swedes under Count Horn were defeated by the Austrians, Aug. 27, 1634, and the latter by Turenne in 1645.

NORE MUTINY. See *Mutinies*.

NORFOLK (Virginia), an excellent interior port, with a navy yard at Gosport, opposite. It was destroyed by the British under the direction of the royal governor, Lord Dunmore, on the first of January, 1776. See *Fires in America*. Its neighborhood suffered severely during the remainder of the war. During the Civil War in 1861 it became the property of the rebels, and the navy yard there was at the same time destroyed by fire, with a large amount of property. Reoccupied by the Union forces under General John E. Wool on the 10th April, 1862.

NORFOLK ISLAND, a penal colony of England, discovered in 1774 by Captain Cook, who found it uninhabited except by birds. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson under Governor Phillip in 1788, in Sydney Bay, on the south side of the island. This was at one time the severest penal colony of Great Britain. The island was abandoned in 1809, but reoccupied as a penal settlement in 1825. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were removed to it in June, 1850, from *Pitcairn's Island* (which see).

NORMANDY (N. France), part of Neustria, a kingdom founded by Clovis in 511 for his son Clotaire, which, after various changes, was united to France by Charles the Bald in 837. From the beginning of the 9th century it was continually devastated by the Scandinavians, called Northmen or Normans, to purchase repose from whose irruptions Charles the Simple of France ceded the duchy to their leader Rollo, 906. From its conquerors it received its present name. Rollo, the first duke, held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, until William, the seventh duke, acquired England, in 1066. It remained a province of England with some intermissions till the reign of King John, 1204, when it was reunited to France. It was reconquered by Henry V., 1418, and held by England partially till 1450. The English still possess the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal.

DUKES.

- 912. Rollo (or Raoul), baptized as Robert.
- 920 or 937. William I., Longsword.
- 943. Richard I., the Fearless.
- 956. Richard II., the Good.
- 1027. Richard III.
- 1028. Robert I., the Devil.
- 1025. William II. (I. of England).
- 1067. Robert II., Courthouse (his son), after a contest despoiled by his brother.
- 1106. Henry I. (king of England).
- 1135. Stephen (king of England).
- 1144. Matilda and Geoffrey Plantagenet.
- 1161. Henry II. (king of England in 1154).
- 1159. Richard IV. (I. of England).
- 1199-1203. Arthur and John of England.

NORTH ADMINISTRATION, formed by Lord

North, Jan., 1770. After his retirement from office, March 30, 1782, Lord North entered into a league with the Whigs: this led to the short-lived Coalition ministry (1783). He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford in 1790, and died in 1792. See "*Coalition*."

Frederick, Lord North, *First Lord of the Treasury*, and *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Earl Gower, *Lord President*.

Earl of Halifax, *Privy Seal*.

Lord Rochford, Lord Weymouth (succeeded by Lord Sandwich), and Lord Hillsborough, *Secretaries of State*.

Sir Edward Hawke, *Admiralty*.

Marquess of Granby, *Ordnance*.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, Lord Hertford, Duke of Ancaster,

Lord Carteret, etc.

NORTHALLERTON (Yorkshire). Near here was fought the "battle of the Standard," where the English totally defeated the Scotch armies, Aug. 23, 1138. The Archbishop of York brought forth a consecrated standard on a carriage at the moment when they were hotly pressed by the invaders, headed by King David.

NORTHAMPTON, England, was burnt by the Danes in 1010. Here Henry III. proposed to found a university in 1260, and held a Parliament in 1290. On July 10, 1460, a conflict took place between the Duke of York and Henry VI. of England, in which the unfortunate monarch was defeated and made prisoner (the second time), after a sanguinary fight, which took place in the meadows below the town. Northampton was ravaged by the plague in 1637. It was seized and fortified by the Parliamentary forces in 1642. The memorable fire, which almost totally destroyed the town, occurred Sept. 8, 1675.

NORTH BRITON NEWSPAPER, No. 48* (Wilkes's number), dated Saturday, April 23, 1763, was, by order of both houses of Parliament, publicly burnt in London by the hands of the common hangman, Dec. 8, 1763. Wilkes, by this newspaper (commenced in 1762), increased the antipathy to the Scotch, then very prevalent in England, having been greatly favored by the minister, the Earl of Bute.

NORTH CAROLINA. See *Carolina*.

NORTHMEN or **NORSEMEN.** See *Scandinavia* and *Normandy*.

NORTH POINT (Baltimore), **BATTLE OF.** The British troops, to the number of about 8000, under General Ross, landed at North Point, 14 miles below Baltimore, on the 19th of Sept., 1814, and proceeded to march toward the city. General Stryker, with over 8000 militia and volunteers, opposed him. A skirmish ensued, when Ross was killed. Colonel Brooke took his place, and pressed forward, when a severe battle commenced. The Americans fell back toward the city. That night the British slept on their arms, and toward the morning of the 14th withdrew, and went on board their ships. The Americans lost in killed and wounded, 163; the British, 290.

NORTHUMBRIA, a Saxon kingdom, founded by Ida, 547.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE. The attempt to discover a northwest passage was made by a Portuguese named Corte Real about 1500. In 1585, a company was formed in London called the "Fellowship for the Discovery of the Northwest Passage." From 1745 to 1818 Parliament offered £30,000 for this discovery. In 1818 the reward was modified by proposing that £2000 should be paid when either 110°, 120°, or 130° W. long. should be passed; one of which payments was made to Sir E. Parry. For their labors in the voyages enumerated in the *list below*, Parry, Franklin, Ross, Back, and Richardson were knighted.

Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition to find a north-east passage to China sailed from the Thames

May 20, 1653

* Number 45 contained a commentary on the king's speech, couched in such caustic terms that a prosecution was commenced against Wilkes. Having been arrested on a general warrant, he was brought by a writ of *habeas corpus* before Chief Justice Pratt, of the Common Pleas, who declared the judgment of that court that general warrants were illegal, and he was consequently discharged. But, not content with this escape, he reprinted the obnoxious number, which produced a regular prosecution to conviction. See *Warrants, General*.

† The gallant Sir Hugh Willoughby took his departure from Ratcliffe on his fatal voyage for discovering the northwest passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the court then resided. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the shores. The young king, Edward VI., alone lost the noble and naval sight, for he then lay on his deathbed; so that the principal object of the parade was disappointed. Sir Hugh Willoughby was unfortunately entangled in the ice, and frozen to death on the coast of Lapland.—*Itinerary*.

- Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a northwest passage to China..... 1576
 Captain Davis's expedition to find a northwest passage..... 1585
 Barant's expedition..... 1594
 Weymouth and Knight's..... 1602
 Hudson's voyages; the last undertaken (see *Hudson's Bay*)..... 1610
 Sir Thomas Button's..... 1612
 Baffin's (see *Baffin's Bay*)..... 1616
 Foxe's expedition..... 1631
 [A number of enterprises, undertaken by various countries, follow.]
 Middleton's expedition..... 1742
 Moore's and Smith's..... 1746
 Hearn's land expedition..... 1769
 Capt. Philipps, afterward Lord Mulgrave, his expedition..... 1773
 Capt. Cooke, in the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, July..... 1776
 Mackenzie's expedition..... 1789
 Captain Duncan's voyage..... 1790
 The *Discovery*, Capt. Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the northwest coast of America..... Sept., 1795
 Lient. Kotzebue's expedition..... Oct., 1815
 Capt. Buchan's and Lient. Franklin's expedition in the *Dorothea* and *Trent*..... 1819-22
 Capt. Ross and Lient. Parry, in the *Isabella* and *Alexander*..... 1818-19
 Lieutenants Parry and Linddon, in the *Hecla* and *Griper*..... May 4, 1819
 They return to Leith..... Nov. 8, 1820
 Capts. Parry and Lyon, in the *Fury* and *Hecla*..... May 8, 1891
 Capt. Parry's third expedition with the *Hecla*..... May 8, 1824
 Capts. Franklin and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sail from Liverpool, Feb. 16, 1825
 Capt. Parry,* again in the *Hecla*, sails from Deptford, and reaches a spot 435 miles from the North Pole, June 29; returns..... Oct. 6, 1827
 Capt. Ross* arrived at Hull, on his return from his Arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned..... Oct. 18, 1833
 Capt. Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic land expedition, after having visited the Great Fish River and examined its course to the Polar Sea..... Sept. 8, 1835
 Capt. Back sailed from Chatham in command of his majesty's ship *Terror*, on an exploring adventure to Wager River..... June 21, 1836
 [The Geographical Society awarded the king's annual premium to Capt. Back for his polar discoveries and enterprise, Dec., 1835.]
 Sir John Franklin, and Capts. Crozier and Fitzjames, in the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, leave England..... May 24, 1845
 Commanders Collinson and McClure, in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, sailed eastward in search of Sir John Franklin..... Jan. 30, 1850
 NORTHWEST PASSAGE discovered by Capt. McClure,† Oct. 20, "
 [Another expedition to the North Pole, under the command of Capt. Sherard Osborne, was proposed to the Royal Geographical Society in the spring of 1865.]
 [For the other expeditions in search of Franklin, etc., see *Franklin*.]

NORWAY, until the 7th century, was governed by petty rulers. About 680, Olaf Trætella, of the race of Odin, termed Ynglings or youths, expelled from Swe-

* Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847 (see *Franklin*); Sir E. Parry died July 8, 1855, aged 65; and Sir John Ross died Aug. 30, 1846, aged 60.

† In 1831 he discovered Boothia Felix; on June 21, same year, he came to a spot which he considered to be the true magnetic pole, in 70° 5' 12" N. lat., and 96° 46' 45" W. long.

‡ Capt. McClure sailed in the *Investigator* in company with Com. Collinson in the *Enterprise* in search of Sir John Franklin, Jan. 30, 1850. On Sept. 6 he discovered high land, which he named Baring's Land; on the 9th, either land, which he named after Prince Albert; or the 20th the ship was frozen in. Entertaining a strong conviction that the waters in which the *Investigator* then lay communicated with Barrow's Straits, he set out on Oct. 21, with five men, in his sledges, to test his views. On Oct. 26 he reached Point Russell (53° 31' N. lat., 114° 14' W. long.), where, from an elevation of 600 feet, he saw Parry or Melville Sound beneath them. The strait connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans he named after the Prince of Wales. The *Investigator* was the first ship which traversed the Polar Sea from Behring Straits to Behring Island. Intelligence of this discovery was brought to England by Com. Inglefield, and the Admiralty chart was published Oct. 14, 1852. Capt. McClure returned to England Sept., 1854. In 1855, £5000 were paid to Captain (afterward Sir Robert) McClure, and £5000 were distributed among the officers and crew. On Jan. 30, 1855, the Admiralty notified that the Arctic medal would be given to all persons engaged in the expeditions from 1819 to 1853.

den, established a colony in Vermeland, the nucleus of a monarchy, founded by his descendant, Halfdan III., the Black, a great warrior and legislator, whose memory was long revered.

Olaf Trætella, 680; slain by his subjects, 640. Halfdan I., 640; Eyestein I., 700; Halfdan II., 730; Gudrod, 784; Olaf Geirstade and Halfdan III., 824.

Halfdan recovers his inheritance from his brother, whom he subdues, together with the neighboring chiefs, 840; accidentally drowned, 863.

The chiefs regain their power during the youth of his son, Harold Hårfager, fair-haired, who vows neither to cut nor comb his hair till he recovers his dominion, 865.

He defeats his enemies at Håfursford, 888; dies, 924. Eric I. (the bloody Axe), his son, a tyrant, expelled; and succeeded by Hako the Good, 940.

Hako endeavors in vain to establish Christianity; dies, 963.

Harold II., Graafeld, son of Eric, succeeds; killed in battle with Harold of Denmark, 977.

Hako, Jarl, made governor of several provinces; becomes king; his licentiousness leads to his ruin; deposed by Olaf I., Trygvasson; and slain by his slave, 995.

Olaf I. establishes Christianity by force and cruelty, 998; defeated and slain, during an expedition against Pomerania, by the kings of Denmark and Sweden, who divide Norway between them, 1000.

Olaf II., the saint (his son), lands in Norway, 1012; defeats his enemies and becomes king, 1015; fiercely zealous in the diffusion of Christianity, 1018-21.

Successful invasion of Canute, who becomes king, 1023; 1029; Olaf expelled; returns, and is killed in battle, 1030.

Sweyn, at the death of Canute, succeeds as king of Norway, but is expelled in favor of Magnus I., bastard son of Olaf II., 1035; Magnus becomes King of Denmark, 1036; dies, 1047.

Harold Hardrade, king of Norway, 1047, invades England; defeated and slain by Harold II. at Stanford Bridge, Sept. 25, 1066.

Olaf III. and Magnus II. (sons), kings, Sept. 25, 1066; Olaf alone (pacific), 1069-1093; Olaf III. founds Bergen, 1070.

Magnus III. (barefoot), son of Olaf, 1093; invades the Orkneys and Scotland, 1096; killed in Ireland, 1103.

Sigurd I., Eyestein II., and Olaf IV. (sons), 1103; Sigurd visits the Holy Land as a warrior-pilgrim, 1107-10; becomes sole king, 1122; dies, 1130.

Magnus IV. (his son) and Harold IV., 1130; Magnus dechrowned, 1134.

Harold IV. murdered; succeeded by his sons, Sigurd II., etc.; civil war rages, 1136.

Nicolas Breakpear (afterward Pope Adrian IV.), the papal legate, arrives, reconciles the brothers, and founds the archbishopric of Trondheim, 1152.

Numerous competitors for the crown; civil war; Inge I., Eyestein III., Hako III., Magnus V., 1150-62.

Magnus V. alone, 1162; rise of Swerro, an able adventurer, who becomes king; Magnus defeated; drowned, 1163.

Swerro rules vigorously; dies, 1202.

Hako, his son, king, 1202; Guthrum, 1204; Inge II., 1205.

Hako IV., bastard son of Swerro, 1207; unsuccessfully invades Scotland, where he dies, 1263.

Magnus VI., his son (the legislator), dies, 1260.

Eric II., the priest-hater, marries Margaret of Scotland; their daughter, the Maid of Norway, becomes heiress to the throne of Scotland, 1286.

Hako V., his brother, king, 1299-1319.

Decline of Norwegian prosperity.

Magnus VII. (III. of Sweden) king, 1310-43.

Hako VI., 1343-50.

Olaf V. of Norway (II. of Denmark), 1390-97.

Norway united with Denmark and Sweden under Margaret, 1389.

At an assembly at Calmar the three states are formally united, 1397.

Sweden and Norway separated from Denmark, 1448; reunited, 1450.

Denmark and Norway separated from Sweden, 1523.

Christiania, the modern capital, built by Christian IV., 1624.

Norway given to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel; Pomerania and Rugen annexed to Denmark, Jan. 14, 1814.

The Norwegians declare their independence, May 17.

The Swedish troops enter Norway, July 16, 1814.

Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein, elected king of Norway; abdicates Oct. 10, 1814.

Charles XIII. of Sweden proclaimed king by the National Diet (Storting) assembled at Christiania; he accepted the Constitution which declares Norway a

free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable state, united to Sweden, Nov. 4, 1814.

Nobility abolished, 1821.

The national order of St. Olaf instituted by King Oscar, 1847.

(See *Denmark and Sweden*.)

NORWICH (Norfolk), mentioned in history in the *Saxon Chronicle* at the period when Sweyn, king of Denmark, destroyed it by fire, 1004. Artisans from the Low Countries established here the manufacture of baizes, arras, etc., about 1152. A great plague in 1348 carried off many thousands of persons; and in 1505 Norwich was nearly consumed by fire. The Cathedral was first erected in 1088 by Bishop Herbert Losinga, and was completed by Bishop Middleton about 1280. The church of the Black Friars, now St. Andrew's Hall, was erected in 1415. The public library was instituted in 1784. The Norwich new canal and harbor were opened June 8, 1831.

NOTABLES. An assembly of the notables of France was convened by Calonne, the minister of Louis XVI., on Feb. 22, 1787, on account of the deranged state of the king's finances, and again in 1788, when Calonne opened his plan; but any reform militated too much against private interest to be adopted; Calonne was dismissed, and soon after retired to England. Louis, having lost his confidential minister, De Vergennes, by death, called De Brienne, an ecclesiastic, to his councils. The notables were reassembled on Nov. 6, 1788. In the end, the States-General were convoked, Dec. 6; and from this assembly sprang the National Assembly (*which see*). The notables were dismissed by the king, Dec. 12, 1788.—The *Spanish notables* assembled and met Napoleon (conformably with a decree issued by him commanding their attendance) at Bayonne, May 26, 1808.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, said to have been appointed by the primitive fathers of the Christian Church to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs in the 1st century.—*See Freeman*. This office was afterward changed to a legal employment, to attest deeds and writings, so as to establish their authenticity in any other country. An important statute to regulate notarial transactions was passed in 1800, and some statutes on the subject have been enacted since.

"NOTES AND QUERIES," a medium of intercommunication for literary men and general readers, was first published in England on Nov. 3, 1849.

NOTRE DAME, the cathedral at Paris, was founded in 1163.

NOTTINGHAM. The castle here was defended by the Danes against King Alfred and his brother Ethelred, who retook it, 868. It was rebuilt by William I. in 1068, and ultimately became a strong fortress. It was burnt by rioters during the Reform excitement, Oct. 10, 1831. The riots at Nottingham, in which the rioters broke frames, etc., commenced Nov. 14, 1811, and continued to Jan., 1812. Great similar mischief was done in April, 1814. The Watch and Ward Act was enforced Dec. 2, 1816. The British Association met here in 1804.

NOVARA, BATTLE OF, March 23, 1849, when the Austrian Marshal Radetzky totally defeated King Charles Albert and the Sardinian army. The contest began at 10 A.M., and lasted till late in the evening; the Austrians lost 896 killed, and had about 1350 wounded; the Sardinians lost between 3000 and 4000 men, 37 cannon, and 8000 prisoners. The king soon after abdicated in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel.

NOVA SCOTIA (N. America). Settled in 1622 by the Scotch under Sir William Alexander, in the reign of James I. of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. In 1710 the French included it in *Acadia*. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed proprietors, and was not confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken in 1745 and 1758, but was again confirmed to England in 1760. Nova Scotia was divided into two provinces in 1784, and was erected into a bishopric in August, 1787. King's College, Windsor, was founded in 1788. *See Baromet.* Gold was found in Nova Scotia in 1861.

NOVATIANS, a sect which denied restoration to the Church to those who had relapsed during times of persecution, begun with Novatian, a Roman presbyter, in 250.

NOVELS (Novellæ), a part of Justinian's Code, published 529. *See Romances.*

NOVEMBER (*novem*, nine), anciently the ninth month of the year. When Numa added January and February in 713 B.C., it became the eleventh, as now. The Roman senators wished to name this month, in which Tiberius was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Cæsar and Augustus; but the emperor refused, saying, "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have *thirteen Cæsars*?"

NOVGOROD (Central Russia), made the seat of his government by Rurik, a Varangian chief, in 862, is held to be the foundation of the Russian Empire. In memory of the event, the czar inaugurated a national monument at Novgorod on Sept. 20, 1862.

NOVI (N. Italy), **BATTLE OF**, in which the French army, commanded by Joubert, was defeated by the Russians under Suwarow, with immense loss, Aug. 18, 1799. Among 10,000 of the French slain was their leader, Joubert, and several other distinguished officers.

NOVUM ORGANON, the great work of Lord Bacon, containing his system of philosophy, was published 1620.

NOYADES. *See Drowning.*

NUBIA, the ancient *Æthiopia supra Ægyptum*, said to have been the seat of the kingdom of Meropis, received its name from a tribe named Nubes or Nubates. The Christian kingdom, with Dongola, the capital, lasted till the 14th century, when it was broken up into Mohammedan principalities. It is now subject to the viceroy of Egypt, having been conquered by Ibrahim Pacha in 1822.

NUMANTINE WAR. The war between the Romans and the Celtiberians (Celts who possessed the country near the Iber, now the Ebro) began 140 B.C., on account of the latter having given refuge to their allies the Sigdians, who had been defeated by the Romans. Numantia, an unprotected city, withstood a long siege. The army of Scipio Africanus, 60,000 men, was bravely opposed by no more than 4000 men able to bear arms. The Numantines fed upon horseflesh, and afterward on their own dead, and at last drew lots to kill one another. At length they set fire to their houses, and destroyed themselves, so that not even one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror, 133 B.C.

NUMIDIA (N. Africa), the seat of the war of the Romans with Jugurtha, which began 111 B.C., and ended with his subjugation and captivity, 106. The last king, Juba, joined Cato, and was killed at the battle of Thapsus, 46 B.C., when Numidia became a Roman province. *See Mauritania.*

NUMISMATICS, the science of coins and medals, an important adjunct to the study of history. In England, Evelyn (1697), Addison (1726), and Pinkerton (1789) have published works on medals. Ruding's *Annals* is the great work on British Coinage (new edition, 1840).—The Numismatic Society in London was founded by Dr. John Lee in 1836. It publishes the *Numismatic Chronicle*.—Mr. Yonge Akerman's *Numismatic Manual* (1840) is a useful introduction to the science. Foreign works are numerous.

NUNCIO, an envoy from the pope of Rome to Catholic states. The pope deputed a nuncio to the Irish rebels in 1645. The arrival in London of a nuncio, and his admission to an audience by James II., July, 1687, is said to have hastened the Revolution.

NUNNERY. The first founded is said to have been that to which the sister of St. Anthony retired at the close of the 3d century. The first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin, 360.—*See Freeman*. The first in England was at Folkestone, in Kent, by Eadbald, or Edbald, king of Kent, 680.—*Dugdale's Monasticum Anglicanum. See Abbeys and Monachism.* The nuns were expelled from their convents in Germany in July, 1788. They were driven out of their convents in France in Jan., 1790. In Feb., 1861, monastic establishments were abolished in Naples, compensation being made to the inmates. For memorable instances of the constancy and fortitude of nuns, see *Acts and Coltingham*.

NUREMBERG, a free imperial German city in 1219. In 1522 the diet here demanded ecclesiastical reforms and a general council, and in 1533 secured religious liberty to the Protestants.

O.

OAK, styled the monarch of the woods, and an emblem of strength, virtue, constancy, and long life. That produced in England is considered to be best calculated for ship-building. The constellation Robur Caroli, the oak of Charles, was named by Dr. Halley in 1674, in memory of the oak-tree in which Charles II. saved himself from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651. See *Boacbel*. Herne's oak, Windsor Park, mentioned in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, was finally destroyed by the wind, Aug. 31, 1663. The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*, was brought from the south of Europe before 1581. The scarlet oak, *Quercus Coccinea*, was brought from North America before 1601. The chestnut-leaved oak, *Quercus Prunus*, from North America before 1730. The Turkey oak, *Quercus Ileria*, from the south of Europe, 1735. The agaric of the oak, in pharmacy, was known as a styptic in 1750. In June, 408, the "Synod of the oak" was held at Chalcedon.

OATES'S PLOT. Titus Oates, at one time chaplain of a ship of war, was dismissed for immoral conduct, and became a lecturer in London. In conjunction with Dr. Tongue, he invented a plot against the Roman Catholics, who he asserted had conspired to assassinate Charles II., and extirpate the Protestant religion. He made it known Aug. 12, 1678, and in consequence about eighteen Roman Catholics were accused, and upon false testimony convicted and executed; among them the aged Viscount Stafford, Dec. 29, 1680. Oates was afterward tried for perjury (in the reign of James II.), and, being found guilty, was fined, put in the pillory, publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, May, 1685. On the accession of William and Mary he was pardoned, and a pension of £3 a week granted him, 1689.

OATHS were taken by Abraham, B.C. 1892 (*Gen. xxi. 24*), and authorized (B.C. 1491) *Exod. xii. 11*. The administration of an oath in judicial proceedings was introduced by the Saxons into England, 600.—*Reyn.* That administered to a judge was settled 1844.

OF SUPREMACY, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by Parliament, 26 Hen. VIII. (*Stow's Chron.*).....1535

Oaths were taken on the Gospels so early as 525; and the words "So help me God and all saints" concluded an oath until.....1550

The ancient oath of allegiance, which contained a promise "to be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrene honor; and not to know or hear of any ill or damage intended him without defending him therefrom" was modified by James I. in 1603, a declaration against the pope's authority being added. It was again altered in.....1609

The affirmation of a Quaker was made equivalent to an oath by statute in 1696 *et seq.*

OF ASSURANCE, being an obligation to maintain the government of king, lords, and commons, the Church of England, and toleration of Protestant Dissenters, and abjuring all Roman Catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 Will. III.....1701

The Test and Corporation oaths modified by stat. 9 Geo. IV, 1828. See *Test*.

Act abolishing oaths in the customs and excise departments, and in certain other cases, and substituting declarations in lieu thereof, 1 & 2 Will. IV.....1801

Affirmation instead of oath was permitted to Quakers and other Dissenters by acts passed in 1833, 1837, 1838, and 1842. See *Affirmation*.

In 1553 and 1560, Jews elected M. P. were relieved from part of the oath of allegiance. See *Jews*. A bill for modifying the oath taken by Roman Catholics (passed by the Commons) was rejected by the Lords.....June 24, 1865

OBELISK. (Greek *obelos*, a split, *monolithos*, a single stone.) The first mentioned in history was that of Ramees, king of Egypt, about 1456 B.C. The Arabians called them Pharaoh's Needles, and the Egyptian priests the Finger of the Sun; they differed very much as to their costliness, magnitude, and magnificence. Several were erected at Rome; one was erected by the Emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was a horizontal dial that

marked the hour, about 14 B.C. Of the obelisks brought to Rome by the emperor, several have been restored and set up by various popes, especially Sixtus V. In London are three obelisks: first in Fleet Street, at the top of Bridge Street, erected to the famous John Wilkes, lord mayor of London in 1775; and immediately opposite to it, at the south end of Farringdon Street, stands another of granite, to the memory of Robert Waltham, lord mayor in 1834, erected June 28, 1833; and the third, at the south end of the Blackfriars Road, marks the distance of one mile and a fraction from Fleet Street. An obelisk from Laxor was set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, in Oct., 1834.

OBLIVION. In England, in 1660, was passed an act of "free general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion for all treasons and state offences committed between Jan. 1, 1657, and June 24, 1660." The regicides and certain Irish popish priests were excepted.

OBSERVATORIES. The first is said to have been erected on the top of the Temple of Belus at Babylon. On the tomb of Osymandias, in Egypt, was another, and it contained a golden circle 200 feet in diameter; that at Beuares was at least as ancient as these. The first in authentic history was at Alexandria, about 300 B.C., erected by Ptolemy Soter.

First modern meridional instrument by Copernicus.....	1540
First observatory at Cassel.....	1561
Tycho Brahe's, at Uraniburg.....	1576
Astronomical tower at Copenhagen.....	1657
Royal (French).....	1667
Royal Observatory at Greenwich (<i>which see</i>).....	1675
Observatory at Nuremberg.....	1678
At Utrecht.....	1690
Berlin, erected under Liebnitz's direction.....	1711
At Bologna.....	1714
At St. Petersburg.....	1725
At Pekin, about.....	1750
Oxford, Dr. Raskitt's.....	1773
Calton Hill, Edinburgh.....	1776
Dublin, Dr. Andrews.....	1783
Armagh, Primate Robinson.....	1788
Cambridge, England.....	1794
Cambridge, U. S.....	1840
Washington, U. S.....	1842

OCANA (Central Spain), near which the Spaniards were defeated by the French, commanded by Mortier and Soult, Nov. 19, 1808.

OCEAN MONARCH, an American emigrant ship, left Liverpool, bound for Boston, Aug. 24, 1843, having 304 passengers on board. She had not advanced far into the Irish Channel, being within six miles of Great Ormeshead, Lancashire, when she took fire, and in a few hours was burnt to the water's edge, and 175 persons perished.*

OCTARCH, the chief of the kings of the Heptarchy, was called *Rex gentis Anglorum*. Hengist was the first octarch, 455, and Egbert the last, 800. See *Britania*. Some authors insist that the English Heptarchy should have been called the *Octarchy*, and that *Heptarchy* is not the correct term.

OCTOBER, the eighth month in the year of Romulus, as its name imports, and the tenth in the year of Numa, 713 B.C. October still retained its first name, although the senate ordered it to be called *Fastivus*, in honor of *Fastina*, wife of Antoninus the emperor; and Commodus called it *Invictus* and *Domitianus*. October was sacred to Mars.

OCTROIS (from the low Latin *exactorium*, authority), a term applied to concessions from sovereigns, and to the taxes levied at the gates of towns in France on articles of food before entering the city. These octrois, of ancient origin, were suppressed in 1791, but re-established in 1797, and were reorganized in 1816, 1842, and 1852. In 1860, the octrois of Paris produced above 54 million francs. The Belgian government be-

* The Brazilian steam frigate *Afonso* happened to be out on a trial trip at the time, with the Prince and Princess de Joinville and the Duke and Duchess d'Annam on board, who witnessed the catastrophe, and aided in rescuing and comforting the sufferers with exceeding humanity. They, with the crews and passengers of the *Afonso* and the yacht *Queen of the Ocean*, so effectually relieved their heroic and unwarried services as to save 154 persons from their dreadful situation, and 62 others escaped by various means.

came very popular in July, 1860, by abolishing the *Ootrola*.

ODES are nearly as old as the lyre; among the Greeks they were extempore composition sung in honor of the gods. Anacreon's odes were composed about 559 B.C.; Pindar's, 498 to 446; and Horace's from 24 to 18, all B.C. Anciently odes were divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode. See *Poets Laureate* and *Lyric Poetry*.

ODESSA, a port on the Black Sea, built by the Empress Catharine of Russia in 1784-1792, after the peace of Jassy. In 1817 it was made a free port, since when its prosperity has rapidly increased. It was partially bombarded by the British April 21, 1854, in consequence of the Russian batteries having fired on a flag of truce, April 6. On May 12 the English frigate *Tiger* stranded here, and was destroyed by Russian artillery. The captain, Giffard, and many of his crew, were killed, and the rest made prisoners.

ODONTOLOGY (from the Greek *odontes*, teeth), the science of the teeth, may be said to have really begun with the researches of Professor Richard Owen, who in 1839 made the first definite announcement of the organic connection between the vascular and vital soft parts of the frame and the hard substance of a tooth. His comprehensive work, "Odontology" (illustrated with beautiful plates), was published in 1840-5.

ODYL, the name given in 1345 by Baron von Reichenbach to a so-called new "imponderable or influence," said to be developed by magnets, crystals, the human body, heat, electricity, chemical action, and the whole material universe. The odyl force is said to give rise to luminous phenomena, visible to certain sensitive persons only. The baron's "Researches on Magnetism, etc., in relation to the Vital Force," translated by Dr. Gregory, were published in 1850. Emanuel Swedenborg (died 1775) described similar phenomena.

OCUMENICAL BISHOP (from the Greek *oikoumenē*, the habitable understood globe), "universal bishop;" a title assumed by John, bishop of Constantinople, 557.

OFFA'S DIKE, the intrenchment from the Wye to the Dee, made by Offa, king of Mercia, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh, 779.

OGDENSBURG, CAPTURED, by a British force of 1200 men, on the 22d of February, 1813. Only about 800 men, under Captain Forsyth, were there to oppose the British. The Americans lost 8 killed and 17 wounded; the British lost 7 killed and 48 wounded.

OGYGES, DELUGED, of which laid Attica waste for more than two hundred years afterward, and until the arrival of Cecrops, is stated to have occurred 1746 B.C. See *Deluge*.

OGULNIAN LAW, carried by the tribunes Q. and Cn. Ogulni, increased the number of the pontiffs and augurs, and made plebeians eligible to those offices, B.C. 300.

OHIO, one of the United States, was first settled by a land company under the directions of General Rufus Putnam, at Marietta, in 1788. Other settlements were planted soon afterward. The first territorial Legislature met at Cincinnati in 1799. The Western Reserve, or *Fire Lands*, held by Connecticut, was sold to the government of Ohio, for the benefit of the school fund of the former, in 1800. Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1803.

OHM'S LAW for determining the quantity of the electro-motive force of the Voltaic battery was published in 1827. It is in conformity with the discovery that the earth may be employed as a conductor, thus saving the return wire in electric telegraphy.

OIL was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1931 B.C. It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings, *Psalm cxxxiii. 2*; *1 Sam. x. 1*; *xvi. 12*. The fact that oil, if passed through red-hot iron pipes, will be resolved into a combustible gas, was long known to chemists; and after the process of lighting by coal-gas was made apparent, Messrs. Taylor and Martineau contrived apparatus for producing oil-gas on a large scale, 1815.—*Oil Springs*. See *Petroleum*.

OLBERS, the asteroid, discovered by M. Olbers in 1802, is now termed *Pallas*.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS COURT is held for the trial of criminals, and its jurisdiction comprehends the county of Middlesex as well as the city of London. It

is held eight times in the year by the royal commission of *oyer and terminer*. The judges are the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, the recorder, and the common sergeant, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and one or more of the national judges. The court-house was built in 1778,* and enlarged in 1808. See *Central Criminal Court*.

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN. See *Assassins*.

OLD STYLE. See *New Style*.

OLEFIANT GAS, a combination of hydrogen and carbon, which burns with much brilliancy. In 1862, Berthelot formed it artificially by means of alcohol.

OLDENBURG, a grand-duchy in North Germany, was annexed to Denmark in 1449; in 1778, Christian VII. ceded the country to Russia in exchange for Holstein-Gottorp, and soon after the present dignity was established. Population in 1844, 301,812.

DUKES.

1778. Frederick Augustus.

1786. Peter Frederick. The duchy was seized by Napoleon, and annexed to his empire in 1811, but restored in 1814.

GRAND-DUKES.

1839, May 21. Paul Frederick.

1863, Feb. 37. Nicholas Frederick (born July 8, 1827), the present grand-duke.

(Heir: Prince Frederick Augustus (born Nov. 16, 1833).)

OLIVES are named in the earliest accounts of Egypt and Greece; and at Athens their cultivation was taught by Cecrops, 1656 B.C. They were first planted in Italy about 669 B.C. The olive has been cultivated in England since 1648 A.D.; the Cape olive since 1730.

OLTENITZA, BATTLE OF. A large Turkish force having crossed the Danube, under Omar Pasha, established themselves at Oltenitza, in spite of the vigorous attacks of the Russians, who were repulsed with loss, Nov. 2 and 3, 1853. On the 4th a most desperate attempt to dislodge the Turks by General Danneberg, with 9000 men, was defeated with great loss.

OLUSTEE (Florida), BATTLE OF. Fought Feb. 20, 1864. General Truman Seymour was defeated by the Confederates. The battle was fought against the spirit of the instructions given by General Gillmore.

OLYMPIADS, the era of the Greeks, which dates from July 1, 776 B.C., being the year in which Corobus was successful at the Olympic games. This era was reckoned by periods of four years, each period being called an Olympiad, and in marking a date the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The computation of Olympiads ceased with the 356th, A.D. 440.

OLYMPIC GAMES, so famous among the Greeks, are said to have been instituted by the Idæi Dactyli, 1453 B.C., or by Pelops, 1307 B.C.; revived by Iphitus, 884 B.C., in honor of Jupiter, and were held at the beginning of every fifth year, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to exercise the youth in five kinds of combats. The conquerors in these games were highly honored. The prize contended for was a crown made of a kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. In 1868, M. Zappas, a wealthy Peloponnesian, gave funds to re-establish these games, under the auspices of the Queen of Greece, to commence in Oct., 1869.—*OLYMPIC THEATRE*. See *Theatres*.

OLYNTHUS, a city, N. Greece, subdued in war by Sparta in 892-879 B.C. It resisted Philip of Macedon, 350 B.C., by whom it was destroyed, 347.

OMENS. See *Augury*. Amphictyon was the first who is recorded as having drawn prognostications from omens, 1497 B.C. Alexander the Great and Mithridates the Great are said to have studied omens. At the birth of the latter, 131 B.C., there were seen for seventy days together two large comets, whose splendor eclipsed that of the noonday sun, occupying so vast a space as the fourth part of the heavens; and this omen, we are told, directed all the actions of Mithridates throughout his life.—*Justin*.

OMMIADES, a dynasty of Mohammedan caliphs, beginning with Moawiyah, of whom fourteen reigned in Arabia, 661-750, and eighteen at Cordova, in Spain, 750-1081. Their favorite color was green.

OMNIBUSES (from *omnibus*, for all) began to run in

* During some trials in the old court, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greater part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the jail distemper, and died May, 1760. Again, this disease was fatal to several in 1772. Twenty-six persons were killed at the execution of Mr. Steele's murderer at the Old Bailey, Feb. 22, 1807.

Paris in April, 1828. The idea of such conveyances is ascribed to Pascal, about 1662, when similar carriages were started, but soon discontinued. They were revived in Paris, April 11, 1828, and introduced into London by a coach proprietor named Shillibeer. The first omnibus started from Paddington to the Bank of England on Saturday, July 4, 1829. In Sept., 1865, it was stated that there were then running about 620 omnibuses belonging to the General Omnibus Company, and 450 belonging to private proprietors.—In the United States, horse-cars, running on a rail like a steam-car, but drawn by horses, has very much lessened the travel by omnibuses, being thought by most persons a smoother and more agreeable way of travel.

OPERAS. Adam de la Hala, a Trouvère, surnamed "le Bossu d'Arras," born in 1240, is, as far as has yet been ascertained, the composer of the first comic opera, *Li Gieus* (Le Jeu) de Robin et de Marion. The Italian opera began with the *Il Saffro* of Cavalliere, and the *Dayne* of Rinuccini, with music by Peri, about 1600. Their *Euridyce* was represented at Florence, 1600, on the marriage of Marie de Medici with Henry IV. of France. *L'Orfeo*, *Favola in Musica*, composed by Monteverde, was performed in 1607, and is supposed to have been the first opera that was ever published. About 1609 the Abbot Perrin obtained a grant from Louis XIV. to set up an opera at Paris, where, in 1672, was acted *Pomona*.—Rossini's *Darbire* and *Otello* appeared 1816; *Gazza Ladra*, 1817; *Semiramide*, 1828; *Guillaume Tell*, 1829. Weber's *Der Freischütz*, 1821; *Oberon*, 1826. Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia*, 1840. Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable*, 1831; *Huguenots*, 1836; *Prophète*, 1849.

OPERAS IN ENGLAND. Sir William Davenant introduced a species of opera in London in 1654. The first regularly performed opera was at York buildings in 1692. The first at Drury Lane was in 1705. The operas of Handel were performed in 1735, and they became general in several of the theatres a few years after. Gay's *Beggars' Opera* first performed in 1727 at the Lincoln's Inn theatre. It ran for sixty-three successive nights, but so offended the persons in power that the lord chamberlain refused a license for the performance of a second part of it entitled "Polly." This resentment induced Gay's friends to come forward on its publication with so handsome a subscription that his profits amounted to £1200, whereas the *Beggars' Opera* had gained him only £400.—*Life of Gay*. See *Theatres*.

OPERA-HOUSE, THE ITALIAN, or Queen's Theatre. The original building is generally supposed to have been constructed by Sir John Vanbrugh, though Mr. Pennant attributes it to Sir Christopher Wren. It was built, according to this authority, in 1704, and opened April 9, 1705; and burnt down June 17, 1759. The foundation of the new theatre was laid April 5, 1790; and the house was opened Sept. 22, 1791, on an improved plan; the present exterior was erected in 1818, from designs by Mr. Nash.—*The English Opera* (or Lyceum) was opened June 16, 1816. It was entirely destroyed by fire, Feb. 16, 1830. The new English Opera-House, or Lyceum, was erected from designs by Mr. S. Beazley, and opened in July, 1834. See *Theatres*.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS. See *Hospitals*.

OPHTHALMOSCOPE, an apparatus for inspecting the interior of the eye, invented by Professor H. Helmholtz, and described by him in 1851.

OPUM, the juice of the white poppy, was known to the ancients, its cultivation being mentioned by Homer, and its medicinal use by Hippocrates. It is largely cultivated in British India, and was introduced into China by merchants. It conduced to the war of 1839-41. The revenue derived from opium by the Indian government in 1862 was about £7,860,000. Laudanum, a preparation of opium, was employed early in the 17th century. A number of alkaloids have been discovered in opium: narcotine by Derosne, and morphia by Fértyner, in 1808.

OPORTO (W. Portugal), the ancient Calle, by nature one of the most impregnable cities in Europe; the great mart of Portuguese wine known as "Port." A chartered company for the regulation of the port wine trade was established in 1766. The French, under Marshal Soult, were surprised here by Lord Wellington, and defeated in an action fought May 11, 1808. The Mignolites attacked Oporto, and were repulsed by the Pedrolites, with considerable loss, Sept. 19, 1832. It has since been the scene of civil war. See *Portugal*. The Oporto Wine Company was abolished in 1834, but re-established by a royal decree, April 7, 1838. An in-

ternational exhibition was opened here by the king, Sept. 18, 1855.

OPTICS, a science studied by the Greeks; and later by the Arabians about the 12th century.

Burning lenses known at Athens..... B.C. 424
The magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colors produced by angular glass, mentioned by Seneca, about A.D. 50

Treatise on Optics, by Ptolemy..... 180
First treatise on Optics, by Euclid, about..... 280
Two of the leading principles known to the Platonists..... 805

Greatly improved by Alhazen..... 1108
Hints for spectacles and telescopes, given by Roger Bacon, about..... 1280

Spectacles said to have been invented by Salvinus Armatus, of Pisa, before..... 1300

Camera obscura said to have been invented by Baptista Porta..... 1660

Telescopes invented by Leonard Digges about..... 1671
Telescope made by Jansen (said also to have invented the microscope) about 1609, and independently by Galileo, about..... 1680

Microscope, according to Huyghens, invented by Drebbel, about..... 1621

Law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about..... 1624
Reflecting telescope, James Gregory..... 1663

" " Newton..... 1666
Motion and velocity of light discovered by Roemer, and after him by Cassini..... 1667

[Its velocity demonstrated to be 190 millions of miles in sixteen minutes.]
Double refraction explained by Bartholinus..... 1669

Casegrainian reflector..... 1672
Newton's discoveries..... 1674

Telescopes with a single lens by Tschirnhausen about 1690

Polarization of light, Huyghens, about..... 1692
Structure of the eye explained by Petit about..... 1700

Achromatic telescope constructed by Mr. Hall (but not made public) in..... 1733

Constructed by Dollond, most likely without any knowledge of Hall's..... 1757

Herschel's great reflecting telescope erected at Slough..... 1789

Dr. T. Young's discoveries (undulatory theory, etc.)..... 1800-3

Camera Lucida (Dr. Wollaston)..... 1807
Malus (polarization of light by reflection)..... 1808

Fresnel (double refraction, etc.)..... 1817
Large telescope constructed by Lord Rosse..... 1845

Arago (colors of polarized light, etc.)..... 1811-68
Dr. Tyndall's Lectures on Light, illustrated by Duboscq's electric lamp, at the Royal Institution, London..... 1856

Sir D. Brewster, optical researches (see *Photography*)..... 1814-57

The spectroscopic constructed and used by Kirchhoff and Bunsen..... 1861
(See *Telescope*, *Microscope*, *Stereoscope*, *Pseudoscope*, *Spectrum*, *Photography*, etc.)

OPTIC NERVES are said to have been discovered by N. Varole, a surgeon and physician of Bologna, about 1588.—*Novus Dict.*

ORACLES. The most ancient was that of Dodona, but the most famous was that of Delphi, 1263 B.C. See *Delphi* and *Dodona*.

ORANGE. The sweet, or China orange, was first brought into Europe from China by the Portuguese in 1547; and it is asserted that the identical tree, whence all the European orange-trees of this sort were produced, is still preserved at Lisbon, in the gardens of one of its nobility. Orange-trees were first brought to England, and planted, with little success, in 1596; they are said to have been planted at Beddington Park, near Croydon, Surrey.

ORANGE, a principality in S.E. France, formerly a lordship in the 9th or 10th century. It has been ruled by four houses successively: that of Giraud Adhemar (to 1174); of Baux (1182 to 1393); of Chalon (to 1530); and of Nassau (1590 to 1718). See *Nassau*. Philibert the Great, prince of Orange, the last of the house of Chalon, having been wronged by Francis I. of France, entered the service of the Emperor Charles V., to whom he rendered great services by his military talents. He was killed at the siege of Florence, Aug. 3, 1530. He was succeeded by his nephew-in-law, René of Nassau. See *Princes of Orange* under *Holland*. The eldest son of the King of Holland is styled the Prince of Orange, although the principality was ceded to France in 1713.

ORANGE RIVER, a free state in South Africa. The British government transferred (by Sir George Clerk) their powers over this territory to a provisional government, March 29, 1854. A Volksraad (Legislative Council) and governor have been appointed.

ORANGEMEN. The battle of the Diamond, fought in Armagh in Sept., 1795, and the treachery experienced by the Protestants on that occasion, convinced them they would become an easy prey to the Roman Catholics, from their small numbers, unless they associated for their defense. The first Orange lodge was formed in Armagh, Sept. 21, 1796; but the name of Orangemen already existed. An Orange lodge was formed in Dublin; the members published a declaration of their principles (the maintenance of Church and State) in Jan., 1798. It is stated that in 1836 there were 145,000 Orangemen in England, and 125,000 in Ireland, the Duke of Cumberland being grand-master. After a parliamentary inquiry, Orange clubs were broken up at the request of the House of Commons, but revived in 1845. In Oct., 1857, the lord chancellor of Ireland ordered that justices of the peace should not belong to Orange clubs. The Orangemen in Canada were greatly excited during the visit of the Prince of Wales in Sept., 1860. Orange demonstrations in Belfast have led to desperate riots. See *Belfast*.

ORATOR HENLEY. An English clergyman of some talents and great eccentricity obtained this name by opening what he called his "Oratory" in London in 1726. He had a kind of chapel in Newport Market, where he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays, and on other subjects on Wednesdays every week. Novelty procured him a multitude of hearers; but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage from his project. After having served as a butt for the satirical wits, poets, and painters of his time, he removed his oratory to Clare Market, and sank into comparative obscurity and contempt previously to his death in 1766.

ORATORIAN (from the Latin *orare*, to pray), a regular order of priests, established by St. Philip Neri about 1564, and so called from the oratory of St. Jerome, at Rome, where they prayed. They had a foundation in France, commenced by Father de Berulle, afterward cardinal, 1612.—The Rev. Frederick Faber and others, as "Fathers of the Oratory," established themselves first in King William Street, Strand, in 1843, and afterward at Brompton.

ORATORIO, a kind of sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to music.—*Mason*. The origin of oratorios, so named from having been first performed in an oratory, is ascribed to St. Philip Neri, about 1550. The first oratorio in London was performed in Lincoln's Inn Theatre, in Portugal Street, in 1732. Handel's oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" was produced in 1739, and the "Messiah" in 1741; Haydn's "Creation" in 1796; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" in 1837, and "Elijah" in 1846.

ORCHOMENUS, a small Greek state in Bœotia, was destroyed by the Thebans 368 B.C.; restored by Philip II. of Macedon, 354, and given up by him to Thebes, 346.

ORDEAL was known among the Greeks and Jews (*Num. v., 2*). It was introduced into England by the Saxons. A prisoner who pleaded not guilty might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only. The ordeal was abolished in 1261.

ORDERS. See *Knighthood*.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL were issued by the British government Jan. 7, and Nov. 11, 1807, prohibiting trade with the ports occupied by the French. They were reprisals for Napoleon's *Berlin decrees* (which see). These restrictions greatly checked the progress of manufactures in this country, and caused much distress till their removal in 1814.

ORDINATION of ministers in the Christian Church began with Christ and his apostles. See *Mark* iii., 14, and *Acts* vi. and xiv., 23. In England, in 1549, a new form of ordination of ministers was ordered to be prepared by a committee of six prelates and six divines.

ORDNANCE OFFICE. Before the invention of gunpowder, this office was supplied by officers under the following names: the bowyer, the cross-bowyer; the galester, or purveyor of helmets; the armorer; and the keeper of the tents. Henry VIII. placed it under the management of a master general, a lieutenant, surveyor, etc. The master general was chosen from among the first generals in the service of the sovereign. The appointment was formerly for life; but

since the Restoration, was held *durante bene placito*, and not unfrequently by a cabinet minister.—*Beaumont*. The letters-patent for this office were revoked May 26, 1655, and its duties vested in the minister of war, Lord Panmure. The last master general was Lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterward Lord Raglan.

ORDNANCE SURVEY. The trigonometrical survey of England was commenced by Gen. Roy in 1783, continued by Col. Colby, and completed by Col. (now Sir Henry) James in 1864. The publication of the maps commenced in 1819, under the direction of Col. Mudge, and was completed in 1853: the southern part on the scale of one inch to the mile, the northern six inches to the mile; a large part of these maps have been colored geologically. The survey of Ireland has been completed and published; that of Scotland is still going on.

OREGON TERRITORY. A dispute respecting boundaries arose in 1845 between the British government and that of the United States, which was settled by treaty, June 12, 1846. Oregon was admitted as a state by the Union in Feb., 1859.

ORGANIC SYNTHESIS. See *Chemistry*.

ORGANS. Their invention is attributed to Archimedes about 280 B.C.; and to one Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 100 B.C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek Empire, and was first applied to religious devotions in churches in A.D. 657.—*Bellarmino*. Organs were used in the Western churches by Pope Vitalianus in 668.—*Ammontus*. It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I., 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest. The organ at Haarlem is one of the largest in Europe: it has 60 stops and 8000 pipes. At Seville is one with 1000 stops and 5300 pipes. The organ at Amsterdam has a set of pipes that imitate a chorus of human voices. Of the organs in ENGLAND, that at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, by Mr. Willis, is the largest; next in order, that at York minster, and that in the Music Hall, Birmingham. In London, the largest is perhaps that of St. Paul's church; and that in Christ Church is nearly as extensive. The erection of the famous Temple organ was completed for by Schmidt and Harris; after long disputes, the question was referred to vote, and Mr. Jefferies, afterward chief justice, gave the casting vote in favor of Schmidt (called Father Smith) about 1692. A monster organ was erected in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in June 1867. In Boston, Mass., there is an organ, second only in size to the one in Haarlem. It was first opened on occasion of the great fair for the benefit of our soldiers, Christmas week, 1863.

ORIEL COLLEGE (Oxford), founded in 1327 by Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stow, and almoner to King Edward II. This college derives its name from a tenement called *l'Oriole*, on the site of which the building stands.

ORIFLAMME. See *Auriflamme*.

ORIGENISTS pretended to draw their opinions from the writings of Origen (who lived 185-253). They maintained that Christ was the Son of God in another way than by adoption and grace; that souls were created before the bodies; that the sun, moon, stars, and the waters that are under the firmament, had all souls; that the torments of the damned shall have an end; and that the first angel shall, after time, be restored to their first condition. They were condemned by councils, and the reading of Origen's works was forbidden.—*Burke*. These doctrines were condemned by the Council of Constantinople in 553.

ORKNEY and SHETLAND ISLES (North of Scotland) were conquered by Magnus III. of Norway, 1069, and were ceded to James III. as the dowry of his wife Margaret in 1469. The Orkneys were the ancient Orkades: united with Shetland, they now form one of the Scotch counties. The bishopric of Orkney, founded by St. Servanus early in the 5th century, some affirm by St. Colm, ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, about 1639. See *Bishops*.

ORLEANS (a city in Central France), formerly *Aurélianum*; gave title to a kingdom, 491, and afterward to a duchy, usually held by one of the royal family. It was besieged by the English under John Talbot, afterward Earl of Shrewsbury, Oct. 12, 1428, and was bravely defended by Gannour, the more so, as its fall would have ruined the cause of Charles VI., king of France. It was relieved by the heroism of Joan of Arc, afterward surnamed the *Ma'd* of Orleans, April 29, 1429, and the siege was raised. See *Joan of Arc*.

Siege of Orleans, when the Duke of Guise was killed, 1563.

DUKES OF ORLEANS.

Louis contended for the regency with John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, by whose instigation he was assassinated in 1407.

Charles taken prisoner at Agincourt, 1415; released, 1440; died, 1465.

Louis became Louis XII. of France in 1493, when the duchy merged in the crown.

BOURBON BRANCH.

Philip, youngest son of Louis XIII., born 1640, died 1701.

Philip II., son, born 1673; becomes REGENT 1715; dies 1723.

Louis, son, born 1708, died 1752.

Louis Philippe, son, born 1725, died 1785.

Louis Philippe Joseph, son, born 1747; opposed the court in the French Revolution; takes the name *Egalité*, Sept. 11, 1792; voted for the death of Louis XVI.; was guillotined Nov. 6, 1793.

Louis Philippe, son, born Nov. 6, 1773; chosen King of the French, Aug. 9, 1830; abdicated Feb. 24, 1848; died Aug. 26, 1850. See *France*.

Yerdimand Philippe, son, duke of Orleans, born Sept. 8, 1810; died, through a fall, July 13, 1842.

Louis Philippe, son, count of Paris, born Aug. 24, 1838, married Maria Isabella, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, May 30, 1864. A daughter, Maria Amelia, born Sept. 28, 1865.

ORMULUM, a metrical version of the Gospels and Acts, in early English, made by Orm, an ecclesiastic, in the 12th century, printed at Oxford in 1852, from a MS. in the Bodleian.

ORNITHOLOGY. See *Birds*.

ORNITHORHYNCHUS, the duck-billed platypus, or water-mole, a singular compound of the mammal and the bird, a native of Australia, was first described by Dr. Shaw in 1819.

ORPHAN HOUSES. The Emperor Trajan first formed establishments for this purpose. Pliny relates in his Panegyric that Trajan had caused five thousand free-born children to be sought out and educated, about 105. Orphan houses, properly so called, are mentioned for the first time in the laws of the Emperor Justinian. At the court of Byzantium, the office of inspector of orphans, *orphantrophos*, was so honorable that it was held by the brother of the Emperor Michael IV. in the 11th century. See *Foundling Hospitals*.

ORRERY, a planetary machine to illustrate and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies, appears to have been coeval with the clepsydra. Ptolemy devised the circles and epicycles that distinguish his system about 130. The planetary clock of Finée was begun 1553. The planetarium of De Rheita was formed about 1650. The planetarium, now termed the orrery, it is said, was constructed by Rowley, after a pattern devised by the clock-maker George Graham, at the expense of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, about 1715.

ORSINI'S PLOT against the Emperor Napoleon III. See *France*, Jan., 1858.

ORTHES or ORTHUZ (S. France), BATTLE OF, between the British and Spanish armies on one side, and the French on the other, the former commanded by Wellington, and the latter by Marshal Soult. In this engagement the British gained a great and decisive victory, Feb. 27, 1814. The victory was soon followed by the battle of Toulouse (*which see*).

OSBORNE HOUSE (Isle of Wight), was purchased by the queen in 1845, and rebuilt by Mr. Cubitt.

OSMIUM, the heaviest known metal, discovered in platinum ore by Tennant in 1804.

OSSORY (S. E. Ireland), BISHOPRIC OF, was first planted at Salgar, about 403; translated to Aghavoe, in Upper Ossory, in 1063; and to Kilkenny about the end of the reign of Henry II. It was united to Ferns and Leighlin in 1842.

OSTEND (Belgium) is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July, 1601, to Sept., 1604, when it honorably capitulated. On the death of Charles II. of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but in 1700, after the battle of Ramillies, it was retaken by the Allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In 1764, the French garrisoned this town for the Empress-queen Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794. The English destroyed the works of the Bruges Canal; but the wind shifting before they could re-

embark, they surrendered to the French, May 19, 1798. See *Cuba*, note.

OSTRACISM (from the Greek *ostrakon*, a potsherd or shell), a mode of proscription at Athens, is said to have been first introduced by the tyrant Hippias; by others it is ascribed to Cleisthenes, about 510 B.C. The people wrote the names of those whom they most suspected upon small shells; these they put in an urn or box, and presented it to the senate. Upon a scrutiny, he whose name was oftentimes written was sentenced by the council to be banished from his altar and hearth. 6000 votes were required. Aristides, noted for his justice, Miltiades, for his victories, etc., were ostracized. It was abolished by ironically proscribing Hyperbolus, a mean person.

OSTROGOTHES, or EASTERN GOTH, were distinguished from the Visigoths (Western Goths) about 330. After ravaging Eastern Europe, Thrace, etc., their great leader, Theodoric, established a kingdom in Italy, which lasted from 493 to 553. See *Italy*.

OSTROLENKA, BATTLE OF, between the Poles and Russians, May 26, 1831. The slaughter was immense, but the Poles remained masters of the field.

OSTRICH (the *struthio* of the ancients), a native of Africa (see *Job xxxix.*, 14). Ostriches were hatched and reared at San Donato, near Florence, 1839-60.

OSWEGO, FOR. This fort, at Oswego, on Lake Ontario, was built by the English. It was captured by Montcalm in 1756, and was nearly demolished. There was a small garrison there in the spring of 1813, when, on the 6th of May, 1814, a British fleet, with 3000 men, appeared before it. Of these, 1750 landed, and attacked the fort. They were repulsed by the garrison under Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell. The Americans lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, 60; that of the British, in killed, wounded, drowned, and missing, 235.

OTAHETI, or TAHITI, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, and visited in 1767 by Captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1769 to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months; it was visited twice afterward by that celebrated navigator. See *Cook*. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by Captain Cook, and carried back by him in his last voyage. In 1799, King Pomare ceded the district of Matavai to some English missionaries. Queen Pomare was compelled to put herself under the protection of France, Sept. 9, 1843. She retracted, and Otaheite and the neighboring islands were taken possession of by Admiral Dupetit-Thouars in the name of the French king, Nov., 1843. The French imprisoned Mr. Pritchard, the English consul, March 5, 1844, but the act was censured in France.

OTTAWA (formerly BYTOWN), on the River Ottawa, received its name when it was appointed to be the capital of Canada by the queen in August, 1853. The executive council met here Nov. 22, 1855. Population in 1861, 14,609.

OTTERBURN (Northumberland). In 1388 the Scots besieged Newcastle, and were driven off by Henry Percy (Hotspur), son of the Earl of Northumberland. Percy pursued them to Otterburn, where a battle was fought on Aug. 10, in which the Earl of Douglas was killed and Percy taken prisoner. On this battle the ballad of *Cherry Chase* is founded.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. See *Turkey*.

OUDE (North India), formerly a vicerealty held by the vizier of the Great Mogul. About 1760 it was seized by the Vizier Sujah-ud-Dowlah, ancestor of the late king.

Battle of Buxar, where Sujah and his ally, Meer Cossim, are totally defeated, and the British became virtually masters of Oude. Oct. 23, 1764
Reign of Asoph-ud-Dowlah, who cedes Benares, etc., to the East India Company, who place troops in Oude (see *Chunar*). 1775-81
[The annual subsidy to the company in 1787 was £200,000; in 1794, £200,000; in 1801, £1,362,347.]

More territories ceded to the company. 1801
Ghazee-ud-deen becomes king, with the consent of the British. 1819
Dreadful misgovernment of Nuseer-ud-Deen. 1837-57
[At his death, the British resident, Colonel Lowe, promptly suppresses an insurrection.]
Mohammed Ali governs well. 1837-43
But his son Umjed Ali Shah. 1842-7
And grandson, Wajid Ali Shah, exceed all their predecessors in profligacy. 1847-56
In consequence (by virtue of the treaty of 1801),

Oude is annexed to the British territories by decree, proclaimed..... Feb. 7, 1856
The Queen and Prince of Oude, etc., arrive in London to appeal..... Aug. 20, "
Oude joins the Indian mutiny: ex-king of Oude imprisoned (on suspicion)..... June 14, 1857
The queen dies at Paris, Jan. 24; and the prince at London..... Feb. 26, 1858
[For the war, see *India*, 1857-8.]

Triumphal entry of the governor general into Lucknow. The Talookdars (landowners) receive a free grant of their estates..... Oct. 22, 1850
Oude is said to be prospering under British rule.

OUDEMARDE (Belgium), where, on July 11, 1708, the English and allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene thoroughly defeated the French besiegers.

OULART (S.E. Ireland), where a body of 5000 Irish insurgents attacked the king's troops, in small number, May 27, 1798. The North Cork militia, after great feats of bravery, were cut to pieces, five men only escaping.—*Muggrave*.

OUNCE, the sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois, and twelfth of the pound troy. The word is from *uncia*; and its precise weight was fixed by Henry III., who decreed that an English ounce should be 640 dry grains of wheat; that twelve of these ounces should be a pound; and that eight pounds should be a gallon of wine, 1233.

OURIQUE (Portugal), where Alfonso, count or duke of Portugal, encountered five Saracen kings and a prodigious army of Moors, July 25, 1189, and signally defeated them. He was hailed king upon the spot. Lisbon, the capital, was taken, and he soon after was here crowned as the first king, the Moorish dominion being overthrown.

OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY. In 1700, the case of a ship in the port of Dublin, the *Ouzel Galley*, excited great legal perplexity, and was referred to an arbitration of merchants, whose prompt decision was highly approved. This led to the formation of the present society in 1705.

Ovation, an inferior triumph which the Romans allowed those generals of their army whose victories were not considerable. Publius Posthumus Tubertus was the first who was decreed an ovation, 508 B.C. A sheep (*ovis*) was offered by the general instead of a bull.

OVERSEERS of the poor for parishes were appointed in 1601. See *Poor Laws*.

OWHIEE or HAWAII, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1778 by Capt. Cook. On Feb. 14, 1779, he here fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to seize the king, and keep him as a hostage till the boat was restored. The people would not submit to this insult, and their resistance brought on hostilities, and Captain Cook and some of his companions were killed. Great progress has been recently made in civilization here; and an order of nobility and a representative assembly were instituted in 1820. The population then was about 120,000.

OXALIC ACID, which exists in several plants, especially in sorrel, is now abundantly obtained, for use in the arts, from sawdust acted upon by caustic potash or soda, according to Dr. Dale's process, patented in 1822.

OXFORD, an ancient city, restored by King Alfred, who resided here and established a mint, etc.

Canute held a national council here..... 1018
Stormed by William I..... 1067
Charter by Henry II.; the city granted to the burgesses by John..... 1199
Henry III. holds the "mad" Parliament here..... 1238
The *synagogue*, established by Henry VIII., formed out of Lincoln, first placed at Osney in 1543; removed to Oxford (Cathedral, formerly St. Frideswide, now Christ Church)..... 1545
Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt here, Oct. 16, 1555; and Archbishop Cramer..... March 21, 1556
Fatal (or Black) Oxford Assizes, when the high sheriff and 300 other persons died suddenly of an infection caught from the prisoners..... 1587
Charles I. took Oxford, 1643, and held a Parliament here..... 1644
Taken by the Parliament..... 1646
Charles II. held Parliaments here..... 1655 and 1681

RECENT BISHOPS OF OXFORD. (Present income, £5000.)
1807. Charles Moss; died Dec. 16, 1811.

1812. William Jackson; died Dec. 2, 1815.
1815. Edward Legge; died Jan. 27, 1837.
1837. Charles Lloyd; died May 31, 1839.
1839. Richard Bagot; translated to Bath, Nov., 1846.
1845. Samuel Wilberforce, ~~present~~ bishop.

OXFORD ADMINISTRATION, formed May 22, 1711.

Robert, earl of Oxford (previously Right Hon. Robert Harley), *Lord Treasurer*.
Sir Simon (afterward Lord) Harcourt, *Lord Keeper*.
John, duke of Normanby and Buckingham, *Lord President*.

John, bishop of Bristol (aft. London), *Privy Seal*.
Henry St. John (afterward Viscount Bolingbroke), and William, lord Dartmouth, *Secretaries of State*.
Robert Benson (afterward Lord Bingley), *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

The Duke of Shrewsbury succeeded Lord Oxford, receiving the lord treasurer's staff on July 30, 1714, three days before the death of Queen Anne. From the reign of George I. the office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners.

OXFORD DECLARATION. See *Church of England*, 1684.

OXFORD MARBLES. See *Arundelian*.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. An academy here is described as ancient by Pope Martin II. in a deed, 802. Alfred founded "the schools" about 879.

Charter granted by Henry III..... 1248
The University incorporated by Elizabeth..... 1671
Receives the elective franchise (to send two members to Parliament)..... 1603
Bodleian Library opened Nov. 8, 1602; present building completed..... 1613
The Botanic Garden, etc., established by the Earl of Danby..... 1622
Radcliffe Library opened April 13, 1749; the Radcliffe Observatory completed..... 1786
A commission appointed (Aug. 31, 1800) to inquire into its "state, studies, discipline, and revenues" reported..... April 27, 1802
Act making alterations passed..... 1805, 1806
University Museum opened..... July, 1860
Examination statutes passed..... 1801, 1807, 1850, 1862
Extension of the University proposed at a meeting held..... Nov. 16, 1865

COLLEGE

University. Said to have been founded by King Alfred, 872; founded by William, archdeacon of Durham, about..... 1223
Balliol. John Balliol, Knt. (father to Balliol, king of the Scots), and Deborah, his wife..... 1263
Merton College. Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester..... 1264
Hertford College (dissolved in 1813, and a Hertford scholarship appointed)..... 1512
Exeter. Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter..... 1314
Oriel College. King Edward II.; Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stowe..... 1820
Queen's College. Robert de Eglesfield, clerk, confessor to Queen Philippa, consort of Edward III..... 1340
New College. William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester; first called St. Mary of Winchester, 1256
All Souls' College, founded by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury..... 1427
Magdalen. William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester..... 1458
Lincoln College. Richard Fleming, 1427; finished by Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln..... 1479
Brasenose. William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton..... 1509
Corpus Christi. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester..... 1516
Christ Church. Cardinal Wolsey, 1525; and afterward by Henry VIII..... 1523
Trinity. Sir Thomas Pope, on the basis of a previous institution, called Durham College..... 1564
St. John's. Sir Thomas Whyte, lord mayor of London..... 1555
Jesus College. Dr. Hugh Price; Queen Elizabeth, 1571
Wadham. Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife..... 1613
Pembroke. Thomas Teesdale and Richard Wightwick, clerk..... 1624
Worcester. Sir Thomas Coke, of Bentley, in Worcestershire; it was originally called Gloucester College..... 1714

HALLS (not incorporated).

St. Edmund's..... 1266
St. Mary's..... 1393

New Inn Hall.....1392
St. Mary Magdalen.....1457
St. Alban's.....1647

[Oxford University Calendar.]

First Professorships—Divinity (Margaret), 1502;
Divinity, Law, Medicine, Hebrew, Greek, 1640, etc.

REGENT CHANCELLORES.

1809. Lord Grenville.
1834. The Duke of Wellington.
1862. The Earl of Derby.

OXFORD'S ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN. A youth named Edward Oxford, who had been a servant in a public house, discharged two pistols at her majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert as they were proceeding up Constitution Hill in an open phaeton from Buckingham Palace, June 10, 1840. He stood within a few yards of the carriage; but, fortunately, neither her majesty nor the prince was injured. Oxford was subsequently tried at the Old Bailey (July 10), and, being adjudged to be insane, was sent to Bethlehem Hospital.

OXYGEN, a gas (named from the Greek *oxus*, sharp, as being generally found in acids), is the most abundant of all substances, constituting about one third of the solid earth, and forming by weight nine tenths of water and one fourth of the atmosphere. It was first separated from red oxide of mercury by Priestley, Aug. 1, 1774, and by Scheele, who was ignorant of Priestley's discovery, in 1775. It is the chief supporter of animal life by respiration, and of combustion.* See *Ozone*.

OYER AND TERMINER, a commission directed to the

Judges of the courts, by virtue whereof they have power to hear and determine treasons, felonies, etc., &c.

O YES! A corruption of the French *oyez*, hear ye! The ancient term used by a public crier to enjoin silence and attention.

OYSTER (the Latin *Ostrea edulis*), is said to have its capital in Britain; for, though found elsewhere on the coasts of Europe, in no part of them does it attain such perfection as in British seas. British oysters are celebrated by the Roman satirist Juvenal (Sat. iv. 140) about 100. The robbery of oyster-beds is prohibited by 7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 29 (1826). About 15,000 bushels of oysters are said to be produced from the Essex beds alone. In 1858 M. Coste commenced rearing oysters in great numbers on the coast of Brittany, and his plan has been found successful.

OZONE (from *ozein*, to yield an odor), a name given in 1840 by M. Schönbein, of Basel, to the odor in the atmosphere developed during the electric discharge. It is considered to be a modification of the oxygen (which see), and when occurring naturally, to have an effect on health. It is also produced by the action of moist air on phosphorus. In 1858 ozonometers had been constructed by Dr. Lankester and others. M. Schönbein has since discovered another modification of oxygen, which he terms *antozone* (1859), which hitherto has been found only in the compound state (in peroxides of sodium, potassium, etc.). On Dec. 4, 1885, the French Academy of Sciences appointed a committee of eminent philosophers to inquire into the nature and relations of ozone.

P.

PACIFICATION, *Edicts of*. The name usually given to the edicts of toleration granted by the French kings to the Protestants. See *Ghent*.

First edict, by Charles IX., permitting the exercise of the Reformed religion near all the cities and towns in the realm.....Jan., 1562
The Reformed religion permitted in the houses of lords justiciaries, and certain other persons, March, 1563

These edicts revoked, and all Protestant ministers ordered to quit France in fifteen days.....1568

Edict allowing lords and others to have service in their houses, and granting public service in certain towns.....1570

[In August, 1572, the same monarch authorized the massacre of St. Bartholomew. See *Bartholomew*.]

Edict of Pacification by Henry III., April; revoked Dec., 1576; renewed for six years.....Oct., 1577
[Several edicts were published against the Protestants after the six years expired.]

Edict of Henry IV., renewing that of Oct., 1577, 1591
Edict of Nantes (which see), by Henry IV., April 13, 1598
Pacification (which see) of Nismes.....July 14, 1629

PACIFIC OCEAN. See *Magellan*.—*STEAM VESSEL*. See *Steam*, 1851; *Wrecks*, 1854.

PADLOCKS are said to have been invented by Becher at Nuremberg, 1640, but are mentioned much earlier.

PADUA, the Roman Patavium, in Venetia, N. Italy, said to have been founded by Antenor soon after the fall of Troy, 1183 B.C. It flourished under the Romans. Patavian Latin was considered very corrupt, and is traced in Livy, a native of Padua. After being an independent republic, Padua was ruled by the Carrara family from 1318 till 1405, when it was seized by the Venetians. The University was founded about 1228.

PAGANS, the heathen, idolaters, gentiles, worshippers of idols, not agreeing in any set form or points of belief. Constantine ordered the pagan temples to be destroyed throughout the Roman Empire, 331; his nephew, Julian, attempted their restoration, 361; but Paganism was renounced by the Roman senate in 383, and finally overthrown in the reign of Theodosius the Younger, about 391.

PAINS AND PENALTIES. See *Queen Caroline*.

* An oxygen gas company was announced in Dec., 1844; its object is the cheap manufacture of oxygen for its application to the production of perfect combustion in lamps, stoves, furnaces, etc.

PAINTING. Osymandias (in Egypt) caused his exploits to be represented in painting, 2100 B.C.—*Usher*. Pausanias of Sicily was the inventor of the encaustic, a method of burning the colors into wood or ivory, about 380–330 B.C. The ancients considered Sicily the nursery of painters. Antiphiles, an Egyptian, is said to have been the inventor of the grotesque, 839 B.C.—*Pliny*. The art was introduced at Rome from Etruria by Quintus Fabius, styled *Pictor*, 291 B.C.—*Livy*. The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth by Mummius, 146 B.C. After the death of Augustus, not a single painter of eminence appeared for several ages; Ludius, who was very celebrated, is supposed to have been the last, about A.D. 14. Painting on canvas seems to have been known at Rome in 64 B.C., the Saxon historian, who died in 735, knew something of the art. It revived about the end of the 18th century, and to Giovanni Cimabue, of Florence, is awarded the honor of its restoration. It was at once encouraged and generously patronized in Italy. John van Eyck, of Bruges, and his brother Hubert, are regarded as the founders of the Flemish school of painting in oil, 1415.—*Dufrenoy*. Paulo Ucello was the first who studied perspective. About 1523 Henry VIII. patronized Holbein, and invited Titian to his court.†

EMINENT PAINTERS.

	School	Born	Died
Cimabue.....	Florentine.....	1240	1300
Giotto.....	Ditto.....	1276	1336
J. Van Eyck.....	Flemish.....	1366	1441
Giorgione.....	Venetian.....	1477	1511
Leonardo da Vinci.....	Florentine.....	1452	1519
Raphael d'Urbino.....	Roman.....	1483	1520
Paolo Perugino.....	Ditto.....	1448	1524
Albert Durer.....	German.....	1470	1528
Quentin Matsys.....	Flemish.....	1480	1529
Correggio.....	Lombardian.....	1494	1534
Parmegiano.....	Ditto.....	1503	1540
Giulio Romano.....	Roman.....	1493	1546
Sebastian del Piombo.....	Venetian.....	1485	1547

* Parrhasius of Ephesus and Zeuxis were contemporary painters. These artists once contended for pre-eminence in their profession, and when they exhibited their respective pieces the birds came to peck the grapes which Zeuxis had painted. Parrhasius then produced his piece, and Zeuxis said, "Remove the curtain, that we may see the painting." The curtain itself was the painting, and Zeuxis acknowledged himself to be conquered, exclaiming, "Zeuxis has deceived the birds, but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis!" Parrhasius dressed in a purple robe, and wore a crown of gold, calling himself king of painters, 415 B.C.—*Pistareti*.

† In Aug., 1860, the sale of Lord Northwick's pictures occupied eighteen days. It produced £26,731. A Carlo Dolce fetched £2010, and a Murillo £1400. The Bicknell collection, sold in April, 1852, produced £35,600.

	School	Born	Died
Hans Holbein	German	1498	1554
Michael Angelo Buonarroti	Florentine	1474	1564
Titian	Venetian	1477	1576
Paul Veronese	Ditto	1532	1588
Tintoretto	Ditto	1512	1594
Annibal Caracci	Lombardian	1563	1609
Breughel	Flemish	1565	1625
P. P. Rubens	Ditto	1577	1640
Domenichino	Bolognese	1581	1641
Vandyck	Flemish	1599	1641
Guldo	Lombardian	1575	1642
Both	Dutch	1600	1650
P. Potter	Ditto	1625	1664
Le Sueur	French	1617	1655
Spagnoletto	Spanish	1559	1656
Snyders	Flemish	1579	1657
Velasquez	Spanish	1599	1660
N. Poussin	French	1594	1665
Guercino	Bolognese	1590	1666
Hobbins	Flemish	1611	1670
A. Cuyp	Dutch	1606	1672
A. Van der Velde	Ditto	1633	1672
Salvator Rosa	Neapolitan	1615	1673
Rembrandt	Dutch	1606	1674
Gerard Douw	Ditto	1613	1680
Sir Peter Lely	German	1617	1680
Mieris	Dutch	1635	1681
Ruysdael	Ditto	1636	1681
Claude Lorraine	French	1600	1682
Ostade	Dutch	1610	1685
Murillo	Spanish	1618	1685
Berghem	Dutch	1624	1686
Carlo Dolci	Florentine	1616	1686
Wouvermans	Dutch	1620	1683
Le Brun	French	1619	1690
Teniers, jr.	Flemish	1610	1694
W. Van der Velde	Dutch	1633	1707
Watteau	French	1684	1721
Sir Godfrey Kneller	German	1648	1723
Sir J. Thornhill	English	1676	1732
Huysum	Dutch	1632	1740
Hogarth	English	1697	1764
Canaletti	Venetian	1697	1768
Gainsborough	English	1727	1788
Vernet	French	1714	1789
Sir J. Reynolds	English	1728	1792
Romney	Ditto	1734	1809
Moreland	Ditto	1764	1804
Barry	Ditto	1741	1806
Ople	Ditto	1761	1807
Bourgeois	Ditto	1756	1811
Copley	Ditto	1783	1816
West	Ditto	1788	1820
Fuseli	Ditto	1741	1825
David	French	1748	1825
Lawrence	English	1769	1830
Northcote	Ditto	1746	1831
Beechey	Ditto	1768	1839
Wilkie	Ditto	1785	1841
Haydon	Ditto	1786	1846
Collins	Ditto	1783	1847
Etty	Ditto	1787	1840
Turner	Ditto	1776	1851
Martin	Ditto	1790	1854
Augustus Leopold Egg	Ditto	1816	1863
Wm. Mulready	Ditto	1796	1863
Wm. Hunt	Ditto	1804	1864
W. F. Witherington	Ditto	1758	1865
H. Vernet	French	1863	1863
E. De la Croix	Ditto	1863	1863
E. W. Cooke	English	1810	

PALACES. See *Buckingham*; *St. James's*, *Parliament*, *Ecceclia*, *Tuileries*, *St. Cloud*, *Versailles*, etc.

PALÆOLOGOI, a family which reigned as emperors of the East from 1042 to 1453. George Palæologus raised Alexius Comnenus to the throne in 1081, and thereby founded his own family. Andrew, the last Palæologus, son of Thomas, ruler of the Morea, after the overthrow of his father, became a Mohammedan at Constantinople about 1353.

PALÆONTOLOGY (from the Greek *palaios*, ancient, and *onta*, beings) treats of the evidences of organic beings in the earth's strata. It is a branch of geology (*which see*). Cuvier, Mantell, Agassiz, Owen, Edward Forbes, and Blainville, all of the present century, may be reckoned as fathers of this science. The Palæontographical Society, which publishes elaborate monographs of British organic remains, was founded in 1847. Professor Owen's "Palæontology" was published in 1860. "Nearly 40,000 species of animals and plants have been added to the *Systema Naturæ* by palæontological research."—*Huxley*. See *Man*.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, one of the seven ancient electorates of Germany. It was long united to Bavaria, but was separated in 1294.—Frederick V., the elector palatine in 1610, married in 1613 Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England, and thus became the ancestor of Queen Victoria. See *Hanover*. In 1610 he was elected King of Bohemia, but lost all by his defeat by the Austrians at Prague in 1620. The Palatinate was horribly ravaged by Tilly in 1622, and by the French in 1688.* The elector palatine, Charles Theodore, inherited Bavaria in 1778, since when the two electorates have been united. See *Davaria*.

PALATINE. William the Conqueror made his nephew, Hugh D'Abrincis, Count Palatine of Chester, with the title of earl, about 1070. Edward III. created the Palatine of Lancaster, 1359. See *Lancaster, duchy of*. The bishoprics of Ely (953) and Durham were also made county palatines. The latter was vested in the crown in 1586. There is also mention made of the county palatine of Hexham, in 38 Henry VIII., c. 10, which then belonged to the Archbishop of York, but by the 14th of Elizabeth it was dissolved, and made part of the county of Northumberland. The palatine jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the diocese, and vested in the crown, 6 William IV., c. 19, June 21, 1836.

PALERMO (N. W. Sicily), the ancient Panormus. It has been held by the Carthaginians, 415 B.C.; taken by the Romans, 254 B.C.; by the Saracens, A.D. 832; and by the Normans, 1072. Here Roger II. was crowned King of Sicily, 1130. Palermo was the scene of the Sicilian Vespers (*which see*), March 30, 1282. It suffered from earthquake in 1796 and 1740. King Ferdinand resided at Palermo from 1806 to 1815, while Naples was ruled by Joseph Bonaparte and Joachim Murat. It revolted against the tyranny of Ferdinand II., Jan. 12, 1848. It was attacked by General Filangieri, March 29, 1849, and surrendered on May 14. It was taken by Garibaldi, June 6, 1860.

PALESTINE. See *Jews*. After being several times conquered by the Saracens, and retaken from the 7th to the 10th century, and after being the scene of the wars of the Crusades (*which see*), and other conflicts, Palestine was united to the Ottoman Empire by Selim I. in 1516. See *Bible* (note), *Holy Places*, and *Syria*.

PALESTRO (N. Italy), where the Sardinians defeated the Austrians, May 30, 31, 1859.

PALL, PALLIUM, in the Roman Church an ensign of dignity conferred by the pope upon archbishops. By a decretal of Pope Gregory XI. (about 1370), no archbishop could call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop, till he had received his pall from the See of Rome. The pall was first worn by an Irish archbishop in 1152, when Gelasius was recognized as primate of all Ireland.

PALLADIUM, the statue of Pallas. Some authors say it fell from heaven near the tent of Ilius, as he was building Ilium, and that on its preservation depended the safety of Troy, which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as the Palladium was found within its walls. This being made known, the Greeks stole it away during the Trojan War, 1184 B.C., though some maintain that it was only a statue of similar size and shape, and that the real Palladium was conveyed from Troy to Italy by Æneas, 1188 B.C., and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the Temple of Vesta, and esteemed the destiny of Rome.—PALLADIUM is a rare metal discovered in platinum ore by Dr. Wollaston in 1803.

PALLAS,† the planet, was discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, March 23, 1802.

* About 7000 of poor Protestants, from the banks of the Rhine, driven from their habitations by the French, arrived in England, and were encamped at Blackheath and Camberwell: a brief was granted to collect alms for them. Five hundred families went under the protection of the government to Ireland, and settled chiefly about Limerick, where Parliament granted them £24,000 for their support. Three thousand were sent to New York and Hudson's Bay: but, not having been received kindly, they went to Pennsylvania, and being there greatly encouraged by the Quakers, they invited over some thousands of German and Swiss Protestants, who soon made this colony flourishing, † Anne, 1708.—*Anderson*.

† By means of the Palestine exploration fund, Captain Wilson and a party left England for Palestine in November, 1865, and arrived at Damascus on the 20th of December following.

‡ It is distant from the sun about 953 millions of miles, and completes its revolution in four years seven months and one-third of a month. Schroeter, a German astronomer, estimated its diameter to be 3099 miles, and consequently near the size of our moon. It presents a rusty aspect, and is surrounded with a nebulousity. It is distinguished from all the other planets by the very great inclination of its orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, which is no less than 34 degrees 33 minutes.

PALL MALL, a street near St. James's palace, London, is named from a French game at ball (*paille matle*, being a wooden mallet) having been played there about 1621. Among eminent inhabitants were Nell Gwyn and Dr. Thomas Sydenham.

PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATION.* The resignation of the Aberdeen administration was announced Feb. 1, 1855, but nearly all its members returned to office soon after under Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby and Lord John Russell having each in vain endeavored to form an administration. On Feb. 22, Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert resigned on account of the Sebastopol inquiry. Lord John Russell resigned July 13. Lord Canning was appointed Governor General of India, July 4, 1855. This cabinet resigned Feb. 20, 1855, in consequence of a vote of censure upon the government for introducing the Foreign Conspiracy Bill. It was succeeded by the Derby administration (*which see*).

First Lord of the Treasury, Henry Viscount Palmerston. Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth.

President of the Council, Earl Granville.

Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll; Earl of Harrowby; afterward the Marquess of Clanricarde.

Secretaries—Home, Sir George Grey; *Foreign*, Earl of Clarendon; *Colonial*, Sidney Herbert (resigned Feb. 22); afterward Lord J. Russell (resigned July 13); Sir William Molesworth (died Oct. 22, 1855); next, Henry Labouchere; *War*, Lord Panmure.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Wm. Gladstone (resigned Feb. 22); next, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham (resigned Feb. 22); next, Sir Charles Wood.

Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood; next, R. Vernon Smith.

Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth; next, Sir B. Hall (appointed July 22, 1855).

Postmaster General, Viscount Canning (appointed Governor General of India, July 4); next, Duke of Argyll.

President of the Board of Trade, Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Marquess of Lansdowne, without office.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, M. T. Baines (appointed Nov. 24, 1855).

PALMERSTON-RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION. The Derby administration (*which see*) resigned June 11, 1859. Earl Granville was requested by the queen to form an administration, and obtained the support of Lord Palmerston, but not of Lord John Russell: the last two then united to form a cabinet, which came into office June 18, 1859. On the decease of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18, 1865, Earl Russell became premier. *See Russell.*

First Lord of the Treasury, Henry Viscount Palmerston.

Lord High Chancellor, John Lord Campbell (died June 23, 1861); succeeded by Sir Richard Bethell, made Lord Westbury, who resigned July 4, 1865; succeeded by Lord Cranworth.

Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville.

Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll.

Secretaries—Foreign Affairs, Lord John (afterward Earl) Russell; *Colonies*, Duke of Newcastle; succeeded by Edward Cardwell, April 8, 1864; *Home*, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, succeeded by Sir George Grey; *War*, Sidney (afterward Lord) Herbert, succeeded by Sir G. C. Lewis (died April 18, 1863); and by Earl De Grey (May 1); *India*, Sir Charles Wood. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Somerset.

President of the Board of Trade, Thos. Milner Gibson. [This office was offered to Mr. R. Cobden, and declined by him.]

Secretary of State for Ireland, Edward Cardwell, succeeded by Sir R. Peel (not in the cabinet).

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir George Grey, Bart., succeeded by Edward Cardwell, and by Earl Clarendon, April 8, 1864.

Postmaster General, Earl of Elgin (proceeded to China in April, 1860); succeeded by Lord Stanley of Alderley, appointed Sept., 1860.

Poor-law Board, Charles P. Villiers (July 9, 1860).

PALM SUNDAY. When Christ made his triumph-

* Henry John Temple was born Oct. 30, 1784; was educated at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge; succeeded his father, Viscount Palmerston, 1802; became M.P. and a junior Lord of the Admiralty, 1807; was Secretary at War, 1809-26, and a Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Nov., 1830-34, April, 1835, to Sept., 1841, and July, 1844, to Dec., 1851; and Home Secretary, Dec., 1852, to March, 1855, when he became First Lord of the Treasury. He was created Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, March 31, 1861, and Master of the Corporation of the Trinity House, June 16, 1862. He died Oct. 18, 1865. He sat for Tiverton, 1835-65.

al entry into Jerusalem, multitudes of the people who were come to the feast of the Passover took branches of the palm-tree, and went forth to meet him, with acclamations and hosannas, 33. It is usual, in some countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter, hence called Palm Sunday.

PALMYRA (Syria). The ruins, chiefly of white marble, discovered by some English travelers in 1678, prove Palmyra to have been more extensive and splendid than even Rome itself. It was supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon, but was manifestly Grecian. The brilliant part of the history of Palmyra was under Odenatus and his queen Zenobia. Odenatus died, and Zenobia assumed the title of Queen of the East in 267. Aurelian defeated her at Adessa, and made her captive, 273. From that time Palmyra ceased to make a figure in history. It is now inhabited by only a few Arab families. The ruins were visited in 1751 by Mr. Wood, who published an account of them in 1753. Mr. Dawkins also visited Palmyra; and Mr. Bruce, on ascending a neighboring mount, was overcome with the magnificent sight.

PALO ALTO, BATTLE OF. General Taylor, in command of the army of occupation in Texas, marched from Point Isabel on the evening of the 7th of May, 1846, to the relief of Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras. *See Fort Brown.* At noon the next day he discovered a Mexican army, under General Arista, full 6000 strong, drawn up in battle order upon a beautiful prairie called Palo Alto. Taylor, with little more than 2000 men, attacked him. The contest lasted five hours. At twilight the Mexicans gave way and fled. The Americans lost, in killed and wounded, 53; the Mexican loss was about 600. *See Mexican War.*

PAMPELUNA (N. E. Spain, taken by the French on their invasion of Spain) was invested by the British, between whom and the French obstinate conflicts took place, July 27 and 29, 1813. It surrendered to the British Oct. 31 in that year.

PAMPHLET. The first appearance of pamphlets among us is generally thought to have been in opposition to the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome. Those who were first convinced of the reasonableness of the "new learning," as it was then called, propagated their opinions in small pieces, which were cheaply printed, and (what was then of great importance) easily concealed. Political pamphlets began in Edward VI.'s time, and were very numerous in the 17th century. Large collections are in the libraries of the British Museum and the Royal and London Institutions.

PANAMA, the isthmus which joins the two Americas. Across this a ship canal has been proposed; and a railway was opened in 1855. In that year a new state, New Granada, was divided into eight federal states, one of which is named PANAMA. A revolution took place in Panama on March 9, 1865; the government was deposed, and Don Jil Colunje became president.

PANDECTS. A digest of the civil law made by order of Justinian, about 529. It is stated that these Pandects (which condensed all the then known laws) were accidentally discovered in the ruins of Amalfi, 1137; were removed from Pisa in 1415, and now preserved in the library of the Medici at Florence, as the *Pandecta Florentina*.

PANTICS, COMMERCIAL, generally the result of over-speculation. *See Bubbles, South Sea, Law's.* The last in England were in 1826, through bubble companies; in 1847, through the railway mania; in 1867, through American failures; and in April, 1869, through the fear of a Continental War.

PANNONIA, part of Illyria, now Hungary, was finally subdued by Tiberius, 8.

PANORAMAS, the invention of Robert Barker, are bird's-eye views painted in distemper round the wall of a circular building. In 1788 he exhibited at Edinburgh a view of that city, being the first picture of the kind. He then commenced similar exhibitions in London, having adopted the name "*Panorama*" to attract notice, and was ultimately enabled to build commodious premises in Leicester Square for that purpose. He died in April, 1806.

PANTHEON AT ROME. A temple built by Augustus Caesar, some say by Agrippa, his son-in-law, 27 B.C. It was in a round form, having niches in the wall, where the image or representation of a particular god was set up; the gates were of brass, the beams covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver plate. Pope Boniface III. dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and

all the saints, by the name of S. Maria della Rotonda, or "ad Martyres," A.D. 608.—The PANTHON in London was erected by subscription, and opened Jan. 25, 1772. It was formed into an opera-house; burnt down Jan. 14, 1792; was rebuilt in 1795 and 1813; and made a bazar in 1884.

PANTOMIMES were representations by gestures and attitudes among the ancients, and were introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus, 23 B.C. Comic masques were introduced here from Italy about 1700. The first regular English pantomime is said to have been "Harlequin executed," produced by Rich at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, Dec. 26, 1717.

PAOLI, MASSACRE AT. On the night of the 20th of September, 1777, a corps of 1500 Americans, under General Wayne, were attacked in their camp, near the Paoli tavern, in Pennsylvania, by a party of British and Hessians under General Greig, and about 800 of them were killed or mortally wounded in the gloom. Fifty-three of them were found upon the ground the next morning, and were buried in one grave. A marble monument stands over that sepulchre.

"PAPAL AGGRESSION." In a consistory holden in Rome, Sept. 30, 1850, the Pope (Pius IX.) named fourteen new cardinals, of whom four only were Italians. Among the ten foreigners raised to the dignity of cardinal was Dr. Wiseman, Roman Catholic vicar apostolic of the London district, who was at the same time created Lord Archbishop of Westminster. On Oct. 27 following, Dr. Ullathorne was enthroned as Roman Catholic bishop of Birmingham in St. Chad's cathedral in that town. The same day a pastoral letter from Dr. Wiseman was read in all the Roman Catholic chapels of his see: and on its becoming generally known to the British people that all England had been parceled out similarly into Roman dioceses, the strongest indignation of the assumption of the pope was expressed throughout the empire.* The answer of the Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) to a memorial from the Protestant clergy of Westminster against the pope's creation of a Roman hierarchy in this country was followed by the celebrated "Durham" letter from Lord John Russell, then chief minister of the crown (Nov. 4), to the Bishop of Durham, in which is severely censured not only the papal aggression, but also the proceedings of the tractarian clergy of the Church of England; and immediately from every quarter of England addresses poured into her majesty the queen, calling upon her and the government to resist the usurpation. As many as 6700 addresses, it is said, had been voted from nearly as many influential meetings up to Dec. 31, 1850. The great agitation on this subject produced the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, 14 & 15 Vict., c. 60 (passed Aug., 1851), which prohibited the constitution of bishops of pretended provinces under a penalty of £100. This statute, however, has not yet been acted upon.

PAPAL STATES. See *Rome and Popes*.

PAPER. See *Papyrus*. Paper is said to have been invented in China, 170 B.C. It was first made of cotton about A.D. 1000, and of rags about 1800.† White coarse paper was made by Sir John Spelman, a German, at Dartford, in England, 83 Eliz., 1600; and here the first paper-mills were erected.—*Stone*. Paper for writing and printing manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 9 Will. III., 1690; before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland £100,000 annually. The French refugees taught our people; they had made coarse brown paper almost exclusively until they came among us. White paper was first made by us in 1690.—*Anderson*. Paper-making by a machine was first suggested by Louis Robert, who sold his model to the celebrated M. Didot, the great printer. The latter brought it to England, and here, conjointly with M. Fourdrinier, he perfected the machinery. M. Fourdrinier obtained a patent for paper-making machinery in 1801, and for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length in 1807; it had previously been made tediously by the hand. The machinery was also improved by Mr. Bryan Donkin. A sheet of

paper 13,900 feet long, and 4 feet wide, was made at Whitehall Mills, Derbyshire, in 1830, and one 21,000 feet long, and 6 feet 3 inches wide, was made at Colyton in Devon in 1860. The paper duty imposed in 1094 (producing latterly about £1,400,000 annually), after having been the subject of agitation for several years, was repealed in 1361. Esparto, a Spanish grass, first imported in 1857, has been largely employed in the paper manufacture since 1804. See *Parchment Paper*.

PAPER-HANGINGS, etc. Stamped paper for this purpose was first made in Spain and Holland about 1555. Made of velvet and floss, for hanging apartments, about 1620. The manufacture of this kind of paper rapidly improved in this country during the present century.—**PAPER BAGS** have been made in America; and paper tubing for water and gas, made by Jalouséau of Paris, was shown in 1860.

PAPER MONEY. See *Banks*.

PAPIER-MACHÉ. This manufacture (of paper-pulp combined with gum and sometimes China clay) has existed for above a century. Martin, a German snuff-box maker, is said to have learned the art from one Lefevre about 1740. In 1745 it was taken up by Baskerville, the printer at Birmingham, and soon spread over that district. Papier-maché is now largely employed in ornamenting the interior of buildings, etc.

PAPYRUS. The reed from which was made the celebrated paper of Egypt and India, used for writings until the discovery of parchment, about 190 B.C. Ptolemy prohibited the exportation of it from Egypt, lest Eumenes of Pergamus should make a library equal to that of Alexandria, 263 B.C. A manuscript of the *Antiquities of Josephus* on papyrus of inestimable value was among the treasures seized by Bonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library at Paris, but was restored in 1815.

PARACHUTE. See *Balloons*.

PARADISE LOST, the great English epic by John Milton, appeared first in ten books in 1667; in twelve books in 1674.

PARAFFINE (from *parum affinis*, having little affinity with any thing), also called photogen, a solid substance, somewhat like spermaceti, produced by distillation of coal, and first obtained by Reichenbach in 1830. It was procured from mineral oil by Mr. James Young about 1847, and is also obtained from Irish peat. It makes excellent candles. Much litigation has ensued through interference with Mr. Young's patent-right.

PARAGUAY, a republic in S. America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and conquered by Alvarez Nunez in 1555, and civilized by the Jesuits, who in 1603 commenced their missions there and established an exclusive government, which they held till their expulsion in 1768. Paraguay rose against the Spanish yoke in 1811. In 1814 Dr. Francia was elected dictator; he ruled well; he was succeeded on his death in 1840 by Vial. From 1814 to 1844 the country was rigidly closed against foreigners. The president, C. A. Lopez, elected in 1844, was succeeded by his son, G. A. Lopez, in Sept., 1862. Paraguay was recognized as an independent state by the Argentine Confederation in 1852, and by Great Britain in 1853. Hostilities between Paraguay and Brazil began on Nov. 11, 1864, when a Brazilian steamer was captured as an intruder on the Paraguay. Brazil was invaded in December. On April 14, 1865, Lopez invaded the territories of the Argentine Republic, which immediately made alliance with Brazil. The army of Lopez, having been defeated in September, retreated. On Oct. 18, the allies captured Uruguanay, and an army of Paraguayans. There were prospects of peace in Dec., 1865.

PARASOLS were used by the ancient Egyptians. In their present form (said to have been devised by the Duchess of Rutland) they came into general use about 1890.

PARCHMENT.* Invented for writing books by Eumenes (some say by Attalus), of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, formed

* Among other consecrations that followed, and continued the excitement, was that of Dr. Briggs, created Roman Catholic bishop of Beverley, and enthroned in St. George's Chapel at York, Feb. 13, 1851; Dr. Browne created Bishop of Clifton, and Dr. Briggs Bishop of Shrewsbury; both consecrated in St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, July 27, 1851; and other priests were similarly raised to new Roman Catholic prelacies.

† Mr. Joseph Hunter (in the *Archæologia*, xxxvii), states that the earliest paper which he had seen was a MS. account-book, dated 1207, probably of Bordeaux manufacture. He gives engravings of manufacturers' marks, French and English, the dates of which range from 1230 to 1431. He also gives an extract from a work by Bartholomæ, a writer of the middle of the 14th century, in which mention is made of a paper manufactory in the Marches of Ancona.

* Parchment paper (or vegetable parchment) was invented and patented in 1857 by Mr. W. E. Gaine, C. E., who discovered that when paper is exposed to a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and one part of water for no longer time than is required to draw it through the fluid, it is immediately converted into a strong, tough, skin-like material. It must be instantly washed with water. Its great strength points out many applications of this material, e.g., maps, school and account books, and drawing-paper. In 1858 it appeared that a similar invention had been made in Paris by Fiquier and Pommerehne in 1844.

ed on the model of the Alexandrian, about 190 B.C. Parchment books from this time became those most used, and the most valuable as well as oldest in the world, and were written on the skins of goats. It should be mentioned that the Persians and others are said to have written all their records on skins long before Eumenes's time.

PARDONS. General pardons were proclaimed at coronations; first by Edward III. in 1327. The king's power of pardoning is said to be derived *à lege eura dignitatis*; and no other person has power to remit treason or felonies, stat. 27 Henry VIII., 1534.—*Blackstone*. A pardon can not follow an impeachment of the House of Commons: stat. Will. III., 1700.

PARIAN MARBLES were discovered in the island of Paros, A.D. 1610. Their chronology was composed 264 B.C. They were brought to England, and were presented to the University of Oxford, by Thomas Howard, Lord Arundel, whence they are called the Arundellian Marbles, *which see*.

PARIS (formerly *Lutetia Parisiorum*), the capital of France, situated on the River Seine, which cuts it into two unequal parts, the strongest being toward the north, and in which are three isles, *la ville (the city), the Ile St. Louis, and the Ile Louviers*. In the time of Julius Cæsar, Lutetia comprised the city only. It was greatly improved by the Emperor Julian, who made it his residence while he governed Gaul, 355 to 361, and Clovis also resided here in 510. It became successively the capital of the kingdoms of Paris, Soissons, and Neustria, and eventually of all the kingdom. The representative of the house of Orleans, styled Count of Paris, now resides in England. Population of Paris in 1856, 1,173,262; in 1860, 1,325,535. *See France*.

Paris ravaged by the Normans (or Danes); suffered from famine and the plague.....	613
Gallantly defended against them by the Count Eudes and the Bishop Goelin.....	845-940
Rebuilt.....	1281
University founded.....	1206
Church of Notre Dame built.....	1163-1270
The Parliament established.....	1302
Suffers by the actions of the Armagnacs and Burgundians.....	1411-1418
Taken by the English.....	1480
Retaken by the French.....	1486
Pont Notre Dame built.....	1499
The Louvre built (<i>see Louvre</i>).....	1593
Hotel de Ville.....	1533
The Bonnevards commenced.....	1581
Fountain of the Innocents.....	1581
The Tuilleries built (<i>see Tuilleries</i>).....	1564
Massacre of St. Bartholomew's.....	Aug. 24, 1572
The Pont Neuf begun.....	1573
Hospital of Invalides.....	1595
Place Royale begun.....	1604
The Hotel Dieu founded.....	1606
The Luxembourg, by Mary of Medicis.....	1615
The Palais Royal built.....	1629
The Val de Grace.....	1645
Conflicts of the Fronde.....	1648-53
The Academy of Sciences founded.....	1666
The Observatory.....	1667
Champs Elysees planted.....	1670
Arch of St. Denis erected.....	1672
Palais d'Elyse Bonbon.....	1713
The Palace of the Deputies.....	1722
The Military School.....	1751
The Pantheon; St. Genéviève.....	1764
The French Revolution breaks out; the Bastille taken.....	July 14, 1789
Pont de Louis XIV. finished.....	1790
Cemetery of Pere la Chaise consecrated.....	1804
Pont des Invalides.....	1806
Paris surrenders to the Allies.....	March 30, 1814
Paris lit with gas.....	July, 1819
Revolution (<i>see France</i>).....	July, 1830
Fortifications of Paris (for which 140,000,000 of francs were voted, 1833) commenced Dec. 15, 1840; completed.....	March, 1846
Revolution (<i>see France</i>).....	1848
Paris much improved by Louis Napoleon (probable cost £12,800,000).....	1853-62
Industrial exhibition opened by the emperor and empress, May 15; visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert (the first visit of an English sovereign to Paris since 1422), Aug. 24; exhibition closes.....	Nov. 15, 1855
Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian Principalities (<i>which see</i>); closes.....	Aug., 1858
Déjà de Boulogne opened as a garden of acclimatization.....	Oct. 6, 1860

A building was erected for a permanent industrial exhibition by a company.....Oct. 1862
The scheme failed and the company was wound up.....Feb., 1834
Boulevard Prince Eugene opened by the emperor.....Dec. 7, 1862
Decree for an International Exhibition of the products of Agriculture, Industry, and the Fine Arts, at Paris, in 1867; commissioners appointed.....Feb. 21, 1864
(*See France*.)

LATE GREAT TREATIES OF PARIS.

Between England, France, Spain, and Portugal; cession to Great Britain of Canada by France, and of Florida by Spain.....	Feb. 16, 1763
Between France and Sardinia; the latter ceding Savoy, etc.....	May 15, 1796
Between France and Sweden, whereby Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen were given up to the Swedes, who agreed to adopt the French prohibitory system against Great Britain, Jan. 6, 1810	
Capitulation of Paris; Napoleon renounces the sovereignty of France.....	April 11, 1814
Convention of Paris between France and the allied powers; the boundaries of France to be the same as on the 1st of January, 1793.....	April 23, "
Peace of Paris ratified by France and all the Allies.....	May 14, "
Convention of St. Cloud between Marshal Davoust, and Wellington, and Blücher, for the surrender of Paris.....	July 3, 1815
[The Allies entered it on the 6th.]	
Treaty of Paris between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, styling Napoleon the prisoner of those powers, and confiding his safeguard to England.....	Aug. 9, "
Establishing the boundaries of France, and stipulating for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years.....	Nov. 20, "
Treaty of Paris, confirming the treaties of Chaumont and Vienna, same day.....	Nov. 20, "
Treaty of Paris to fulfill the articles of the Congress of Vienna.....	June 10, 1817
Treaty of Paris between Russia and Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia.....	March 30, 1856
Treaty of Paris between England and Persia.....	March 4, 1857
Treaty of Paris between the European powers, Prussia, and Switzerland, respecting Neuchâtel.....	May 26, "
Important commercial treaty between France and England.....	Jan. 23, 1860

PARISHES. Their boundaries in England were first fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, 659. They were enlarged, and the number of parishes was consequently reduced in the 15th century, when there were 10,000. The parishes of England and Wales now amount to 11,077. Parish registers were commenced in 1538. By an act passed in 1836, new parishes may be formed out of too extensive ones. *See Registers and Benefices*.

PARK, CENTRAL, New York. In the centre of New York city is the Central Park, intended for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the city. It begins at Fifty-ninth Street, and is extended to One Hundred and Tenth Street, a distance of 13,507 feet. Its breadth, from Fifth to Elgin Avenue, 2718 feet, thus giving an area of 843 acres. It contains the great Croton Reservoir for the use of New Yorkers. The water surface of the reservoir is 96 acres, and the depth of water when full is about 88 feet; its capacity more than 1,000,000,000 gallons. The cost of the reservoir was nearly \$600,000. The Park contains the beginning of what will be a fine zoological garden when the intentions of the founders are carried out. The place is much beautified with bridges, sculpture, and fine trees and flowering shrubs. During the summer months, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, there is music for two hours in the Park, free to all who choose to come and hear it.

PARKESINE. A new substance, composed of gun-cotton, obtained from various vegetable bodies, and oil. It can be formed with the properties of ivory, tortoise-shell, wood, India-rubber, gutta-percha, etc. It is the invention of Mr. Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham, and was shown by him at the Exhibition in 1862. In Dec., 1865, at the Society of Arts, Parkesine was proved to be an excellent electric insulator, and therefore likely to be suitable for telegraphic purposes.

PARK'S TRAVELS. Mungo Park set sail on his first voyage to Africa, under the patronage of the African Society, to trace the source of the River Niger,

May 23, 1796, and returned Dec. 23, 1797, after having encountered great dangers, without his journey through intertropical regions having enabled him to achieve the great object of his ambition. He again sailed from Portsmouth on his second voyage, Jan. 30, 1804, appointed to a new expedition by government, but never returned. The accounts of his murder at Broussa on the Niger were a long time discredited, but at length were too well authenticated.

PARKS. The Romans attached parks to their villas. Fulvius Lupinus, Pompey, and Hortensius, among others, had large parks. In England, the first great park of which particular mention is made was that of Woodstock, formed by Henry I., 1125. The parks of London are in a high degree essential to the health of its immense population. St. James's Park was drained by Henry VIII. about 1537. It was improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, 1668. The Green Park forms a part of the ground inclosed by Henry VIII. In Hyde Park, the sheet of water called the Serpentine River, although in the form of a parallelogram, was made between 1730 and 1733, by order of Queen Caroline, consort of George II. This queen once inquired (it is said) of the first Mr. Pitt (afterward Earl of Chatham) how much it would cost to shut up the parks as private grounds. He replied, "Three crowns, your majesty." She took the hint, and the design was never afterward entertained. See *Green, Hyde, St. James's, Regent's, Victoria, Battersea, Alexandra, and People's Parks*.

PARLIAMENT (from the French, *parlement*, discourse) derives its origin from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Witenagemot*. The name was applied to the general assemblies of the state under Louis VII. of France, about the middle of the 13th century, but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its mention in the statute of Westminster I., 3 Edw. I., 1272; and yet Coke declared in his *Institutes*, and spoke to the same effect, when speaker (1599), that this name was used even in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1041. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming a House of Commons was in the 43d Hen. III., 1258, when it was settled by the statutes of Oxford that twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three Parliaments, which by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly.—*Burton's Annals*. The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgesses took place 49 Henry III., 1268.—*Dugdale's Summons to Parliament*, edit. 1685. See *Commons and Lords*. The power and jurisdiction of Parliament are so transcendent and absolute that it can not be confined either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making and repealing laws. It can regulate or new-model the succession to the crown, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III. It can alter and establish the religion of the country, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.—*Sir Edward Coke*. The fourth edition of May's "Practical Treatise on Parliament" was published in 1809. See *Triennial and Septennial*.

First summons of barons, by writ directed to the Bishop of Salisbury, by John.....1205
Parliament of Merton.....1236
The assembly of knights and burgesses (*Burton*).....1258
First assembly of the Commons as a confirmed representation (*Dugdale*).....1265
First regular Parliament according to many historians, 23 Edward I.....1294
First a deliberative assembly, they become a legislative power, whose assent is essential to constitute a law.....1308
The Commons elect their first speaker, Peter de la Mere.....1377
Parliament of but one session, of only one day, Richard II. deposed.....1399
Lawyers excluded from the House of Commons.....1404
Members were obliged to reside at the places they represented.....1413
Forty-shilling freeholders only to elect knights.....1429
The Journals of the Lords commenced.....1509
Acts of Parliament printed in 1501, and consecutively from.....
Members protected from arrest (see article *Peer's Arrest*).....1543

* When the royal assent is given to a public bill, the clerk says "Le roi le veut." If the bill be a private bill, he says "Ses fait comme il est desired." If the bill have subsidies for its object, he says "Le roi remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benivolence, et ainsi le veut." If the king do not think proper to assent to the bill, the clerk says, "Le roi s'avisera;" which is a mild way of giving a refusal. It is singular that the sovereign of England should still make use of the French language to declare her intentions to her Parliament.

Journals of the Commons begun.....1547
Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son who sat in the House of Commons.....1549
The Parliament remarkable for the epoch in which were first formed the parties of *Court and Country*, 1614; disputes with James I.....June, 1620
Charles I. dissolves Parliament, which does not meet for eleven years.....1629
The *Long Parliament*, which voted the House of Lords as useless, first assembled.....Nov. 3, 1640
The *Rump Parliament*; it voted the trial of Charles I.....Jan., 1649
A peer elected and sat as a member of the House of Commons.....
Cromwell roughly dissolves the *Long Parliament*, April 20, 1653
A Convention Parliament (see *Convention*).....1660
Roman Catholics excluded from Parliament, 30 Charles II.....1578
The Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower.....Nov.,
The speaker of the Commons refused by the king 1679
A Convention Parliament (see *Convention*).....1688
James II. convenes the Irish Parliament at Dublin, which attracts 8000 Protestants.....1689
Act for triennial Parliament (see *Triennial*).....1694
First Parliament of Great Britain met.....Oct. 23, 1707
The Triennial Act repealed, and Septennial Act voted (see *Septennial Parliaments*).....May 7, 1716
The Journals ordered to be printed.....1759
Privilege as to freedom from arrest of the servants of members relinquished by the Commons.....1770
The Lord Mayor of London (Oliver) and Alderman Crosby committed to the Tower by the Commons in Wilkes's affair.....1771
Assembly of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland...Feb. 2, 1801
Sir F. Bardoet committed to the Tower.....April 6, 1810
Murder of Spencer Perceval, by Bellingham, at the House of Commons.....May 11, 1812
Return for Clare county, Ireland, of Mr. O'Connell, the first Roman Catholic commoner elected since the Revolution.....July 5, 1828
The Duke of Norfolk took his seat in the Lords, the first Roman Catholic peer under the Relief Bill (see *Roman Catholics*).....April 23, 1829
The reformed Parliament meet (see *Reform*).....Aug. 7, 1832
E. Pease, the first Quaker admitted on his affirmation.....Feb. 15, 1838
Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire.....Oct. 16, 1834
New Houses of Parliament commenced.....1840
The members of the Commons and Lords' houses relinquish the privilege of franking letters (see *Franking*).....Jan. 10,
Commitment of Smith O'Brien by the Commons for contempt (see *Ireland*).....July 20, 1840
The Peers took possession of their house, that portion of the palace being ready.....April 15, 1847
The Commons assemble in their new house.....Nov. 4, 1852
The two houses began to communicate by letter in.....1856
Baron L. Rothschild, the first Jew admitted, July 26, 1858

NUMBER AND DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS FROM 27 EDWARD I., 1290, TO 51 VICTORIA, 1869.

Edward I.	8 Parliaments in 8 years' reign.
Edward II.	15 " 20 "
Edward III.	37 " 50 "
Richard II.	26 " 23 "
Henry IV.	10 " 14 "
Henry V.	11 " 9 "
Henry VI.	23 " 29 "
Edward IV.	5 " 23 "
Richard III.	1 " 2 "
Henry VII.	8 " 24 "

Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.
HENRY VIII....	Jan. 21.....1510	Feb. 28.....1510
	Feb. 4.....1511	March 4.....1518
	Feb. 5.....1514	Dec. 22.....1515

* Termed the "Palace of Westminster." The first contract for the embankment of the river was taken in 1837 by Messrs. Lee; this embankment, faced with granite, is 888 feet in length, and projected into the river to a line with the inner side of the third pier of old Westminster Bridge. Sir Charles Barry (born 1785, died 1860) was the architect of the sumptuous pile of buildings raised since 1840. The whole stands on a bed of concrete twelve feet thick; to the east it has a front of about 1000 feet, and covers an area of nine statute acres. It contains 1100 apartments, 100 staircases, and two miles of passages or corridors. The great Victoria tower at the southwest extremity is 344 feet in height, and towers of less magnitude crown other portions of the building.

Raig.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.
HENRY VIII....	April 15....1523	Aug. 13....1523
	Nov. 3....1530	April 4....1536
	June 8....1536	July 18...."
	April 28....1539	July 24....1540
	Jan. 16....1541	March 29....1544
EDWARD VI....	April 19...."	Jan. 28....1547
	Nov. 23....1545	April 15....1553
	Nov. 4....1547	March 31....1553
	March 1....1553	Dec. 6...."
	Oct. 5...."	May 5....1554
MARY.....	April 5....1554	Jan. 16....1555
	Nov. 12...."	Dec. 9...."
	Oct. 21....1555	Nov. 17....1553
	Jan. 20....1553	May 8....1559
	Jan. 25....1559	Jan. 3....1567
ELIZABETH.....	Jan. 12....1563	May 29....1571
	April 3....1571	Sept. 15....1586
	May 8....1573	March 23....1587
	Oct. 29....1586	March 29....1589
	Feb. 4....1589	April 10....1593
JAMES I.....	Feb. 19....1593	Feb. 9....1598
	Oct. 27....1601	Dec. 19....1601
	March 19....1604	Feb. 19....1610
	April 5*....1614	June 6....1614
	Jan. 30....1621	Jan. 6....1622
CHARLES I.....	Feb. 29....1624	March 27....1625
	June 19....1625	Aug. 12....1625
	Feb. 6....1626	June 11....1626
	March 17....1625	March 10....1629
	April 13....1640	May 5....1640
Long Parliament COMMONWEALTH	Nov. 3...."	April 20....1629
	Sept. 8....1654	Jan. 23....1655
	Sept. 17....1655	Feb. 4....1653
	Jan. 27....1659	April 22....1659
	May 6...."	March 16....1660
CHARLES II..... Pensionary Parl.	April 25....1660	Dec. 29...."
	May 8....1661	Jan. 24....1679
	March 6....1679	July 10...."
	March 21....1681	March 28....1681
	May 19....1685	July 22....1687
JAMES II.....	Jan. 23....1689	Feb. 6....1690
	March 20....1690	Oct. 11....1695
	Nov. 22....1695	July 7....1698
	Dec. 9....1698	July 19....1700
	Feb. 10....1701	Nov. 11....1701
ANNE.....	Dec. 30...."	July 2....1702
	Oct. 20....1702	April 5....1705
	Oct. 25....1705	April 11....1708
	Nov. 13....1708	Sept. 23....1710
	Nov. 25....1710	Aug. 8....1713
GEORGE I.....	Nov. 11....1718	Jan. 15....1715
	March 21....1715	March 10....1722
	Oct. 9....1722	Aug. 7....1727
	Jan. 23....1725	April 13....1734
	Jan. 14....1735	April 23....1741
GEORGE II.....	Dec. 4....1741	June 13....1747
	Nov. 10....1747	April 8....1754
	Nov. 14....1754	March 21....1761
	Nov. 8....1761	March 19....1763
	May 10....1763	Sept. 30....1774
GEORGE III.....	Nov. 29....1774	Sept. 1....1780
	Oct. 31....1780	March 25....1784
	May 13....1784	June 12....1790
	Nov. 26....1790	May 20....1796
	Oct. 6....1796	June 29....1802
GEORGE IV.....	Nov. 16....1802	Oct. 24....1806
	Dec. 15....1806	April 29....1807
	June 24....1807	Sept. 29....1819
	Nov. 24....1812	June 10....1818
	Jan. 14....1819	Feb. 29....1820
WILLIAM IV....	April 27....1820	June 22....1826
	Nov. 14....1826	July 24....1830
	Oct. 26....1830	April 23....1831
	June 14....1831	Dec. 8....1839
	Jan. 29....1832	Dec. 30....1834
VICTORIA.....	Feb. 9....1835	July 17....1837
	Nov. 15....1837	June 25....1841
	Aug. 18....1841	July 23....1847
	Nov. 13....1847	July 1....1852
	Nov. 4....1853	March 21....1857
	April 30....1857	April 23....1869
	May 31....1869	July 6....1865
	Feb. 1....1866	Nov. 11....1863
	Dec. 10....1865	Aug. 11....1869

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND began with conferences of the English settlers, it is said, on the Hill of Tara,

* Called the *Addle* Parliament. It reconvened with the king on his levying *benevolence*, and passed no acts. He dismissed it in anger, and imprisoned some of the members.

in 1173. Writs for knights of the shire were issued in 1295. The Irish Parliament last met on Aug. 2, 1800, the bill for the Union having passed.

PARLIAMENT OF PARIS was made the chief court of justice in France by Philip IV.; at his suggestion it revoked a bull of Pope Boniface VIII., 1302. It was suppressed by Louis XV., 1771; restored by Louis XVI., 1774; demanded a meeting of the States-General in 1787; and was suspended by the National Assembly, Nov. 3, 1789.

PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND consisted of barons, prelates, and abbots, and occasionally of burgesses. A great national council was held at Scone by John Balliol, Feb. 9, 1292; and by Robert Bruce, at Cambuskenneth, in 1296. A House of Commons was never formed in Scotland. The Parliament of Scotland sanctioned the Act of Union on Jan. 16, 1707, and met for the last time on April 22, same year.

PARMA (N. Italy), founded by the ancient Etrurians. It took part with the Lombard legion in the wars with the German emperors. It was made a duchy (with Placentia), 1545.

United to Spain by Philip V.'s marriage with Elizabeth Farnese. 1714
Battle near Parma; the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor; indecisive; both armies claiming the victory, June 29, 1734

Battle near the Trebbia, the French, under Macdonald, defeated by Suwarrow, with the loss of 10,000 men and four generals. June 19, 1799
The Duke of Parma made King of Etruria. Feb., 1801
Parma united to France (with Placentia and Guastalla), and conferred on Maria Louisa, the empress, by the treaty of Fontainebleau, April 5, 1814
Parma alternately occupied by the Austrians and Sardinians in the war of. 1849
The Sardinians retire after the battle of Novara, March 23, 1849

The Duke Charles II. abdicates in favor of his son Charles III. March 14, "
Charles III. stabbed by an assassin, March 26, dies. March 27, 1854
Robert L., a minor (born July 9, 1843); whose mother becomes regent.

War in Italy; the Parmesans establish a provisional government; the duchess regent retired to Switzerland May 1, and died Feb. 1, 1864.

Rariza became dictator. Aug. 18, 1860
Annexation to Sardinia voted. Sept. 12, "
Col. Anviti, a former obnoxious police minister, having rashly returned, cruelly murdered by the mob. Oct. 5, "
Parma is now part of the province of Emilia in the kingdom of Italy, to which it was annexed by decree after a plebiscite. March 18, 1860

PARICIDE. There was no law against it in Athens or Rome, such a crime not being supposed possible. About 172 B.C., L. Oetius having killed his father, the Romans first scourged the paricide, then sewed him up in a leathern sack made air-tight, with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thus cast him into the sea. Miss Blandy was executed at Oxford for the murder of her father, April, 1752.

PARSEES, the followers of Zerdusht, dwelt in Persia till 638, when, at the battle of Kadesah, their army was decimated by the Arabs, and the monarchy annihilated at the battle of Nahrand in 641. Many submitted to the conquerors, but others fled to India, and their descendants still reside at Bombay, where they numbered 114,698 in 1849. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, a Parsee merchant, has been several years professor of Gujarati at University College, London.

PARTHENON (from Greek *parthenē*, virgin), a temple at Athens dedicated to Minerva, erected 449 B.C. In it Phidias placed his renowned statue of that goddess, 483.

PARTHENOPEAN REPUBLIC was established by the French at Naples (anciently called Parthenope), Jan., 1799, and overthrown in June, same year.

PARTHIA (Asia). The Parthians were originally a tribe of Scythians, who, being exiled, as their name implies, from their own country, settled near Hyrcania. Arsaces laid the foundation of an empire which ultimately extended over a large part of Asia, 250 B.C.; the Parthians were never wholly subdued by the Romans. The last king, Artabanus V., was killed A.D. 226; his territories were annexed to the new kingdom of Persia founded by Artaxerxes, who had revolted against Parthia.

PARTITION TREATIES. The first treaty between England and Holland for regulating the Spanish succession (declaring the Elector of Bavaria next heir, and ceding provinces to France) was signed Aug. 19, 1698, and the second (between France, England, and Holland, declaring the Archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1699), March 18, 1700. Treaty for the partition of Poland; the first was a secret convention between Russia and Prussia, Feb. 17, 1772; the second between the same powers and Austria, Aug. 5, same year; the third was between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 25, 1795.

PARTNERSHIP. The laws respecting it were amended in 1863. See *Limited Liability*.

PASQUINADES.* Small satirical poems obtained this name about 1653.

PASSAROWITZ TREATY concluded 1718, by which the house of Austria ceded certain commercial rights, and obtained the Banat of Temeswar, Belgrade, and part of Servia and Wallachia.

PASSAU (Germany), TREATY OF, whereby religious freedom was established, was ratified between the Emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, July 21, 1552.—*Litæult*. In 1669 the cathedral and great part of Passau were consumed by fire.

PASSION-WEEK, the name given since the Reformation to the week preceding Easter was formerly applied to the fortnight. Archbishop Laud says the two weeks were so called "for a thousand years together," and refers to an epistle by Ignatius, in the 1st century, in which the practice is said to have been "observed by all."

PASSOVER, the most solemn festival of the Jews, instituted 1491 B.C. in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt; because, the night before their departure, the destroying angel, who put to death the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the heads of the Hebrews without entering them, the door-posts being marked with the blood of the Paschal Lamb killed the evening before. The Passover was celebrated in the new temple, April 18, 515 B.C.—*Usher*.

PASSPORT SYSTEM forbids subjects to quit one country or enter another without the consent of the sovereign thereof. In 1858 the system was somewhat changed in England, and the stamp duty on passports was reduced from 6s. to 6d. Passports were abolished in Norway in 1809; in Sweden in 1860; and (with regard to British subjects) in France, Dec. 16, 1860; in Italy, June 26, 1863; in Portugal, Jan. 29, 1863; and are falling into disuse in other countries. The passport system was established in the United States on Aug. 19, 1861.

PASTON LETTERS, the correspondence of a respectable family, 1422-58, giving a picture of social life in England, were edited by Sir John Fenn, and published in five volumes, quarto, 1787-1823. Their authenticity was questioned Sept., 1865, but has been satisfactorily vindicated.

PATAY (France), where Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was present when the Earl of Richemont signally defeated the English, June 18, 1429. Talbot was taken prisoner, and the valiant Fastolf was forced to fly. In consequence, Charles VII. of France entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned July 17, following year, Joan of Arc assisting in the ceremony in full armor, and holding the sword of state. See *Joan of Arc*.

PATENTS. Licenses and authorities granted by the king. Patents granted for titles of nobility were first made 1844, by Edward III. They were first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books in 1691. The property and right of inventors in arts and manufactures were secured by letters-patent by an act passed in 1624. The later laws regulating patents are very numerous; among them are 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 83 (1836), and 15 & 16 Vict., c. 83 (1862).—By the latter, **COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS** were appointed, viz., the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, the attorney general for England and Ireland, the lord advocate, and the solicitor generals for England, Scotland, and Ireland. Since 1862, a journal has been published under their authority, and indexes of patents, from

* This name originated in the 16th century. At the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin, at Rome, a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to his pleasant sallies, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in rally at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time, secretly at night, affixed their lampoons upon the state, and their neighbors.

March, 1617, to the present time. Specifications of patents may be consulted by the public at the Free Library and Reading-room, in Southampton buildings, March 5, 1854. A museum containing models, portraits, etc., was established in 1859 at South Kensington, mainly by the exertions of Mr. Bennet Woodcroft.*

PATENTS IN THE UNITED STATES. A larger number of patents are granted than in any other country, and under the same general laws as in Great Britain. The Commissioner of Patents is appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and has a numerous and thoroughly qualified staff of assistants, who occupy, in Washington, D. C., one of the finest buildings in the country, now filled almost to its capacity with thousands of models of every kind and description. The Commissioner of Patents makes a yearly report to the Secretary of the Interior, published at public expense. The number of patents granted by the United States government up to March 18, 1861, was 81,070. In the years from 1840 to 1849 the average number of applications for patents was 1000; of patents granted, 560. For the succeeding seven years the average number of applications was 8800; of patents granted, 1750. In 1868 the number of patents granted was 8710; in 1869, 4538; in 1860, 4819; and the number is annually on the increase. The receipts from fees are considerably in excess of expenditures.

PATRIARCHS. The dignity among the Jews is referred to the time of Nerva, 97. The ecclesiastical historian Socrates gives this title to the chiefs of Christian dioceses about 440. It was first conferred on the five grand sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Latin Church had no patriarchs till the 6th century. The first founders or heads of religious orders are called patriarchs.

PATRICIANS, the senators of Rome; their authority began with the city itself. See *Rome*.

PATRICK, Sr., KNIGHTS OF, an order instituted by King George III., Feb. 5, 1783; the statutes were signed Feb. 28. The number, originally fifteen, was increased in 1821, 1831, and 1833, and is now twenty-two.

PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, Sr. (Dublin), was erected in 1190 by Archbishop Comyn, on the site of an old church. The cathedral was decreed in 1646, and used as a law court till 1864. It has been restored by the munificence of Mr. Guinness. See *Dublin*.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS IN THE UNITED STATES. On account of the distress of the Continental army in 1780, the ladies of Philadelphia made a successful effort to collect a fund for their relief, in the purchase of clothing. Some of the leading women were at the head of the movement, among them Mrs. Bache, Dr. Franklin's daughter. All ranks of society seem to have joined in the liberal effort, from Phillis the colored woman, with her humble seven shillings and sixpence, to Mrs. Washington, who gave \$30,000 in Continental money, equivalent at that time to about \$350, and Lafayette \$500, in the name of his wife, the marchioness. In Philadelphia and vicinity nearly \$8000 were subscribed; and Robert Morris made the princely donation of the contents of a ship just captured by one of his privateers, fully laden with clothing and military stores.

During the Civil War of 1861-65 enormous sums were given by private individuals, together with every sort of clothing, comfort, and luxury for the relief of our wounded troops, the care of Union refugees from the South, and the emancipated blacks. It has been estimated that not less than \$500,000,000 in money was given in small sums, as voluntary contributions, by all classes of people during the war.

PAULICIANS, a sect of Christian reformers, arose about 659. Although they were severely persecuted, they spread over Asia Minor in the 9th century, and finally settled at Montfort, in Italy, where they were attacked by the Bishop of Milan in 1098. Severe decrees against them were made in 1163, and they gradually dispersed; very probably sowing the seeds of the great reformation of the 16th century.

PAUL JONES, a Scotchman, born 1724; died at Paris, 1792. He commanded an American privateer during the American War, and was memorable for his daring depredations on British commerce. He landed and pillaged the house of Lord Selkirk, near Kirkcubright, and at Whitehaven burnt shipping in the harbor, April, 1778. The Dutch permitted Paul Jones to

* In 1864, the detected defalcations of Mr. Edmunds, a clerk in the patent office and an official of the House of Lords, led to his retirement. He obtained a pension of £800, which was taken from him by a vote of the House of Lords on May 9, 1865.

enter their ports with two of the king's ships of war which he had taken, and which the Stadtholder peremptorily refused to deliver up, 1779.

PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, St. (London), the noblest Protestant church in the world. Sir Christopher Wren's opinion, that there had been a church on this spot, built by the Christians in the time of the Romans, was confirmed when he searched for the foundations for his own design. He explodes the notion of there having been a Temple of Diana.

The first church supposed to have been destroyed during the Diocletian persecution (302), and rebuilt in the reign of Constantine.....523-537

Demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Sebert in.....608

Injured by fire in 962, and destroyed by the great conflagration, after which Mauritius, then Bishop of London, commenced the magnificent edifice which preceded the present cathedral.....1087

A commission granted to Laud, then Bishop of London, to restore the cathedral.....April 2, 1631

It was totally destroyed by the fire of.....1666

First stone of the present edifice laid.....June 21, 1675

The choir opened for divine worship.....Dec. 2, 1697

The whole edifice completed (with the exception of some of the decorations, not finished until 1728) under the illustrious architect, Sir Christopher Wren.....1710

[The total cost (including 900 tons' weight of iron railing) was £1,511,902.]

Ball and cross restored by Mr. Cockerell.....1822

Money having been subscribed to adapt St. Paul's for the purpose, evening services began on Sunday, Nov. 28, when above 4000 persons were present.....1838

A national guinea subscription for completing the ornamentation of the interior began in....Feb., 1864

DIMENSIONS.

	Feet
Length of St. Paul's from the grand portico to the east end is.....	510
Breadth, north to south portico.....	283
Exterior diameter of the dome.....	145
Height from ground to top of cross.....	404
Campaniles, or bell towers, at each corner, height.....	208
Breadth of western entrance.....	180
Circumference of dome.....	490
Entire circumference of the building.....	2292
Diameter of ball.....	6

PAULUS'S HOOK, CAPTURE OF. The British had a small garrison at Paulus's Hook (now Jersey City), opposite the city of New York, in the summer of 1779. The post was attacked at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 19th of August by Major Henry Lee. Thirty of the garrison were killed, and 160 made prisoners. The post fell into the hands of the Americans, and Congress awarded Lee with thanks and a gold medal.

PAUPERS. See *Poor*.

PAVEMENT. The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones. The Romans, in the time of Augustus, had pavement in many of their streets; but the Appian Way was a paved road, and was constructed 812 B.C. In England there were few paved streets before Henry VII.'s reign. London was first paved about 1533. It was paved with flag-stones between 1815 and 1835. Wood and asphalt paving was tried in 1839, and have been disused since 1847. See *Wood Pavement*.

PAVIA (N. Italy), the ancient *Pictunum* or *Papia*. Its university, founded by Charlemagne, is the oldest in Europe. Pavia was built by the Gauls, who were driven out by the Romans, and these, in their turn, were expelled by the Goths. In 698 it was taken by the Lombards, and became the capital of their kingdom. In the 12th century it was erected into a republic, but soon after was subjected to Milan, and followed its fortunes. On Feb. 24, 1645, a battle was fought near here between the French and the Imperialists, when the former were defeated, and their King, Francis I., after fighting with heroic valor, and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself a prisoner. Francis wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of the kingdom during his absence, saying, *Tout est perdu, Madame, fors l'honneur* (All is lost, madam, except honor).

PAWNBROKING. The origin of borrowing money by means of pledges deposited with lenders is referred to Perugia, in Italy, about 1462. The institutions were termed *monti di pietà* (which see). Soon afterward, it is said that the Bishop of Winchester established a system of lending on pledges, but without interest. The business of pawnbrokers was regulated in 1756,

and licenses issued in 1758. The rate of interest on pledges was fixed in 1800. In London there were, in 1851, 384 pawnbrokers; and in England, exclusively of London, 1197; the number is increasing in proportion to the population. In 1860 an act was passed enabling pawnbrokers to charge a halfpenny for every ticket describing things pledged for a sum under 5s. The acts relating to pawnbrokers were amended in 1856.

PEABODY FUND. On March 12, 1862, Mr. George Peabody, the American merchant, gave £150,000 to ameliorate the condition of the London poor. The first block of buildings for working classes in Commercial Street, Spitalfields, opened Feb. 29, 1864; others erecting in Islington, Shadwell, Chelsea, and Bermondsey; they have been found to be self-supporting. Mr. Peabody presented £100,000 in addition, January, 1866. Mr. Peabody has exhibited equal consideration for his native country: in 1867 he gave one million of dollars in gold to promote education in the Southern States, which sum will be largely increased by the enhancement of Mississippi bonds, given for the same object. Mr. Peabody has also given 1,000,000 dollars to the Baltimore Institute of Science, besides many other large sums to various literary and educational institutions in the Northern States.

PEACE. A temple was dedicated to Peace by Vespasian, 75. See *Fire-works, Truces, Justices*, etc.—A **PEACE SOCIETY** was founded in 1816 for the promotion of universal peace. It held its 46th anniversary in May, 1861. A congress of the friends of peace, from all parts of the world, commenced its sittings at Paris, Aug. 23, 1849. It met in London at Exeter Hall, Oct. 30, following; and at Frankfort, in St. Paul's Church, Aug. 22, 1860; at Birmingham, Nov. 28, 1860; and at Exeter Hall, July 22, 1861. A meeting was held at Manchester, Jan. 27, 1863; and at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 1863. Mr. Bright and the late Mr. Cobden were among the most conspicuous members of the society. A deputation from the Peace Society, consisting of Messrs. J. Sturge, Pease, and another Quaker friend, stated their views to the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, at an interview granted them in Feb., 1854.

PEA RIDGE (Arkansas), **BATTLE OF**, fought March 7-8, 1862. On the 6th General S. R. Curtis held PEA Ridge. Sigel was seven miles south, at Bentonville. Upon Van Dorn's advance Sigel joined Curtis, and the next day Van Dorn attacked. The result of the first day's battle was indecisive. The Confederates, victorious on the left, had been defeated on the right, and Generals M'Intosh and M'Culloch had been killed. But the supplies of the national troops were nearly exhausted, and the enemy had gained a strong position in their rear. From this position Van Dorn was driven on the 8th, after two hours' fighting, and the victory rested with General Curtis. The Confederate forces numbered 20,000, one fifth of whom were Indians. Curtis had four divisions on the field. The loss on either side was about 1000.

PEARLS. The formation of the pearl has embarrassed both ancient and modern naturalists to explain. M. Reaumur, in 1717, alleged that pearls are formed like other stones in animals. An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at £20,000 sterling. One which was brought in 1674 to Philip II., of the size of a pigeon's egg, was valued at 14,400 ducats, equal to £15,996. A pearl named the *Incomparable*, spoken of by De Boote, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear. The pearl mentioned by Tavernier as being in possession of the Emperor of Persia was purchased of an Arab in 1683, and is valued at a sum equal to £110,400.

PEDESTRIANISM. Euclidas, a citizen of Platea, went from thence to Delphi to bring the sacred fire. This he obtained, and returned with it the same day before sunset, having traveled 126 English miles. No sooner had he saluted his fellow-citizens and delivered the fire, than he fell dead at their feet. After the battle of Marathon, a soldier was sent from the field to announce the victory at Athens. Exhausted with fatigue, and bleeding from his wounds, he had only time to cry out, "Rejoice, we are conquerors!" and immediately expired.

Foster Powel, the English pedestrian, performed many astonishing journeys on foot. His expedition from London to York and back again, in 1788, is said to have been completed in 140 hours. Captain Barclay, for a wager (on which many thousands of pounds depended), walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, each mile in each hour, in forty-two days and nights (less 8 hours). His task was accomplished on July 10, 1809.

Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, undertook (in imitation of Captain Barclay) to walk 1000 miles in 1000 hours; the place chosen was the Barrack Tavern Cricket-ground, in Sheffield; he commenced on Monday, June 17, 1850, and completed the 1000 miles, July 29, following, winning a considerable sum.

On Oct. 7, 1861, a 13 miles foot-race was held, when Levett, the champion of England, ran 7 miles in 37 minutes 27 seconds; Deerfoot, a Seneca Indian, ran 12 miles in 65 minutes 5 seconds; and Mills ran 10 miles in 54 minutes 10 seconds; other races followed.

On May 11, 1863, Deerfoot was beaten by White, who ran 10 miles in 52 minutes 14 seconds.

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS.* The first succeeded the Melbourne administration, which was broken up on the retirement of Lord Althorpe, the chancellor of the Exchequer, in Nov., 1834. Sir R. Peel, then in Italy, was summoned home, the Duke of Wellington holding the seals of office in the interim. They resigned in April, 1835. In May, 1841, Sir R. Peel carried a vote of want of confidence in the Melbourne cabinet, but did not take office; and in Sept. of that year he became again premier.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (Dec., 1834).

Sir Robert Peel, *First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

Lord Lyndhurst, *Lord Chancellor.*

Earl of Rosslyn, *Lord President.*

Lord Wharnccliffe, *Privy Seal.*

Henry Goulburn, Duke of Wellington, and Earl of Aberdeen, *Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries of State.*

Earl De Grey, *First Lord of the Admiralty.*

Lord Ellenborough and Alexander Baring, *Board of Control and Trade.*

Sir Edward Knatchbull, *Paymaster of the Forces.*

J. C. Herries, *Secretary at War.*

Sir George Murray, *Master General of the Ordnance, etc.* [Terminated April, 1835.]

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (Sept., 1841).

Sir Robert Peel, *First Minister.*

Duke of Wellington, in the cabinet without office.

Lord Lyndhurst, *Lord Chancellor.*

Lord Wharnccliffe, *Lord President.*

Duke of Buckingham, *Lord Privy Seal.*

Sir James Graham, Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Stanley, *Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries.*

Henry Goulburn, *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

Earl of Haddington, *First Lord of the Admiralty.*

Earl of Ripon, *Board of Trade.*

Lord Ellenborough, *India Board.*

Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Sir George Murray, etc.

[Terminated June 29, 1846, by Sir Robert's resignation.]

PEELITES, a name given to gentlemen, Whigs and Tories, who adhered to Sir Robert Peel after his defeat by the Conservative party, on account of his free-trade measures carried in 1846. The principal were Henry Goulburn, W. E. Gladstone, Sidney (afterward Lord) Herbert, Sir James Graham, Edward Cardwell, Sir George Clerk, Lord Lincoln (afterward Duke of Newcastle), Lords Canning and Elgin, and others.

PEEL'S BILLS. Among the most important were the Bank Acts of 1819 and 1844, and the act repealing the Corn Laws in 1846.

PEERS. See *Lords*.

PEGU, a province of the Burmese Empire, discovered by the Portuguese in 1520. Pegu, the capital, was taken by Major Cotton, with 800 men, in June, 1853, without loss, and afterward abandoned. It was again occupied by the Burmese and strongly fortified, with a garrison of 4000 men. It was recaptured by General Godwin with 1200 men and two guns, in two hours, with the loss of six killed and thirty-two wounded. The province was annexed to the British Indian possessions, by proclamation, Dec. 20, 1852, and has since prospered. In Feb., 1862, it was united with Arracan and Tenasserim as British Burmah.

PEIHO. See *China*, 1859, 1860.

* Sir Robert Peel was born Feb. 5, 1788; entered Parliament in 1809; became under secretary of the colonies in 1811, chief secretary for Ireland in 1812, M. P. for Oxford in 1818 (when he resigned his office), secretary for home department in 1831; resigned office and reappointed in 1837; resigned again in 1839; became premier in 1834 and 1841 (see above). He was thrown from his horse June 29, and died July 2, 1850. He greatly relaxed the severity of our criminal code in 1837, & set; established the new police, and carried the Catholic Emancipation Bill in 1829, and the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. Statues have been erected to him—at Salford in 1859; at Tamworth, Leeds, Bury, and Manchester in 1853; and in London and Birmingham in 1855.

PEKIN, the northern capital of China, was rebuilt by Kublai in 1279, and by Yong-lo, 1471; visited by Lord Macartney in 1793; surrendered to the allied English and French armies, Oct. 13, 1860, and evacuated by them Oct. 24 following, after peace had been signed. It was described as being in a very desolate state, with a scattered, indigent population, estimated at 4,000,000.

PELAGIANS, followers of Pelagius, a Briton, appeared at Rome about 400. Their doctrines were condemned at Carthage, and other councils, 415, 416. They maintained:

1. That Adam was by nature mortal, and, whether he had sinned or not, would certainly have died.
2. That the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to his own person.
3. That new-born infants are in the same condition with Adam before the fall.
4. That the law qualified men for the kingdom of heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the Gospel.
5. That the general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of our Savior's resurrection.

PELASGI, the primitive inhabitants of Greece and Italy, appear to belong to the Indo-Germanic race. They were in Greece about 1900 B.C., and in Italy about 1600 B.C. They have been termed Tyrrheni, Sicani, or Siculi, Apuli, etc. From the Pelagii came the Dorian, Eolian, and Ionian, all three being Hellenes or Greeks.

PELEW ISLANDS (N. Pacific Ocean), discovered by the Spaniards in the 17th century. The East India Company's packet *Antelope*, Capt. Wilson, was wrecked here in 1783. The king, Abba Thulle, allowed Capt. Wilson to bring Prince Le Boo, his son, to England, where he arrived in 1784, and died soon after of the small-pox. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe church-yard.

PELHAM ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Henry Pelham replaced the Earl of Wilmington, as premier, Aug., 1743. See *Wilmington*. In Nov., 1744, a new ministry was formed (termed "the Broad Bottom Administration," because it comprehended a grand coalition of the parties). It was dissolved by the death of Mr. Pelham, March 6, 1754.

Henry Pelham, *First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

Duke of Dorset, *President of the Council.*

Earl Gower, *Lord Privy Seal.*

Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Harrington, *Secretaries of State.*

Duke of Montagu, *Master General of the Ordnance.*

Duke of Bedford, *First Lord of the Admiralty.*

Duke of Grafton, *Lord Chamberlain.*

Duke of Richmond, *Master of the Horse.*

Duke of Argyll, *Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.*

Marquess of Tweeddale, *Secretary of State for Scotland.*

Lord Hardwicke, *Lord Chancellor.*

All of the cabinet.

The Duke of Devonshire and Duke of Bolton were not of the cabinet.

PELOPONNESIAN WAR continued for twenty-seven years between the Athenians and the people of the Peloponnesus, with their respective allies, and is the most famous of the wars of Greece. It began by an attempt of the Boeotians to surprise Plataeae, 431 B.C., on May 7, and ended 404 B.C. by the taking of Athens by the Lacedaemonians.

PELUSIUM (now *Tinah*), formerly the key of Egypt. Here, in 525 B.C., Peammetichus III. was defeated by Cambyses, the Persian, who thereby obtained possession of the kingdom.

PENAL LAWS. See *Criminal Laws* and *Roman Catholics*. *Penal servitude* was substituted for transportation by acts passed in 1853 and 1857, and amended in 1864.

PENANCE, a sacrament in the Roman Church, arose out of the practice of auricular confession (*which see*). The Council of Trent, in its 14th session (1551), decreed that every one is accused who shall affirm that this sacrament was not instituted by Christ.

PENANG, or PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, was given up to the East India Company in 1786 by Captain F. Light, who received it as a marriage portion with the daughter of the King of Quada. It now forms one of the *Strait Settlements* (*which see*).

PENDULUMS are affirmed to have been adapted to clocks by Galileo the younger about 1641. Christian Huyghens contested the priority of this discovery, 1666.

—*Uniformity.* See *Clocks*. —*Experiments* were made to determine the density of the earth by pendulums by

PENTLAND HILLS (near Edinburgh). Here the Scotch Presbyterians, since called Cameronians (*which see*), who had risen against the government on account of the establishment of episcopacy, were defeated by the royal troops, Nov. 28, 1666.

PEOPLE. The Duke of Norfolk and C. J. Fox, at dinner in 1798, gave as a toast "The Majesty of the People," for which their names were struck off the list of privy councillors. A "People's petition" was presented to Parliament by Mr. T. Duncombe, and rejected, May, 1842.

"**PEOPLE'S PARKS,**" principally through private liberality, have been opened since 1840, at Manchester, Halifax, Birmingham, Sheffield, Dundee, Bradford, Hull, Bath, and Bolton (*which see*).

PEPSIN, a peculiar organic substance found by Schwann in the gastric juice, and named by him from *pepsis*, digestion. It was experimented on by M. Blondlot in 1843, and has since been prescribed as a medicine.

PERCEVAL ADMINISTRATION. It commenced on the dissolution of that of the Duke of Portland through his death, Oct. 30, 1809. Mr. Perceval was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons by Bellingham, May 11, 1812. The Earl of Liverpool succeeded as premier.

Spencer Perceval, *First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*

Earl Camden, *Lord President.*

Earl of Westmoreland, *Lord Privy Seal.*

Richard Ryder, Marquess of Wellesley, and Earl of Liverpool, *Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries.*

Lord Mulgrave, *Admiralty.*

Mr. Dumas and Earl Bathurst, *Boards of Control and Trade.*

Earl of Chatham, *Ordinance.*

Viscount Palmerston, *Secretary at War, etc.*

Lord Eldon, *Lord Chancellor.*

PERCUSSION CAPS. See *Fire-arms.*

PERCY FAMILY. William de Percy obtained lands in Yorkshire from William the Conqueror, and died at Antioch about 1096.

The heiress of the last Baron Percy married Joceline de Louvalne, son of Godfrey, duke of Brabant, in the reign of Henry II. 1154-59
Henry de Percy, their descendant, created Earl of Northumberland in 1377
Many of his descendants were slain during the Civil Wars.

Lady Elizabeth Percy, the heiress of Joceline Percy, who died 1670, married Charles, duke of Somerset.

Lady Elizabeth Percy, heiress of Algernon Seymour, duke of Northumberland, married Sir Hugh Smithson, created Duke of Northumberland in 1763

Their descendant, Duke Algernon, died without issue, Feb. 12, 1865, and was succeeded by his cousin, George Percy, Earl of Beverley.

THE PERCY SOCIETY, for the publication of ancient ballads, etc., was established in 1840, published 94 little volumes, and was dissolved in 1859

PEREKOP, an isthmus, five miles broad, connecting the Crimea with the main land. It was called by the Tartars Orkapou, "Gate of the Isthmus," which the Russians changed to its present name, which signifies a barren ditch. The Tartar fortress was taken and destroyed by the Russian Marshal Münich in 1736, by assault, although it was defended by 1000 Janissaries and 100,000 Tartars. It was again strongly fortified by the khan, but was again taken by the Russians in 1771, who have since retained it.

PERE LA CHAISE. See *Cemeteries.*

PERFUMERY. In *Exodus xxx.* (B.C. 1490), directions are given for making the holy incense. Philip Augustus of France granted a charter to the master perfumers in 1190. Perfumes became fashionable in England in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1860 there were about forty manufacturing perfumers in London; in Paris about eighty. No such trade as a perfumer was known in Scotland in 1768.—*Creech.* A stamp-tax was laid on various articles of perfumery in England, and the vendor was obliged to take out a license in 1786. At the corner of Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand, resided Lily, the perfumer, mentioned in the *Spectator*.—*Leigh.*

PERGAMOS. See *Seven Churches, 3.*

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. See *Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews.*

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY. See *Lyceum.*

PERJURY. The early Romans threw the offender headlong from the Tarpelan precipice; but that penalty was afterward altered, upon a supposition that the gods would vindicate their own honor by some remarkable judgment upon the offender. The Greeks set a mark of infamy upon him. After the empire became Christian, any one who swore falsely upon the Gospels was to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the primitive Church enjoined eleven years' penance; and in some states the false swearer became liable to the punishment he charged upon the innocent. Perhaps the greatest perjurer in modern times was Titus Oates. See *Oates.* A woman named Alice Grey was convicted of many perjuries in 1856. In England perjury was punished with the pillory, 1563. By the Abolition of Oaths Bill, persons making a false declaration are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; Act 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 60 and 61, 9 Sept., 1835.

PERKINS'S METALLIC TRACTORS. See *Animal Magnetism.*

PERMISSIVE BILL (which would give power to two thirds of the rate-payers of a parish to refuse licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors) was rejected by the House of Commons, June 8, 1864.

PERONNE (N. France), *Treaty of.* Louis XI. of France, having placed himself in the power of the Duke of Burgundy, was forced to sign this treaty, confirming those of Arras and Conflans, with some other humiliating stipulations, 1468. Louis XI. had promised Champagne and Bré as appanages to his brother Charles, duke of Berry, not intending to keep his word, apprehending that those provinces, being so near Burgundy, would prove a fresh source of broils and disputes.—*Hénault.*

PERPETUAL EDICTS. See *Edicts.*

PERRYVILLE (Kentucky), *Battle of,* fought Oct. 8, 1863. Kirby Smith had entered Kentucky in August, and was soon followed by the bulk of Bragg's army. In this march northward, threatening Louisville and Cincinnati, there was an encounter at Richmond, Kentucky, Aug. 30, and the garrison at Munfordsville, Tennessee, was surrendered Sept. 17. Smith and Bragg joined their forces and inaugurated a provisional governor at Frankfort. But, in the mean time, Buell had succeeded in reaching Louisville with his army. Bragg commenced to retreat, followed leisurely by Buell. On the 8th of October, Gen. A. M'Dowell M'Cook touched the enemy's rear and brought on a battle, against the express orders of Buell. M'Cook was attacked with great strength, and with difficulty maintained his position. Here General Jackson and Colonel Webster were killed. Rouseau's division alone lost 2000 men. The Confederate loss was also severe.

PERSECUTIONS. Historians usually reckon ten general persecutions of the Christians. See *Jews, Heretics, Inquisition, Huguenots, Protestants, Massacres, Bartholomew, St., etc.*

1st, under Nero, who, having set fire to Rome, threw the odium upon the Christians; multitudes were massacred; wrapped up in the skins of wild beasts, and torn and devoured by dogs; crucified, burnt alive, etc. 64-68
2d, under Domitian 96
3d, under Trajan 104
4th, under Marcus Aurelius 168-177
5th, under Septimius Severus 199-204
6th, under Maximian 285-8
7th, under Decius, more bloody than any preceding 250-2
8th, under Valerian 258-60
9th, under Aurelian 275
10th, under Diocletian, who prohibited divine worship; houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and droves of them were bound together with ropes and cast into the sea 308-13

PERSEPOLIS, the ancient splendid capital of Persia. Alexander has been falsely accused of setting fire to it, while intoxicated, 331 B.C. The fire is said to have been accidental, and not extensive. Ruins of this city still exist.

PERSIA, in the Bible called Elam, is said to have received its appellation from Persus, the son of Persus and Andromeda, who settled here, and established a petty sovereignty. The name is more probably of Indian origin. Persia was included in the first Assyrian monarchy, 900 B.C.; when that empire was dismembered by Arbaces, etc., it pertained to Media. Population of the present kingdom about 10,000,000. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, founder of the Magi (*Justin*) B.C. 611

- Zoroaster II., Persian philosopher, generally confounded with the King of Bactria.....1082
- Cyrus, king of Persia, 557; overthrows the Medo-Babylonian monarchy about 557; conquers Asia Minor about 548; becomes master of the East, 536; killed in a war with the Massagets..... 529
- Cambyses, his son, conquers Egypt (*which see*)..... 525
- The false Smerdis killed; Darius Hystaspes king, 521
- Revolt of the Babylonians subdued..... 519
- Conquest of Ionia; Miletus destroyed..... 498
- Darius equips a fleet of 600 sail, with an army of 800,000 soldiers, to invade the Peloponnesus, which is defeated at Marathon (*which see*)..... 490
- Xerxes (king, 485) recovers Egypt, 484; enters Greece in the spring of this year at the head of an immense force; the battle of Thermopyla..... 490
- Xerxes enters Athens after having lost 900,000 of his troops, and is defeated in a naval engagement off Salamis..... "
- The Persians defeated at Mycale and Platea, Sept. 22, 479
- Cimon, son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 vessels, takes several cities from the Persians, and destroys their navy, consisting of 340 sail, near Cyprus..... 470
- Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Artabanus..... 465
- Artaxerxes Longimanus king..... "
- Xerxes IV., king, slain by Bogdianus, who is deposed by Ochus Darius II., Nothus..... 425
- Artaxerxes II., Mnemon, king, 406; battle of Cunaxa, Cyrus the younger killed..... 401
- Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks (*see Retreat*)..... "
- Artaxerxes III. (Ochus) kills all his relations at his accession..... 359
- He is killed by his minister Bagoas, and his son Arses made king..... 338
- Bagoas kills him and sets up Darius III., Todomanus, by whom he himself is killed..... 336
- Alexander the Great enters Asia; defeats the Persians at the River Granicus, 334; near Issus, 333; at Arbela..... 321
- Darius killed by Bessus, who is torn in pieces..... "
- Alexander founds the 8d or Grecian monarchy..... "
- Persia was partly reconquered from the Greeks; is subjugated by the Parthians..... 250
- Artaxerxes I., a common soldier, founder of the Sassanides dynasty, restores the kingdom of Persia..... A.D. 226
- Religion of Zoroaster restored and Christianity persecuted..... 227
- Artaxerxes murdered; succeeded by Sapor I.; Armenia becomes independent under Choeros..... 240
- Sapor conquers Mesopotamia..... 238
- Repels the Romans and slays the Emperor Valerian..... 290
- Sapor assassinated; succeeded by Hormisdas I., who favors the Manichees..... 273
- Varanes I. (Baharam) persecutes them and the Christians..... 273
- Varanes II. defeated by the Emperor Probus; makes peace..... 277
- Persia invaded by the Emperor Carus, who conquers Seleucia and Ctesiphon..... 233
- Varanes III. king, 293; Narsees..... 294
- The Emperor Galerius conquers Mesopotamia, Assyria, etc..... 296
- Peace with Diocletian..... 301 or 308
- Hormisdas II. king..... 303
- Ormus built about..... 303
- Sapor II. king, 309; proscribes Christianity, 316; makes war successfully with Rome for the lost provinces..... 337-360
- The Emperor Julian invades Persia; slain near the Tigris; his successor Jovian purchases his retreat by surrendering provinces..... 363
- Sapor annexes Armenia, 365; and Iberia, 366; makes peace with Rome..... 372
- Artaxerxes II. king, 380; Sapor III..... 385
- Armenia and Iberia independent..... 386
- Varanes IV., 390; Yezdejdird I., 404; conquers Armenia..... 412
- Varanes V., 420, persecutes Christians; conquers Arabia Felix, 421; makes peace with the Eastern Empire for 100 years..... 422
- Armenia again united to Persia..... 428
- Wars with Huns, Turks, etc..... 480-9
- Yezdejdird II. king, 440; Hormisdas III., 457; civil war, 459-86; Feroze king, 458; Pallas, 484; Kobad, 486; Jamaspes, 497; Kobad again..... 497
- His son, Choeros I., king; long wars with Justinian and his successors, with various fortune..... 581-79
- Successful campaigns of Belisarius..... 541-2
- Hormisdas IV. continues the war; degrades his general, Baharam, who deposes him, but is eventually defeated..... 590
- Choeros II., 691; renews the war with success, 608; Egypt and Asia Minor subdued..... 614-16
- Choeros totally defeated by the Emperor Heraclius, who advances on Persia..... 627
- Choeros put to death by his son Siroses, 628; Artaxerxes III. king, 629; Purandokt, daughter of Choeros, reigns 630; Shenendeh, her lover, 631; Arzemdokt, her sister, 631; Kersa, 631; Ferozhad, 632; Yezdejdird III..... 633
- Persia invaded by the Arabs; the king flies, 651; is betrayed to them and is put to death, and his army exterminated..... 653
- Persia becomes the seat of the Shiite or Fatimite Mohammedans..... 661
- The Taherite dynasty established, 818; the Saffaride, 872; the Samanide..... 874
- Persia subdued by Toghrul Beg and the Seljukian Turks, 1038, who are expelled, 1194; subdued by Genghis Khan and the Mongols..... 1223
- Bagdad made the capital..... 1345
- Is invaded by Timour, 1380; ravaged by him, 1399; conquered by the Turcomans, 1468, who are expelled by the Shiites, or Fatimite Mohammedans, who establish the Sophi dynasty under Ismail I..... 1501
- Ispahan made the capital..... 1590
- The Turks take Bagdad; great massacre..... 1638
- Georgia revolts to Russia..... 1783
- Teheran made the capital..... 1796
- War with Russia..... 1826-9
- Rupture with England in consequence of the Persians taking Herat (*which see*), Oct. 25; war declared..... Nov. 1, 1856
- Persians defeated; Bushire taken..... Dec. 8-10, "
- Gen. Onram defeats the Persians at Kooshab, Feb. 8, 1857
- And at Mohammerah..... March 26, "
- Peace ratified at Teheran..... April 14, "
- Commercial treaty with France, etc..... June, "
- Herat given up by the Persians..... July, "
- The shah decrees a reorganization of the government..... Sept. 9, 1863
- Railways in process of formation..... 1365

SHAHS OF PERSIA.

1503. Ismail or Ishmael, conquers Georgia, 1519.
1523. Tamasap or Thomas I.
1576. Ismail II., Meerza.
1577. Mohammed Meerza.
1583. Abbas I., the Great, made a treaty with the English, 1619; died in 1629.
1628. Shah Sophi.
1641. Abbas II.
1664. Shah Sophi II.
1684. Hussein, deposed.
1723. Mahmoud, chief of the Afghans.
1723. Ashraff, the Usurper, slain in battle.
1780. Tamasap or Thomas II., recovered the throne of his ancestors from the preceding.
- [Thomas-Kouli Khan, his general, obtained great successes in this and the subsequent reigns.]
1793. Abbas III., infant son of Tamasap, under the regency of Kouli-Khan, who afterward caused himself to be proclaimed king as.....
1796. Nadir Shah (the victorious king), conquers India, 1789; assassinated at Korassan by his nephew,
1747. Shah Rokh.
1751. [Interregnum.]
1759. Kureem Khan.
1779. Many competitors for the throne, and assassinations till
1796. Aga-Mohammed Khan obtains the power, and founds the reigning (Turcoman) dynasty; assassinated 1797.
1798. Futteh Ali-Shah.
1834. Mohammed-Shah, grandson of Futteh, succeeded by his son,
1848. Nasr-ul-Deen, or Nausser-ood-deen, Sept. 4; born 1829; the present Shah of Persia; said to be an able prince, and friendly to Britain, 1865.

PERSPECTIVE in drawing was observed by the Van Eycks (1436-46), and was treated scientifically by Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Albert Durer early in the 16th century. Guido Ubaldo published the first treatise in 1603; Dubrenil's treatise (the "Jesuits' perspective") appeared in 1642, and the mathematical theory was demonstrated by Brook Taylor in 1731.

PERTH (Scotland), said to have been founded by Agricola about A.D. 70. It was besieged by the regent Robert, 1339. On Feb. 20, 1437, James I. was murdered

at the Black Friars' monastery here by Robert Graham and the Earl of Athol, for which their bodies were torn with red-hot pincers, burning crowns of iron pressed down upon their heads, and in the end their hearts taken out and thrown into a fire.—Gowrie's conspiracy occurred here, Aug. 6, 1600. The "Articles of Perth," relating to religious ceremonies, were agreed to by the General Assembly of Scotland, Aug. 26, 1618. Perth was taken by Cromwell in 1651; and by the Earl of Mar, after the battle of Dumbane, in 1715. The statue of the prince consort was inaugurated in the presence of the queen, Aug. 30, 1864.

PERU (S. America), visited by the Spaniards in 1513, and soon afterward easily conquered. Pizarro in 1530, and others, with one vessel, 113 men, and four horses, set out to invade South America. Not succeeding, he again, in 1531, embarked with three small vessels, 140 infantry, and thirty-six horses; with these and two reinforcements of thirty men each, he conquered the empire of Peru, and laid the foundation of that vast power which the Spaniards long enjoyed in the New World. Peru remained in subjection to the Spaniards (who murdered the Incas and all their descendants), without any attempt being made to throw off the oppressive yoke, till 1783.

The independence of the country achieved.....1825
The new Peruvian Constitution signed by the President of the Republic.....March 31, 1828
The President General Ramon Castilla elected.....1835
Population (without Indians) about 3½ millions.....1839
Marshal San Ramon President.....Oct. 24, 1863
General A. J. Pezet President.....April 8, 1863
The Spanish Admiral Pizon took possession of the Chincha Isles (valuable for guano) belonging to Peru, stating that he would occupy them till the claim of his government or that of Peru were satisfied.....April 24, 1864

American Congress at Lima: plenipotentiaries from Chili and other states meet to concert measures for defense against European powers, Nov., 1864

Negotiations followed by peace with Spain, Jan. 28; Chincha Islands restored.....Feb. 8, 1865
Revolt against President Pezet, Feb. 23; several provinces soon lost.....May, "
The insurgents take Lima; Pezet flies, and Cansco becomes president.....Nov., "

PERUGIA, a city of Central Italy, anciently one of the Etruscan Confederation. It allied itself with the Samnites, but was ruined by two defeats by the Romans, 809 and 295 B.C. It was taken by Octavius Cæsar from the adherents of Antony, many of whom were immolated on altars by their victor. Leo X. took Perugia from the rival families Oddi and Baglioni in 1520. An insurrection here against the pope was put down by the Swiss with great cruelty, June 20, 1569. It was taken by the Sardinian General Fanti in Sept., 1863, when the cruel Papal General Schmidt and 1600 men were made prisoners.

PERUKE, or Wig. The ancients used false hair, but the present peruke was first worn in France and Italy about 1620, and introduced into England about 1660.*

PERUVIAN BARK. See *Jesuits' Bark*.

PESCHIERA, a strong Austrian fortress on an island in the Mincio, near the Lake de Garda, N. Italy. It has been frequently taken by sieges: by the French, 1796; by the Austrians and Russians, 1799; by the French again, 1801; given up by them, 1814; taken by the Sardinians, 1848; retaken by Radetzky, 1849. The Sardinians were preparing to besiege it in July, 1869, when peace was made. See *Quadrilatero*.

PESTALOZZIAN SYSTEM of education was devised by Henri Pestalozzi, born at Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1746, died 1827. In 1775 he turned his farm into a school for educating poor children in industrial pursuits, reading, and writing, but did not succeed. In 1798 he established an orphan school, where he began with the mutual instruction, or monitorial system, since adopted by Lancaster; but his school was soon turned into a hospital for the Austrian army. In 1803, in conjunction with Fellenberg, he established his school at Hofwyl, which at first was successful, but eventually declined through mismanagement. Pestalozzi certainly aided the progress of education.

PESTH (Hungary), built about 899, was repeatedly taken and besieged in the wars of Hungary, particularly in the long contests with the Turks. The last

time it changed masters was in 1684, after the raising of the famous siege of Vienna by Sobieski. Buda-Pesth was taken by the Imperialists Jan. 6, 1849. The Hungarians afterward defeated the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it April 18, same year. See *Hungary*.

PESTILENCE. See *Plague*.

PETALISM (from the Greek *petalon*, a leaf), a mode of deciding upon the guilt of citizens of Syracuse, similar to the Athenian ostracism, the name being written on a leaf (generally of an olive) instead of a shell, about 460 B.C. If guilt were established, the sentence was usually banishment.—*Cotgrave*.

PETARD, an instrument whose invention is ascribed to the Huguenots in 1579. Petards were of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, and were employed to blow up gates or other barriers, and also in countermines to break through into the enemy's galleries. Cahors was taken by Henry IV. by means of petards in 1580, when it is said they were first used.

PETER the Wild Boy. A savage creature found in the forest of Hertswold, electorate of Hanover, when George I. and his friends were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, Nov., 1725. At this time he was supposed to be thirteen years old. The king caused him to taste of all the dishes at the royal table; but he preferred wild plants, leaves, and the bark of trees, which he had lived on from his infancy. No efforts of the many philosophic persons about court could entirely vary his savage habits, or cause him to utter one distinct syllable. He died Feb., 1756, at the age of 72. Lord Monboddo represented him to be a proof of the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal."

PETER'S CHURCH, Sr. (Rome), originally erected by Constantine, 306. About 1450 Pope Nicholas V. commenced a new church. The present magnificent pile was designed by Bramante; the first stone was laid by Pope Julius II. in 1506. In 1514 Leo X. employed Raphael and two others to superintend the building. Paul III. committed the work to Michael Angelo, who devised the dome, in the construction of which 80,000 lbs. of iron was used. The church was consecrated Nov. 18, 1626. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet: the length of the interior 600 feet, forming one of the most spacious halls ever constructed. The length of the exterior is 669 feet; its greatest breadth within is 443 feet; and the entire height from the ground 433 feet.

PETER'S PENCE, presented by Ina, king of the West Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there, 725; so called because agreed to be paid on the feast of St. Peter. The tax was levied on all families possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land, out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa, 777, and was afterward claimed by the popes as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII.—*C Camden*. A public collection (on behalf of the pope) was forbidden in France in 1660.

PETERBOROUGH (Northamptonshire), founded 638; anciently called Medeshamstede; obtained its present name from a king of Mercia founding an abbey and dedicating it to St. Peter in 689. The church, destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt with great beauty. The bishopric erected by Henry VIII. in 1541, out of the lands of the dissolved monastery, in the diocese of Lincoln. The first bishop was John Chambers, the last abbot of Peterborough. The see was valued in the king's books at £419 19s. 11d. Present income £4500.

PETERLOO. See *Manchester Reform Meeting*.

PETERSBURG, Sr., the modern capital of Russia, founded by Peter the Great, May 27, 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the Count Golovkin built the first house of brick, and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same material. The seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place in 1711. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 3000 houses; and in 1790, another fire consumed 11,000 houses; this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again, in June, 1793, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The winter palace was burnt to the ground, Dec. 29, 1837. The railway to Moscow was finished in 1851; to Berlin, opened May 6, 1862. The University was closed in

* It is said that Bishop Blomfield (of London) obtained permission of William IV. for the bishops to discontinue wearing their wigs in Parliament in 1830.

Oct., 1861, on account of the riotous behavior of the students. On June 10, 1862, property to the amount of nearly a million sterling was destroyed by fire.—*Petersburg, Virginia*. See *United States*, 1864.

Peace of St. Petersburg, between Russia and Prussia, the former restoring all her conquests to the latter, signed..... May 5, 1763

Treaty of St. Petersburg for the partition of Poland (see article *Partition Treaties*)..... Aug. 5, 1773

Treaty of St. Petersburg led to a coalition against France..... Sept. 8, 1805

Treaty of Alliance, signed at St. Petersburg, between Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and the Emperor Alexander; the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway, March 24, 1812

PETERSWALDEN (Germany). CONVENTION OF, between Great Britain and Russia, by which a firm and decisive alliance between those powers was made against France, and the course of action against Napoleon Bonaparte was planned, signed July 8, 1813. This alliance led to the overthrow of Bonaparte in the next year.

PETERWARADEIN (in Austria) was taken by the Turks, July, 1596. Here Prince Eugene of Savoy gained a great victory over the Turks, Aug. 5, 1716.

PETITIONS. The right of petitioning the crown and Parliament for redress of grievances is a fundamental principle of the Constitution. Petitions are extant of the date of Edward I. In the reign of Henry IV. petitions began to be addressed to the House of Commons in considerable numbers. In 1837 there were presented to Parliament 10,381 petitions, signed by 2,905,905 persons; in 1859, 24,336, signed by 2,230,579 persons. See *Rights, Petition of*.

PETRARCH and **LAURA**, celebrated for the refined passion of the former for the latter, begun in 1327, which was the chief subject of his enchanting sonnets. He was born 1304, crowned with laurels, as a poet and writer, on Easter day, April 8, 1341, and died at Arqua, near Padua, July 18, 1374. Laura died April 6, 1348.

PETROLEUM, rock oil or mineral oil, similar to paraffine, has been found in many parts of the world, especially at Rangoon. In 1860-1, a number of oil-springs were discovered in the bituminous coal regions of N.W. Pennsylvania, now termed "Petrolia," and others have been since discovered in Ohio and other states, and also in Canada. In consequence, numerous artesian wells have been sunk, manufactories erected, and an almost unlimited supply obtained. In consequence of the importation of large supplies of this oil into this country, and many accidents having taken place through its inflammability at low temperature, an act for "the safe keeping of petroleum" was passed in July, 1862.

PETROPAULOVSKI, a fortified town on the east coast of Kamtschatka, was attacked by an English and French squadron, Aug. 30, 1854. They destroyed the batteries, but failed in taking some Russian frigates, except the *Silka*, a store-ship taken by the *President*, and a schooner taken by the *Pique*. Admiral Price was killed, it is supposed, by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. A party of 700 sailors and marines landed to assault the place, but fell into an ambuscade; many were killed, including Capt. Parker and M. Bourasset, English and French officers. The objects of the attack were not attained, it is thought from want of stores. After this the Russians greatly strengthened their defenses, but on May 30, 1855, the allied squadron in the Pacific arriving here found the place deserted. The fortifications were destroyed, but the town was spared. The Russian ships escaped.

PEVENSEY (Sussex). The castle is very ancient. From the abundance of Roman bricks, it is supposed that there was a Roman fortress on the spot. Here William of Normandy landed, Sept. 28 or 29, 1066. The Duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV., was for some time confined within the walls of this castle, as was also Queen Joan of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV., who, with her confessor, Friar Randal, was accused of a design to destroy the king.

PEWS in churches were not in use in England till long after the Reformation—about the middle of the 17th century. The earliest *reading-pew* with a date is one at Geddington St. Mary, Northamptonshire, dated 1602.—*Hook*.

PFÄFFENDORF, or **LIXONITZ** (Silesia). Here was fought a battle between the Imperialists and Prussians, Aug. 15, 1760. The Austrians were signally de-

feated by the King of Prussia, who thus prevented the junction of the Russian and Austrian arm.es.

PHALANX. The Greek phalanx consisted of 8000 men in a square battalion, with shields joined, and spears crossing each other. The battalion formed by Philip of Macedonia, called the Macedonian phalanx, was formed by him 360 B.C.

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS, a chemical toy, composed of sulphocyanide of mercury, appeared in Paris in the summer of 1865.

PHARISEES, a sect among the Jews; so called from *pharash*, a Hebrew word which signifies separated, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness than the rest of the Jews. *Luke xviii.*, 9. The Talmud enumerates seven classes of Pharisees.

PHARMACOPŒIA, a book of directions for the preparation of medicines, published by colleges of physicians. In 1862 the General Medical Council were empowered to prepare and sell a new Pharmacopœia, to supersede those of the colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, which was published in June, 1864.

PHARMACY: the knowledge of the chemical and medical properties of drugs and other things employed medicinally. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, founded in 1841, mainly by Mr. Jacob Bell, obtained its charter in 1843. It publishes a monthly journal.—15 & 16 Vict., c. 56 (1862), regulates the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists.

PHAROS, of Ptolemy Philadelphus of Alexandria, was esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. It was a tower built of white marble, erected about 250 B.C. On the top, fires were constantly kept, to direct sailors in the bay. The building cost 800 talents, which are equivalent to above £165,100 English, if Attic; or, if Alexandrian, double that sum. There was this inscription upon it—"King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviors, for the benefit of sailors;" but Sosthenes, the architect, wishing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterward filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above inscription. When the mortar had decayed, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following inscription became visible:—"Sosthenes the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviors, for the benefit of sailors."

PHARSALIA, a strong city in Thessaly, N. Greece. Near it Julius Cæsar defeated his rival Pompey, Aug. 9, 49 B.C. Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously slain, by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body thrown naked on the strand, till it was burnt by his faithful freedman, Philop.

PHILADELPHIA (Asia Minor). See *Seven Churches*.—**PHILADELPHIA**, Pennsylvania, was planned by William Penn in 1682. The first American Congress assembled here in 1774, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. It was the capital of the Union till 1800, when Washington was selected in its place.

PHILIPHAUGH, near Selkirk, S. Scotland, where the Marquess of Montrose and the Royalists were defeated by David Leslie and the Scotch Covenanters, Sept. 15, 1645.

PHILIPPI (Macedonia), so named by the great Philip. Here Octavius Cæsar and Marc Antony defeated the republican forces of Brutus and Cassius, who both committed suicide, Oct. 42 B.C. Paul wrote an epistle to the Christians at Philippi, A.D. 64.

PHILIPPICS, the term applied to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II. of Macedonia, 352-341 B.C., and also to the orations of Cicero against Marc Antony (the second of which, called divine by Juvenal, cost Cicero his life), 43 B.C.

PHILIPPINE ISLES (in the Malay Archipelago), discovered by Magellan in March, 1521, who here lost his life in a skirmish. They were taken possession of in 1506 by a fleet from Mexico, which first stopped at the island of Zebu, and subdued it. In 1570 a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manila River, and Manila became the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines. See *Manilla*.

PHILISTINES, a people of Palestine, conquered Israel 1156 B.C., and ruled it forty years. They were defeated by Samuel, 1120; and by Saul and Jonathan, 1037. They again invaded Israel about 1068, when David slew their champion, Goliath. After David became king he thoroughly subdued them, 1040. In common with Syria, their country was subjugated by the Romans under Pompey about 63. In Germany, about A.D. 1830, Heine and the Liberal party applied the

term "Philiatines" to the opponents of progress, the Conservative party.

PHILOBIBLION SOCIETY was instituted in 1838 by Mr. R. Moncton Milnes (now Lord Houghton), M. Sylvain van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, and others. It publishes volumes of "Miscellanies," etc.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. See *Alchemy*.

PHILOSOPHY (love of wisdom), the knowledge of the reason of things, in opposition to history, which is only the knowledge of facts; or to mathematics, which is the knowledge of the quantity of things—the hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.—*Locke*. Pythagoras first adopted the name of philosopher (such men having been previously called sages) about 528 B.C. Philosophers were expelled from Rome, and their schools suppressed by Domitian, A.D. 83. Philosophy is now divided into, 1. Moral or Ethical; 2. Intellectual; 3. Natural or Physical.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

ANCIENT SCHOOLS.—*Pythagorean*, about 500 B.C.; *Platonic* (the Academy), by Plato, 374; *Peripatetic* (the Lyceum), by Aristotle, 384; *Skeptical*, by Pyrrho, 364; *Cynic*, by Diogenes, 380; *Epicurean*, by Epicurus, 306; *Stoic*, by Zeno, 290; *Middle Academy*, by Arcesilaus, 278; *New Academy*, by Carneades, 160.

MODERN SYSTEMS.—*Rational*, Bacon, about A.D., 1624; *Cartesian*, Descartes, about 1650; *Reflective* or *Perceptual*, Locke, 1690; *Idealistic*, Berkeley, 1710; *Elective*, Leibnitz, 1710; *Common Sense*, Reid, 1750-70; *Transcendental*, Kant, Hamilton, etc., 1770-1860; *Scientific*, Fichte, 1800-14; *Absolute Identity*, Schelling, 1800-20; *Absolute Idealism*, Hegel, 1810-30; *Utilitarian*, Bentham, 1790-1830; *Positive*, Comte, 1830.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Greek and Latin.—Thales, about 600 B.C.; Pythagoras, 590; Aristotle and Plato, 380; Euclid, 300; Archimedes, 287; Hipparchus, 150; Lucretius, about 100; Julius Caesar, 60; Ptolemy, A.D. 150.

Middle Ages.—Arabians: Ben Musa, 800; Alhazen, etc., 1100. Gerbert, Decimals, 999; Roger Bacon, *Opus Majus*, 1266.

Inductive Philosophy:

Copernicus's system published.....	1543
Tycho Brahe.....	1546-1601
Kepler's Laws.....	1609-18
Bacon's <i>Novum Organum</i>	1620
Galileo's <i>Dialogues</i>	1632
Royal Society begins (<i>which see</i>).....	1645
Otto Guericke—Air-pump and Electric machine, 1684	1684
Huyghens on Pendulums.....	1658
Newton— <i>Fluxions</i> , 1665; <i>Analysis of Light</i> , 1669; <i>Theory of Gravitation</i> , 1684; <i>Principia</i> published, 1687; death.....	1727
Bradley discovers aberration.....	"
Euler on Perturbation of the Planets.....	1743
Black on Heat.....	1769
Laplace on Tides.....	1775
Lagrange, <i>Mécanique Analytique</i>	1788
Galvani and Volta's researches.....	1791
Laplace, <i>Mécanique Céleste</i>	1799
(See <i>Astronomy</i> , <i>Optics</i> , <i>Chemistry</i> , <i>Electricity</i> , etc.)	

PHIPPS'S EXPEDITION. The Hon. Capt. Phipps (afterward Lord Mulgrave) sailed from England in command of the *Sea-Horse* and *Caracoe* ships, to make discoveries, as near as possible, to the North Pole, 1773. In August of that year, he was for nine days environed with impenetrable barriers of ice in the Frozen Ocean, north of Spitzbergen, 80° 48' N. lat. All farther progress was not only impossible, but retreat also, and in this dreadful situation all on board gave themselves up for lost; but a brisk wind in two or three days accomplished their deliverance. They returned to England without having made any discoveries, Sept. 30, 1778. Nelson was coxswain to the second in command.

PHOCIS, a state in Northern Greece. The Phocians seized Delphi 357 B.C., and commenced the second Sacred War. They were opposed by Thebes and other states, and were utterly subdued by Philip II. of Macedonia in 346.

PHENICIA, on the sea-coast of Syria. The natives were the most eminent navigators and traders of antiquity; their cities or allied states being Tyre, Sidon, Berytus, Tripoli, Byblos, and Ptolemais or Acra. From the 19th to the 18th centuries before Christ they established colonies on the shores or isles of the Mediterranean—Carthage, Hippo, Utica, Gades, Panormus, and are said to have visited the British Isles. Phenicia was conquered by Cyrus 537 B.C.; by Alexander, 334; by the Romans, 47; and, after partaking of the for-

tones of Palestine, was added to the Ottoman Empire, A.D. 1516.

PHENIX CLUBS, of a reasonable character, were formed in Ireland in 1863. They met at night to drill. Several persons were arrested and tried in March, 1860, at Tralee, but the jury could not agree on their verdict. Eventually some of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and were discharged on being bound over to keep the peace.

PHONOGRAPH, a machine which may be attached to piano-fortes and other keyed instruments, by which any music that is played may be written down on blank paper, since it rules and prints the notes simultaneously. It was patented by Mr. Fenby, June 13, 1863. The motive power is electro-magnetism. Machines with a similar object, were projected by Mr. Creed in 1747; Mr. J. F. Unger in 1774; and by Mr. Carreyer in 1837.

PHONOGRAPHY (from the Greek *phon*, sound). The Phonetic Society, whose object is to render our mode of writing and printing more consonant to sound, was established March 1, 1843; S. W. C. Trevelyan president, and Mr. Isaac Pitman secretary, the latter being the inventor of the system, which was made known in 1837. Among other works published by the promoters of the system was the "Phonetic News" in 1849.

PHOSPHORUS was discovered in 1667 by Brandt, of Hamburg, who procured it from urine. The discovery was prosecuted by John Kunckel, a Saxon chemist, about 1670, and by the Hon. R. Boyle about the same time.—*Novus Dict.* Phosphoric acid is first mentioned in 1743, but is said to have been known earlier. Gahn pointed out its existence in bones in 1769, and Scheele devised a process for extracting it. Canton's phosphorus is so called from its discoverer, 1768. Photophosphoreted hydrogen was discovered by Sir Humphry Davy in 1812. The consumption of phosphorus has immensely increased since the manufacture of lucifer matches. In 1845, Schröter, of Vienna, discovered what is termed allotropic or amorphous phosphorus, which is not so unwholesome to work as ordinary phosphorus.

PHOTOGRAPHY. The action of light on chloride of silver was known as early as the 16th century. The phenomenon was studied by Scheele (1777), Senneber (1790), Ritter and Wollaston (1801). From the results of these investigations, experiments were made by Thos. Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, in the Royal Institution, London, which were published in its journal, 1802. Wedgwood may be regarded as the first photographer. His paper was entitled "An account of a method of copying paintings upon glass, and of making profiles by the agency of light upon ultrate of silver."

Farther discoveries were made by Niépce in 1814, and Sir J. Herschel in 1819.

Daguerre commenced his experiments in 1824, and in 1826 joined Niépce, and worked with him till the death of the latter in 1833. The production of *Daguerreotype* plates was announced in Jan., 1839; and the French Chamber of Deputies granted a pension to Daguerre and to Isidore Niépce (the son).

In 1839 Mr. Henry Fox Talbot first published his mode of multiplying photographic impressions, by producing a *negative* photograph (i. e. with the light and shades reversed) from which any number of positive copies may be obtained. His patent for producing the *Talbotype* or *Calotype* (on paper) is dated Feb., 1841.

In 1851, collodion (*which see*) was applied to photography by Mr. F. Archer.

The Photographic Society of London was established in 1853. It publishes a journal. On Dec. 22, 1852, 774 specimens of photography were exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.

Celestial Photography began with Professor Bond, the astronomer of Cambridge, U. S., who exhibited a photograph of the moon in 1851. Since then, Mr. Warren de la Rue, of London, has produced excellent photographs of the moon and other heavenly bodies, and on July 18, 1860, photographed the solar eclipse.

Cartes de Visite portraits (which see) taken by M. Ferrier at Nice, 1857.

In 1861, Mr. Thompson, of Weymouth, photographed the bottom of the sea.

Photography was successfully applied to the transfer of works of art to wood blocks by Mr. John Leighton in his illustrated edition of *Lyra Germanica*, 1861.

In 1861, Professor O. M. Rood suggested the application of photography to the microscope.

The tannin process introduced by Major Russell about 1861.

The *copyright* of photographs is secured by an act passed in 1862.

Dr. Henry Wright photographed objects of surgical interest in Jan., 1863.

The *Wothlytype* process, in which nitrate of silver and albumen are discarded, and a double salt of uranium and collodion substituted, was announced in the autumn of 1864.

The light of ignited *magnesium* was employed for photographs by Mr. Brothers, of Manchester, in the spring of 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHY, the art of producing engravings by the action of light and electricity. The earliest specimens were produced by Nicéphore Niépce, and presented by him in 1827 to the great botanist Robert Brown. Great advances have since been made in this art by M. Niépce de St. Victor (who published a treatise on it in 1860) and V. J. M. W. R. Grove, H. Fox Talbot, etc. In 1863, Paul Pretsch patented a process which he called "Photogalvanography."

PHOTOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING (a process by which the light actually etches a picture on a plate that may be and has been printed from) was patented by Mr. H. Fox Talbot in 1855, and is described and exemplified in the *Photographic News*, Sept. 9 and 16, 1860, a specimen being given in the latter number.

PHOTOZINOGRAPHY (a process by which photographs are transferred to zinc plates which may be printed from) was devised by Sir Henry James, chief of the Ordnance Survey, and made known in 1860. By it maps, charts, and engravings may be printed at a small cost.

PHOTO-SOULTRUZE: M. Villème's employment of photographs in the formation of sculpture was announced in 1863.

PHOTOMETER (light-measurer): one was constructed by Dr. W. Ritchie in 1825. Many improvements have been made recently in connection with photography.

PHOTOSPHERE. See *Sun*, note.

PHRENOLOGY. See *Craniology*.

PHRYGIA (now Kerman), a province in Asia Minor, in which Troy was situated; became part of the Persian Empire in 587 B.C., and partook of its changes. It became a Roman province in 47 B.C., and a Turkish one A.D. 1893.

PHYSIC appears to have been first practiced by the Egyptian priests. Pythagoras endeavored to explain the philosophy of disease and the action of medicine about 539 B.C. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, flourished about 429 B.C., and Galen, born A.D. 181, was the oracle of medical science. About 930, Avicenna, an Arab, wrote a system of medicine. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Dr. Harvey, furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation, 1628.*

EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

	Born	Died
Thos. Linacre.....	1480	1524
Paracelsus.....	1493	1541
William Harvey.....	1573	1657
Thomas Sydenham.....	1624	1689
Malpighi.....	1623	1694
Hermann Boerhaave.....	1663	1738
R. Mead.....	1673	1754
William Hunter.....	1718	1783
John Hunter.....	1738	1793
R. T. Laennec.....	1781	1826
John Abernethy.....	1764	1831
Astley Cooper.....	1768	1841

PHYSIC GARDENS. The first cultivated in England was by John Gerard, surgeon, of London, in 1567; that at Oxford was endowed by the Earl of Danby in 1663; that at Cambridge was commenced about the middle of the last century; and that at Chelsea, originated by Sir Hans Sloane, was given to the Apothecaries' Company in 1721: this last was very much admired by the illustrious Linnæus.

PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, of London (of England since 1863), was projected by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII.,† who, through his interest

* On Sept. 26, 1845, Miss Garrett, at Apothecaries' Hall, London, received the license to practice medicine.

† *Physician to the King*.—The earliest mandate or warrant for the attendance of a physician at court is dated 1481, the 33 Henry VI., a reign fertile in the patronage which was afforded to practitioners in

with Cardinal Wolsey, obtained letters-patent, constituting a corporate body of regular physicians in London with peculiar privileges, Sept. 25, 1518. Linacre was elected the first president of the college. Dr. W. Harvey was a great benefactor to this institution, 1653. He built a library and public hall, which he granted forever to the college, with his books and instruments. The college was afterward held in a building in Warwick Lane, erected by Sir C. Wren, where it continued till 1858, when the present elegant stone edifice in Trafalgar Square was erected from designs by Sir R. Smirke.—The College of Physicians, Dublin, was founded by charter of Charles II., 1667, and was re-incorporated in 1692. The Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Nov. 29, 1681.

PHYSICS. See under *Philosophy*.

PHYSIOGNOMY, a science which affirms that the dispositions of mankind may be discovered from the features of the face. The origin of the term is referred to Aristotle; Cicero was attached to the science. It became a fashionable study from the beginning of the 16th century; and in the last century, the essays of Le Cat and Parnethy led to the modern system. Lavater's researches in this pursuit arose from his having been struck with the singular countenance of a soldier who passed under a widow at which he and Zimmerman were standing; his "Fragment" on this subject appeared in 1776.

PHYSIOLOGY is that part of physics which treats of the inner constitution of animals and plants, and the several functions and operations of all their organs and tissues. The works of Müller, Milne Edwards, and Carpenter are much celebrated, and Todd's *Cyclopædia of Physiology* (1836-59) is a library in itself.

PIANO-FORTE, invented by J. C. Schröder, of Dresden, in 1717; he presented a model of his invention to the court of Saxony; and, some time after, G. Silbermann, a musical instrument maker, began to manufacture piano-fortes with considerable success. The invention has also been ascribed to an instrument maker at Florence. The square piano-forte was first made by Frederick, an organ-builder of Saxony, about 1768. Piano-fortes were made in London by M. Zumpfle, a German, 1766, and have been since greatly improved by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, Erard, Chickering and Sons, Boston, Mass., Steinway & Co., of New York, and others.

PICENTINES, a Sabine tribe, subdued by the Romans, and their capital, Asculum, taken, 293 B.C. They began the Social War in 90, and were conquered in 89 B.C.

PICHEGRU'S CONSPIRACY. See *Georges*, etc.

PICQUET, the first known game upon the cards, invented, it is said, by Joquemin, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, then in feeble health, 1390.—*Mézray*.

PICTS. A Scythian or German colony, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Hebrides, or Western Isles (Hebrudes). They afterward lived as two distinct nations, the Scots in the highlands and isles, and the Picts in that part now called the lowlands. Between 893 and 843, the Scots under Kenneth II. totally subdued the Picts, and seized all their kingdom. See *Roman Wall*.

PICTURES. See *Painting*.

PIEDMONT (*Pedemontium*, Latin, foot of the mountains), a region in N. Italy, the seat of government of the kingdom of Sardinia, *which see*.

PIE-POUDRE COURT, the Court of Dusty Foot, whose jurisdiction was established for cases arising at fairs and markets, to do justice to the buyer and seller immediately upon the spot. By statute 17 Edw. IV. it had cognizance of all disputes in the precincts of the market to which it might belong, 1477.

PIER AND HARBOR ACT, to facilitate the formation, management, and maintenance of piers and harbors in Great Britain and Ireland, was passed in 1862.

PIGEONS were employed as carriers by the ancients.*

medicine; but in that reign no appointment existed which can justly be called physician to the royal person. By this warrant the king, with the consent of his privy council, deputed to three physicians and two surgeons the regulation of his diet, and the administration of such medicines and remedies as might be sufficient for his cure, without any allusion to the previous existence or permanency of the office which they were authorized for a time to fill, or to a remuneration for their services.—*Life of Linacre*.

* When they took a long journey, they carried tame pigeons with them. When they thought proper to write to their friends, they let one of these birds loose, with letters fastened to its neck: the bird, once

PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE. An insurrection, so called, began in Oct., 1536, headed by Aske, and other gentlemen of Yorkshire, joined by priests and 40,000 men of York, Durham, Lancaster, and other counties, against Henry VIII. They took Hull and York, with smaller towns. The Duke of Norfolk marched against them and made terms, and they dispersed. In 1537 they again took arms, but were promptly suppressed, and great numbers were executed.

PILGRIMAGES* began with the pilgrimage of the Empress Helena to Jerusalem, 326. They became frequent at the close of the 10th century. Robert II. of France made several pilgrimages; among others, one to Rome about the year 1016, perhaps in 1020, when he refused the imperial dignity and the kingdom of Italy.—*Hénault.*

"PILGRIM'S PROGRESS," written by John Bunyan, in Bedford jail, where he was imprisoned twelve years, 1660-72. The first part was published in 1678. A Hebrew version appeared in 1851.

PILLORY, a scaffold for persons to stand on, to render them publicly infamous. This punishment was awarded against persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libelling, etc. In some cases the head was put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears were cut off. There is a statute of the pillory, 41 Hen. III., 1256. Many persons died in the pillory by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and putrid oil. It was abolished as a punishment in all cases except perjury, 1815, and totally abolished in 1837. The last who suffered at the Old Bailey was Peter Jas. Bossey for perjury, June 24, 1830.

PILNITZ, near Dresden, Saxony. The famous convention of Pilnitz took place between the Emperor Leopold and the King of Prussia, July 20, 1791. On Aug. 27 the treaty of Pilnitz, or, as some style it, the Partition Treaty, was finally agreed upon at Pavia by the courts in concert. It was to the effect "that the emperor should retake all that Louis XIV. had conquered in the Austrian Netherlands, and uniting these provinces to the Netherlands, give them to his serene highness the elector palatine, to be added to the palatinate; Bavaria to be added to the Austrian possessions," etc.

PILOT. The act relating to pilots, 16 & 17 Vict., c. 129 (1853), with other acts, is embodied in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1864. See *Trinity House*.

PINE-TREES. The Stone pine (*Pinus Pinea*), brought to these countries before 1543. The Cluster pine (*Pinus Pénaster*), brought from the South of Europe before 1596. The Weymouth pine (*Pinus Strobus*), from North America, 1706. Frankincense pine (*Pinus Tæda*), from North America, before 1713. There are other varieties.

PINKIE (near Edinburg), where the English under the Earl of Hertford, protector, totally defeated the Scots, Sept. 10, 1547. There fell not 200 of the English, but above 10,000 of the Scots. Above 1500 were taken prisoners.—*Hume.*

PINS are mentioned in a statute of 1483. Brass pins were brought from France in 1540, and first used in England. It is said, by Catharine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Pins were made in England in 1543.—*Stow.* They were first manufactured by machinery in England in 1824, under a patent of Lemuel Wellman Wright, of the United States.

PIRACY was severely repressed by the Romans. Pompey destroyed the Cilician pirates, 67 B.C. See *Puccaneera*. An act of Parliament to punish piracy was passed in 1837.

PIRÆUS, the port of Athens, was united to the city by two long walls, one erected by Themistocles, and the other by Pericles, 456 B.C., which were destroyed by Lysander, 404 B.C. It was fortified by Conon, 398 B.C. The Piræus was able to contain 400 Greek vessels. It was occupied by the French during the Russian War in 1804.

released, would never cease its flight till it arrived at its nest and young ones. Taurosthenes announced to his father his victory at the Olympic games by sending him at Ægina a pigeon stained with purple.—*Ovid.* Hirtius and Brutus corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena. In modern times, the most noted were the pigeons of Aleppo, which served as couriers at Alexandria and Beirut. Thirty-two pigeons sent to Antwerp were liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning, and on the same day, at noon, one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived; the remainder on the following day, Nov. 28, 1819.—*Philips.*

* *Pilgrinus* *Petrus* is the name given in North America to a party of about 100 English Puritans who sailed in the *May-Flower* to North America in 1620.

PISA, an ancient city in Tuscany, was founded about six centuries before Christ, and was favored by the early Roman emperors. The citizens took an active part in the Italian wars of the Middle Ages, and eventually became subject to Florence, after a long siege, 1406-6. The University was founded in 1343, and revived by the Medici in 1479 and 1642. The celebrated Campanile, or leaning tower, was built about 1154,* and the Campo Santo about the same time. The rival popes, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., were deposed at a council held at Pisa in 1409, and Alexander V. elected in their room.

PISCICULTURE. See *Fisheries*.

PISTOLS, the smallest sort of fire-arms, carried sometimes at the saddle-bow, sometimes in a girdle round the waist, sometimes in the pocket, etc.—*Pardon.* Pistols were first used by the cavalry of England in 1544. Of late years they have been made with a revolving cylindrical breech, in which are formed several chambers for receiving cartridges, and bringing them in succession into a line with the barrel ready for firing. The earliest model of this kind of arm is to be found in the United Service Museum, and is supposed to date from the reign of Charles I. The manufacture of pistols by machinery was first introduced into England from the United States, America, in the year 1838, by Colonel Colt, the inventor of the celebrated Colt revolver, at which time nearly the whole of the machinery used was new to this country. The perfection and economy of this system of manufacture induced the British government to establish the Enfield armory in the year 1855.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND. A small island in the Pacific Ocean, said to have been discovered by Pitcairn in 1768, and seen by Cook in 1773, and since noted for being colonized by ten mutineers from the ship *Bounty*, Captain Bligh, in 1789.† See *Bounty*.

PITT ADMINISTRATIONS: The first administration was formed on the dismissal of the Coalition ministry (*which see*), Dec. 27, 1783, and terminated by resignation in 1801. The second was formed May 12, 1804, and terminated by Mr. Pitt's death, January 23, 1806. A public funeral was decreed to his honor by Parliament, and a grant made of £40,000 to pay his debts.

ADMINISTRATION OF 1783.

William Pitt, *First Lord of the Treasury* and *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.
Earl Gower, *Lord President*.
Duke of Rutland, *Privy Seal*.
Marquess of Carmarthen and Earl Temple, immediately succeeded by Lord Sydney, *Secretaries*.
Lord Thurlow, *Lord Chancellor*.
Viscount Howe, *Admiralty*.
Duke of Richmond, *Ordnance*.
William Wyndham Granville, Henry Dundas, etc. [Mr. Pitt continued minister until 1801. Many changes in his ministry, of course, occurred in the long period of seventeen years.]

ADMINISTRATION OF 1804.

William Pitt, *First Lord of the Treasury*.
Lord Eldon, *Lord Chancellor*.
Duke of Portland, succeeded by Lord Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), *Lord President*.
Earl of Westmoreland, *Lord Privy Seal*.
Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Harrowby (succeeded by Lord Mulgrave), and Earl Camden (succeeded by Viscount Castlereagh), *Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries*.

* This celebrated tower was erected for the purpose of containing bells, and stands in a square close to the Cathedral of Pisa. It is built entirely of white marble, and is a beautiful cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular, that in dropping a plummet from the top, which is 188 feet in height, it falls sixteen feet from the base. Some think this was done purposely by the architect; others attribute it to an accidental subsidence of the foundation. From this tower Galileo made his observations on gravitation (about 1632).

* They remained unknown to England until discovered accidentally in 1814. A ship bearing the island was hailed by a swarthy youth in the English language, when it appeared that the mutineers, soon after settling there, had married some black women from a neighboring island, and had become a singularly well-conducted community under the fostering care of Adams, the principal mutineer. As their numbers increased, the island proved incapable of their support. Their priest, the Rev. Mr. Nobbs, obtained for them the favor of the English government, which removed them, with all their property, in the ship *Moravia*, on May 23, and landed them, after a boisterous passage, on Norfolk Island, prepared previously for their reception, June 8, 1868. The government stocked Norfolk Island with 3000 sheep, 450 head of cattle, and 90 horses, and gave them stores to last twelve months; their numbers were 96 males and 102 females.

† William Pitt, the second son of the great Earl of Chatham, was born March 28, 1759; became M.P. Jan. 25, 1782; moved for reform in Parliament, May 7, 1782; and became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1792; died Jan. 23, 1806.

Viscount Melville (succeeded by Lord Barham), *Admiralty*.

Duke of Montrose, Mr. Dundas, etc.

PITTSBURG LANDING (Tennessee). On Sunday, April 6, 1862, a great battle was fought between the National troops under Grant, and the Confederates under Albert Sydney Johnston and Beauregard. The latter began the attack and were nearly victorious, but lost their able general Johnston. Grant was re-enforced by Buell the next day and renewed the attack; the Confederates were on this day defeated, and soon after retired to Corinth. The Confederate loss in the two days' battles was about 11,000; the National, 14,000. This battle is also called that of Shiloh.

PIUS IV., CREED OF. See *Confessions*.

PLACENTIA, a city in North Italy, founded by the Romans about 220 B.C. It suffered in all the convulsions attending the fall of the empire and the wars of the Middle Ages. In 1264 it fell under the rule of the family of the Scotti. In 1309 Alberto Scottio was overcome and Placentia was united to Milan, then ruled by the Visconti. On their extinction in 1447, Placentia revolted, but was taken by Sforza, duke of Milan, and treated very cruelly. In 1518 it was given to Pope Leo X. In 1545, Paul III. gave it, with Parma, as a duchy, to his son, Peter Louis Farnese. See *Parma*.

PLAGUE. The plagues of Egypt (1491 B.C.) are described in *Exodus*, chap. ix., etc. The first recorded general plague in all parts of the world occurred 767 B.C.—*Petavius*. At Carthage a plague was so terrible that people sacrificed their children to appease the gods, 584 B.C.—*Baronius*. At Rome prevailed a desolating plague, carrying off a hundred thousand persons in and round the city, 461 B.C. The plague at Athens, which spread into Egypt and Ethiopia, and caused an awful devastation, 430 B.C., is admirably described by Thucydides. Another, which raged in the Greek islands, Egypt, and Syria, destroyed 2000 persons every day, 188 B.C.—*Pliny*. See *Cattle*.

At Rome, a most awful plague; 10,000 persons perished daily, 80.

Again ravaged the Roman Empire, 167, 169, 189.

Another in the Roman Empire. For some time 5000 persons died daily at Rome, and many towns were entirely depopulated, 250-265.

In Britain, a plague swept away such multitudes that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, 430.

A dreadful one began in Europe in 593, extended all over Asia and Africa, and it is said did not cease for many years.

At Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, and in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece, 746-749. In London, 962.

At Chichester, in England, an epidemical disease carried off 34,000 persons, 772.—*Will. Malme*.

In Scotland 40,000 persons perished of a pestilence, 954.

In London, a great mortality, 1094; and in Ireland, 1095. Again in London: it extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1111.—*Holtmead*.

In Ireland: after Christmas this year, Henry II. was forced to quit the country, 1172.

Again in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1204.

The "Black Death" in Italy, 1340.

A plague raged throughout Europe, causing extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously. In London alone 200 persons were buried daily in the Charter House yard, 1348. (That at Florence described by Boccaccio.)

In London and Paris a dreadful mortality prevailed in 1369 and 1367, and in Ireland in 1370.

A great pestilence in Ireland, called the *Fourth*, destroyed a great number of the people, 1383. 80,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence in London, 1407.

Again in Ireland, superinduced by a famine: great numbers died, 1466; and Dublin was wasted by a plague, 1470.

An awful pestilence at Oxford, 1471; and throughout England, a plague which destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen preceding years, 1478.—*Rapin*; *Salmon*.

The awful *Sudor Anglicus*, or sweating sickness, very fatal in London, 1485.—*Delaurie*.

The plague in London so dreadful that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1493-1500.—*Stow*.

The sweating sickness (mortal in three hours) in London, 1506; and again in 1517. In most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 Hen. VIII.—*Stow*.

Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522.

The sweating sickness again in England, 1528; and in North Germany in 1539; and for the fifth time in England in 1551.

80,578 persons perished of the plague in London alone, 1603-1604. It was also fatal in Ireland.

200,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople in 1611.

In London a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished, 1625.

In France, a general mortality; at Lyons, 60,000 persons died, 1632.

The plague, brought from Sardinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1656.

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF LONDON in 1664-5, which carried off 68,596 persons; some say 100,000.* Fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days; and it is thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of 1666. 60,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighborhood, brought in a ship from the Levant, 1720.

One of the most awful plagues that ever raged prevailed in Syria, 1760.—*Abd. Mariti*.

In Persia, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Basra, 1773.

In Egypt, above 800,000 persons died of plague, 1792.

In Barbary, 8000 died daily; and at Fez 247,000 perished, 1799.

In Spain and at Gibraltar, immense numbers were carried off a pestilential disease in 1804 and 1805.

Again at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever, much resembling the plague, caused great mortality, 1828.

The Asiatic cholera (see *Cholera*) made its first appearance in England at Sunderland, Oct. 26, 1831; in Scotland, at Haddington, Dec. 23, same year; and in Ireland, at Belfast, March 14, 1832.

The cholera again visited England, etc., 1848 and 1849. See *Cholera*.

The cholera raged at Smyrna and Constantinople, and appeared in Paris, Marseilles, Naples, July—Dec., 1865.

A great cattle plague in England, resembling typhus, near London, begins June—increasing Dec., 1865.

PLANETS. The planet Jupiter was known as a planet to the Chinese and the Chaldeans; to the former, it is said 8000 B.C.: correctly inserted in a chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C., and in which 1460 stars are accurately described; this chart is said to be in the Imperial library at Paris. The satellites of Jupiter are generally considered to have been discovered by Galileo, 1616; but Jansen, it is affirmed, claimed some acquaintance with them about twenty years before. We now know nine primary planets, termed major: *Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Vulcan*; and eighty-four secondary or minor, situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.†

Uranus, formerly called *Georgium Sidus* and *Herschel*; discovered by W. Herschel (see *Georgium Sidus*).....March 13, 1781

* The following passage is taken from De Foe's History of the Plague (a work of imagination): "It commenced in Dec. 1664. In May, June, and July, it had continued with great severity; but in August and September it quickened into dreadful activity, sweeping away 8000 persons in a week. Then it was that the whole British nation wept for the sufferings of the metropolis. In some houses carcases lay waiting for burial; and in others, persons were seen doubled up in their last agonies. In one room were heard dying groans; and in the next the ravings of delirium, mingled with the wailings of relatives and friends, and the apprehensive shrieks of children. Infants passed at once from the womb to the grave. The yet healthy child hung upon the putrid breast of a dead mother; and the nuptial bed was changed into a sepulchre. Some of the affected ran about staggering like drunken men, and fell and expired in the streets; while others calmly laid themselves down, never to rise but at the call of the last trumpet. In the middle of September, more than 12,000 perished in one week; in one night 4000 died; and in the whole, not 68,000, as has been stated, but 100,000 perished of this plague. The hearse were but dead-carts which continually traversed the streets, while the appalling cry, *Bring out your dead*, thrilled through every soul. Then it was that parents, husbands, wives, and children saw all those that were dear to them thrown with a pitchfork into a cart, like the offal of a slaughter-house, to be conveyed without the walls, and flung into one promiscuous heap, without the rites of sepulture, without a coffin, and without a shroud! Some graves were dug so large as to hold a thousand bodies each; and into those huge holes, the living, wrapped in blankets and rags, threw themselves among the dead, in their agonies and delirium. They were often found in this state hugging the flesh of their kindred that had not quite perished. People, in the intolerable torment of their swellings, ran wild and mad, laying violent hands upon themselves; and even mothers, in their lunacy, murdered their own children. When the carts were insufficient for their office, the houses and streets were rendered tenfold more pestilential by the unburied dead."—*De Foe*.

† The numerical order differs in the lists of English and French astronomers.

Neptune, discovered by Galle (in consequence of the calculations of Le Verrier and Adams; see *Neptune*)..... Sept. 23, 1846
Vulcan (between Mercury and the Sun), discovered by M. Lescaubault, a physician..... March 26, 1859

MINOR PLANETS (according to Mr. G. F. Chambers).

1. <i>Ceres</i> , discovered by Piazzi (visible to the naked eye).....	Jan. 1, 1801
2. <i>Pallas</i> , discovered at Bremen by Olbers (see <i>Pallas</i>).....	March 28, 1802
3. <i>Juno</i> , discovered by Harding.....	Sept. 1, 1804
4. <i>Vesta</i> , discovered by Olbers.....	March 29, 1807
5. <i>Astræa</i> , by K. C. Hencke.....	Dec. 8, 1845
6. <i>Hebe</i> , by the same.....	July 1, 1847
7. <i>Iris</i> , by J. R. Hind.....	Aug. 13, "
8. <i>Flora</i> , by the same.....	Oct. 18, "
9. <i>Metis</i> , by A. Graham.....	April 25, 1848
10. <i>Hygiea</i> , by A. De Gasparis.....	April 12, 1849
11. <i>Parthenope</i> , by the same.....	May 11, 1850
12. <i>Victoria</i> , by J. R. Hind.....	Sept. 18, "
13. <i>Egeria</i> , by A. De Gasparis.....	Nov. 2, "
14. <i>Irene</i> , by J. R. Hind.....	May 19, 1851
15. <i>Eunomia</i> , by A. De Gasparis.....	July 29, "
16. <i>Psyche</i> , by the same.....	March 17, 1852
17. <i>Thetis</i> , by R. Luther.....	April 17, "
18. <i>Melpomene</i> , by J. R. Hind.....	June 24, "
19. <i>Fortuna</i> , by the same.....	Aug. 22, "
20. <i>Masilia</i> , by A. De Gasparis.....	Sept. 19, "
21. <i>Lutetia</i> , by H. Goldschmidt.....	Nov. 16, "
22. <i>Calliope</i> , by J. R. Hind.....	Nov. 16, "
23. <i>Thalia</i> , by the same.....	Dec. 16, "
24. <i>Thémis</i> , by A. De Gasparis.....	April 6, 1853
25. <i>Phocæa</i> , by M. Chacornac.....	April 6, "
26. <i>Proserpine</i> , by R. Luther.....	May 5, "
27. <i>Euterpe</i> , by J. R. Hind.....	Nov. 8, "
28. <i>Bellona</i> , by R. Luther.....	March 1, 1854
29. <i>Amphitrite</i> , by Mr. Marth.....	March 1, "
30. <i>Urania</i> , by J. R. Hind.....	July 22, "
31. <i>Euphrosyne</i> , by James Ferguson.....	Sept. 1, "
32. <i>Pomona</i> , by H. Goldschmidt.....	Oct. 26, "
33. <i>Polyhymnia</i> , by M. Chacornac.....	Oct. 28, "
34. <i>Circæ</i> , by the same.....	April 6, 1855
35. <i>Leucothea</i> , by R. Luther.....	April 19, "
36. <i>Atalanta</i> , by H. Goldschmidt.....	April 19, "
37. <i>Fides</i> , by R. Luther.....	Oct. 8, "
38. <i>Leda</i> , by M. Chacornac.....	Jan. 12, 1856
39. <i>Lætitia</i> , by the same.....	Feb. 8, "
40. <i>Harmonia</i> , by R. Luther.....	March 31, "
41. <i>Daphne</i> , by H. Goldschmidt.....	May 22, "
42. <i>Iris</i> , by Norman Pogson.....	May 23, "
43. <i>Aradine</i> , by the same.....	April 15, 1857
44. <i>Nysa</i> , by H. Goldschmidt.....	May 27, "
45. <i>Eugenia</i> , by the same.....	June 23, "
46. <i>Hebe</i> , by N. Pogson.....	Aug. 16, "
47. <i>Meletæ</i> , by H. Goldschmidt.....	Sept. 9, "
48. <i>Aglia</i> , by R. Luther.....	Sept. 15, "
49. <i>Doria</i> , by H. Goldschmidt.....	Sept. 19, "
50. <i>Fales</i> , by the same.....	Sept. 19, "
51. <i>Virginia</i> , by James Ferguson.....	Oct. 4, "
52. <i>Nemausa</i> , by M. Laurent.....	Jan. 22, 1858
53. <i>Europa</i> , by H. Goldschmidt.....	Feb. 8, "
54. <i>Calypso</i> , by R. Luther.....	April 4, "
55. <i>Alzandra</i> , by H. Goldschmidt.....	Sept. 10, "
56. <i>Pandora</i> , by Mr. Searle.....	Sept. 10, "
57. <i>Hymenoea</i> , by R. Luther.....	Sept. 22, 1859
58. <i>Concordia</i> , by R. Luther.....	March 24, 1860
59. <i>Danae</i> , by H. Goldschmidt.....	Sept. 9, "
60. <i>Olympia</i> , by M. Chacornac.....	Sept. 12, "
61. <i>Erato</i> , by M. Förster and Lessing.....	Sept. 14, "
62. <i>Echo</i> (orig. <i>Titania</i>), by J. Ferguson.....	Sept. 14, "
63. <i>Ausonia</i> , by A. De Gasparis.....	Feb. 10, 1861
64. <i>Angelina</i> , by M. Tempel.....	March 4, "
65. <i>Cybele</i> (orig. <i>Maximiliana</i>), by M. Tempel.....	March 8, "
66. <i>Maia</i> , by H. P. Tuttle.....	April 9, "
67. <i>Aëta</i> , by N. Pogson.....	April 17, "
68. <i>Leto</i> , by R. Luther.....	April 29, "
69. <i>Hesperia</i> , by M. Schiaparelli.....	April 29, "
70. <i>Pandora</i> , by H. Goldschmidt.....	May 5, "
71. <i>Feronia</i> , by Mr. Safford.....	May 29, "
72. <i>Niohe</i> , by R. Luther.....	Aug. 18, "
73. <i>Clytie</i> , by H. P. Tuttle.....	April 7, 1863
74. <i>Galatæa</i> , by M. Tempel.....	Aug. 29, "
75. <i>Eurydice</i> , by C. H. Peters.....	Sept. 22, "
76. <i>Freta</i> , by M. D'Arrest.....	Oct. 21, "
77. <i>Frigga</i> , by C. H. Peters.....	Nov. 19, "
78. <i>Diana</i> , by R. Luther.....	March 15, 1863
79. <i>Eurygnome</i> , by Jas. C. Watson.....	Sept. 14, "
80. <i>Sappho</i> , by N. Pogson.....	May, 1864

* It was believed at first to be *Daphne*, No. 41, and hence was called "*Pseudo-Daphne*," when K. Schubert proved it to be a new planet. It was not rediscovered by M. Goldschmidt till Sept. 1, 1867, when it received its present name, that of the Muse of Meditation.

81. <i>Terpsichore</i> , by M. Tempel.....	Sept. 30, 1864
82. <i>Alcmene</i> , by R. Luther.....	Nov. 27, "
83. <i>Beatrice</i> , by A. De Gasparis.....	April 26, 1865
84. <i>Clio</i> , by R. Luther.....	Aug. 27, "
85. —, by C. H. Peters.....	Sept. 19, "
86. —, by M. Tietjen.....	Jan. 4, 1866

PLANETARIUM. David Rittenhouse, the eminent mechanic and mathematician, of Philadelphia, constructed a planetarium in 1768 which has elicited the highest praise. It was superior to anything that had been previously constructed, and was purchased by the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where it remains. Upon it is this inscription: "*Invented by David Rittenhouse, A.D. 1768; repaired and extended by Henry Voight, 1806; both of Philadelphia.*" It is said that when Cornwallis took possession of Princeton, after Washington left it on the morning of the 8d of January, 1777, he intended to carry off this planetarium and send it as a trophy to England; but the Americans kept him too busy to allow him to plunder.

PLANING MACHINE. One for wood was constructed by Bramah about 1802, and one for iron by Joseph Clement in 1826.

PLANTAGENET, * HOUSE or, to which belonged fourteen English kings, from Henry II., 1154, to Richard III., killed at the battle of Bosworth, 1485. See *England*, p. 188.

PLANTATIONS. See *Trade*.

PLASSEY, in Bengal, India, the site of a battle fought between the British under Clive, and the Hindoos under Surajah Dowlah, June 23, 1757. The nabob, although at the head of about 63,000 men, was vanquished by 1000 British and about 2000 Sepoys. The victory laid the foundation of the British empire in India. See *India*.

PLASTER OF PARIS. Gypsum, sulphate of lime, used for moulds, statuary, etc., first found at Montmartre, a village near Paris, whence it obtained its name. The method of taking likenesses by its use was first discovered by Andrea Verrochio about 1466.

PLATA, LA. See *Argentine Republic*.

PLATEA (Boeotia, N. Greece), site of the battle between Mardonius, commander of the army of Xerxes of Persia, and Pausanias, commanding the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, Sept. 22, 479 B.C.; the same day as the battle of Mycale. Of 800,000 Persians scarce 8000 escaped with their lives. The Grecian army, about 110,000, lost but few men. The Greeks obtained immense plunder, and were henceforth delivered from the fear of Persian invasions. Platea was destroyed by the Thebans, 374 B.C.

PLATE. In England, plate, with the exception of spoons, was prohibited in public houses by statute 8 Will. III. (1696). The celebrated Plate Act passed in May, 1756. This act was repealed in 1790. The act laying a stamp duty upon plate passed in 1784. See *Goldsmith's Company*. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares were allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard; but a later act excepted marriage-rings. —The art of covering baser metals with a thin plate of silver, either for use or for ornament (PLATING), said to have been invented by a Birmingham spur-maker, who began with making the branches of a pair of spurs hollow, and filling the hollow with a slender rod of steel. He continued to make the hollow larger and the iron thicker, till at last he merely coated the iron spur with silver. See *Electrotype*.

PLATINUM, the heaviest of all the metals except Osmium. The name originated with the Spaniards on account of its silvery color, from the word *Plata*, signifying silver. It was found in the auriferous sand of the River Pinto, in South America, and was unknown in Europe until 1741, when Don Antonia U'loa announced its existence in the narrative of his voyage to Peru. —*Gretg*. In its ore have been found the metals Palladium, Rhodium, Osmium, Iridium, and Ruthenium (which see). In 1869, M. H. Ste. Claire Deville made known a new method of obtaining platinum from its ore, in great abundance and purity, and at the international exhibition of 1869 was shown a mass worth £3840, weighing 266½ lbs., of a metal hitherto considered infusible, obtained by his process.

* Fulke Martel, earl of Anjou, having contrived the death of his nephew, the Earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to the earldom, his confessor sent him, in atonement for the murder, to Jerusalem, attended by only two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the holy Sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there, like a common malefactor. Broome, in French *gens*, in Latin *genie*, being the only tough, pliant arabic in Palestine, the noble criminal was smartly scourged with it, and from this instrument of his chastisement he was called *Planta-genie*, or Plantagenet. —*Stinner and Misnar*.

PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY, the most popular of all systems (see *Philosophy*). Plato's dialogues have been termed "Philosophy backed by example." He was a disciple of Socrates, 409 B.C., and died 347. The leading feature of his mind was comprehensiveness.

PLATONIC YEAR, the period of time which the equinoxes take to finish their revolution, at the end of which the stars and constellations have the same place with regard to the equinoxes that they had at first. Tycho Brahe says that this year or period requires 25,816 common years to complete it; Ricciolus computes it at 25,920; and Cassini at 24,900; at the end of which time some imagined that there would be a total and natural renovation of the whole creation.

PLATTSBURG, BATTLE AT. On the 11th of Sept., 1814, a land and naval engagement occurred at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, between the Americans and the British. The American land forces were commanded by General M'Donough, the naval forces by Commodore M'Donough. The British land force was commanded by General Prevost, the naval force by Commodore Downie. The American land force was about 4500 strong, the British about 14,000. The naval engagement was soon decided in favor of the Americans, and the British land forces soon retreated. In the land engagement, the British lost in killed, wounded, and missing, about 1500; the Americans 102.

PLAYS. See *Drama and Theatres*.

PLEADINGS. Clothaire held a kind of movable Parliament called *placita*, whence came the word *pleas*, A.D. 616.—*Edmund*. In the early courts of judicature in England, pleadings were made in the Saxon language in 786; and in Norman-French from the period of the Conquest in 1066 until 1563. Cromwell ordered all law proceedings to be taken in English in 1660. In English law the pleadings are the mutual statements of the plaintiff's cause of action, and the defendant's ground of defense.

PLEBEIANS, Plebes, the citizens of Rome, distinct from the Patricians. See *Rome*, 494-366 B.C.

PLOTS. See *Conspiracies and Rebellions*.

FLOW MONDAY, in January, the first Monday after the Epiphany. In 1366, Jan. 8; in 1367, Jan. 14. It received the appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers as the day upon which they returned to the duties of agriculture after enjoying the festivities of Christmas.—*Ash*. On Flow Monday, too, the plowmen of the North country used to draw a plow from door to door, and beg plow-money to drink.—*Bailey*.

PLUM. The English have two native plums: the finer kinds come from Italy and Flanders about 1632. The *Diospyros Lotus*, the date-plum, was brought from Barbary before 1596. The *Platanin* plum, *Diospyros Virginiana*, from America, before 1639. Formerly damsons, apricots, and peaches went by this name, as raisins do to this day.

PLURAL NUMBER. See *We*.

PLUS (+) and Minus (-). Professor De Morgan attributes these signs to either Christopher Rudolf, who published a book on Algebra about 1523, or Michael Stifelius, about 1544.

PLYMOUTH, a fortified sea-port in Devonshire. It was in 1588 the rendezvous of the English fleet of 190 sail under Howard, Drake, etc., which pursued the Spanish Armada. The fine hotel and assembly-rooms were burnt Jan. 6, 1863; loss about £50,000. See *Breakwater and Dock-yards*.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN. A body of Christians calling themselves "the Brethren," which first appeared at Plymouth about 1800. In 1861 they had 132 places of worship in England and Wales. They object to national churches as too latitudinarian, and to Dissenters as too sectarian. They receive into communion all who confess Christ, and own the Holy Ghost as his vicar. Their doctrines agree with those of most evangelical Protestant churches, but they recognize no order of ministers.

PNEUMATIC DISPATCH COMPANY conveys letters and parcels through tubes by means of atmospheric pressure and a vacuum. The London company's act was passed Aug. 13, 1869, and tubes were laid down in Threadneedle Street on Sept. 12, 1860; and on Aug. 30, 1861, successful experiments were performed at Battersea. In 1863 tubes were laid down from the Euston railway station to the N.W. post-office in Camdentown, and on Feb. 21, 1863, the conveyance of the mail-bags began. In Oct., 1865, tubes had been

laid down between Euston railway and Holborn; and on Nov. 7 several persons traveled in them. Engineer, Mr. Rammell.

PNEUMATIC LOOM, in which compressed air is the motive power, invented by Mr. Harrison, was exhibited in London in Dec., 1864. A company has been formed to bring it into general use.

PNEUMATIC RAILWAYS. See *Atmospheric Railways*.

PNEUMATICS, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and gases. See *Air and Atmospheric Properties*.

PODESTÀ (from *potestas*, power), an Italian governor, afterward a judge; one with supreme authority was appointed at Milan by the Emperor Frederick I. when he took the city in 1158.

POET LAUREATE. Selden could not trace the precise origin of this office.* Chaucer, on his return from abroad, assumed the title of poet laureate; and in the twelfth year of Richard II., 1389, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. James I., in 1615, granted to his laureate a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1680, this stipend was augmented by letters-patent of Charles I. to £100 per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of Canary Spanish wine, to be taken out of the king's store of wine yearly.

POETS LAUREATE FROM THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Edmund Spenser, died.....	1596-9
Samuel Daniel, died.....	1619
Ben Jonson, died.....	1637
Sir William Davenant, died.....	1668
John Dryden: deposed at the Revolution.....	1688
Thomas Shadwell, died.....	1693
Nahum Tate, died.....	1715
Nicholas Rowe, died.....	1718
Rev. Laurence Eusden, died.....	1730
Colley Cibber, died.....	1757
William Whitehead, died.....	1785
Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton, died.....	1790
Henry James Pye, died.....	1813
Dr. Robert Southey, died.....	March 21, 1843
William Wordsworth, died.....	April 23, 1850
Alfred Tennyson (born 1800).....	Installed 1850

POETRY, the oldest, rarest, and most excellent of the fine arts, and highest species of refined literature. It was the first fixed form of language, and the earliest perpetuation of thought. It existed before music in melody, and before painting in description.—*Hazlitt*. The song of Moses on the deliverance of the Israelites, and their passage through the Red Sea, 1491 B.C. (*Exodus* xv.), is the most ancient poetry extant. Orpheus of Thrace is deemed the inventor of poetry (at least in the western part of the world), about 1240 B.C. See *Epic, Ode, Satire, Comedy, Tragedy, Sonnets, Ballads, Hymns, and Verse*.

POICTIERS (W. France), the site of the battle between Edward the Black Prince and John, king of France, in which the English arms triumphed, Sept. 19, 1356. The standard of France was overthrown, many of her nobility slain, and her king was taken prisoner and brought to London.—*Carte*.

POISONING. A number of Roman ladies formed a conspiracy for poisoning their husbands, which they too fatally carried into effect. A female slave denounced 170 of them to Publius Maximus, who ordered them to be publicly executed, 881 B.C. It was said that this was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome. Poisoning was made petty trea-

* Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, states that in the reign of Henry III. there was a *Furrier's Regis*, to whom an annual stipend was first paid of one hundred shillings. The first mention of a *Poet Laureate* occurs, we believe, in the reign of Edward IV., when John Kay was laureate; Andrew Bernard was laureate, temp. Henry VII.; and John Skelton, temp. Henry VIII. Edmund Spenser, as above, was poet laureate in the reign of Elizabeth. Whitehead was created on the refusal of Grey, Warton on the refusal of Mason, and Southey on the refusal of Scott. Laurence Eusden commenced a series of Birth-day and New-Year's Odes, which continued till the death of Pye in 1813. We believe that on Southey's appointment the tierce of Canary wine was commuted for £57.

† "At the accession of George I., Rowe was made poet laureate, I am afraid by the suggestion of poor Nahum Tate, who died in the Mint, where he was forced to seek shelter from extreme poverty."—Dr. Johnson. On the death of Warton its abolition was recommended by Gibbon, whose elegant compliment on the occasion still more forcibly applied on Wordsworth's death in 1850.—"This is the best time for not filling up the office, when the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet just departed was a man of genius."—*Douglas and Peck*, etc., chap. lxx.

‡ A deadly poison freely administered by Italians in the 17th century was called *acqua tofana*, from the name of the woman Tofana, who made and sold it in small flat vials. She carried on this traffic for half a century, and eluded the police; but, on being taken, confessed that she had been a party in poisoning 600 people. Numerous

son in England, and was punished by boiling to death (of which there are some remarkable instances), 38 Hen. VIII., 1532. See *Boiling to Death*. The frequency of cases of poisoning by means of arsenic, in England, caused the British Legislature to pass a law rendering the sale of arsenic (which, until then, could be obtained without check by any person from druggists' and apothecaries' shops) a matter of difficulty. This act regulated the sale of arsenic, and was passed 14 Vict., c. 18, June 6, 1851.* Recent remarkable cases of poisoning are those for which W. Palmer was executed in 1856, and Miss M. Smith tried in 1857.—See *Trials*. Catharine Wilson, a noted poisoner, was executed on Oct. 20, 1862. Edward William Pritchard, M.D., was executed at Glasgow, July 28, 1865, for the slow murder of his wife and her mother, by antimony. A committee of the Commons on the subject of the sale of poisons was appointed in 1857, but no legislation has yet ensued. The *Poisoned Grain Prohibition Act* was passed July 28, 1863.

POITOU, an ancient province W. France, part of the dowry of Eleanor, queen of Henry II. of England. It partook of the fortunes of Aquitaine (*which see*).

POLAND (N.E. Europe), part of ancient Sarmatia. It is said to have become a duchy under Lechus or Lesko I., 550; and a kingdom under Boleslaus, about 992. The natives belong to the great Slavonic family. The word Pole is not older than the 10th century. The population of the kingdom of Poland in 1867 was 4,789,379.

Piastus, a peasant, is elected to the ducal dignity about 843

[Piastus lived to the age of 120, and his reign was so prosperous that every succeeding native sovereign was called a Piast.]

Introduction of Christianity.....about 992
Boleslaus II. murders St. Stanislaus, the bishop of Cracow, with his own hands, 1079; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance.....1090

He flies to Hungary for shelter, but is refused it by order of Gregory VII., and he at length kills himself or dies in a monastery.....1061

Tartar invasion.....1241

Premislas assassinated.....1295

Louis of Hungary elected king.....1370

Ladislaus VI. defeated and slain by the Turks.....1444

War against the Teutonic knights.....1447

The Wallachian invaders carry off 100,000 Poles, and sell them to the Turks as slaves.....1498

Splendid reign of Sigismund II.....1548

Siephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, on whom he bestows the Ukraine.....1575

Abdication of John Casimir.....1668

Victories of John Sobieski over the Turks at Vienna.....1683

Many Protestants killed after an affray at Thorn, 1724

Stanislaus abolishes torture.....1770

An awful pestilence destroys 250,000 persons.....

The evils of civil war so weaken the kingdom that it falls an easy prey to the Empress of Russia, Emperor of Austria, and King of Prussia.....1773

The first partition treaty.....Feb. 17, "

The public partition treaty.....Aug. 5, "

A new Constitution granted by the king.....May 3, 1791

The Russians, etc., on various pretexts enter Poland.....1792

The Poles, under Poniatowski and Kosciusko (battle of Maciejowice), defeated (Kosciusko is carried prisoner to Russia).....Oct. 4, 1794

Suwarow's victories and massacres.....

Battle of Warsaw.....Oct. 4, "

Courland is annexed to Russia.....1795

Stanislaus resigns his crown at Grodno; final partition of his kingdom.....Nov. 25, "

Kosciusko set at liberty.....Dec. 26, 1796

He arrives in London.....May 30, 1797

Stanislaus dies at St. Petersburg.....Feb. 12, 1798

Treaty of Tilsit (*which see*).....July 7, 1807

General Diet at Warsaw.....June, 1813

persons were implicated by her, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many fled, and some persons of distinction, on conviction, were strangled in prison. It appeared to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose; but the effect was not sudden, and therefore not suspected. It was as clear as water, but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the pope described it as squaric acid distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution of crystallized arsenic. Between 1666 and 1676 the Marchioness de Brinvilliers poisoned her father and two brothers and many others. She was executed July 16, 1678.

* Nov., 1859, 17 persons died at Bradford through eating sweetmeats in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake. Mr. Hodgson, a chemist, was tried for homicide, but was acquitted, though guilty of culpable negligence.

The central provinces form the duchy at Warsaw, between 1807 and 1813, which is made the kingdom of Poland under Alexander of Russia.

April 30, 1815

New Constitution granted, and Cracow declared to be a free republic.....Nov. 27, "

Polish Diet opened.....Sept., 1820

A revolution at Warsaw; the army declare in favor of the people.....Nov. 29, 1830

The Diet declares the throne of Poland vacant, Jan. 25, 1831

Battle of Grochow, near Praga; the Russians lose 7000 men; the Poles, who keep the field, 2000, Feb. 25, "

Battle of Wawz (*which see*).....March 31, "

The insurrection spreads to Wilna and Volhynia, April 8, "

Battle of Zelicho.....April 6, "

Battle of Seidleece.....April 10, "

Battle of Ostrolenka (*which see*); defeat of the Russians.....May 26, "

The Russian General Diebitch dies.....June 10, "

Battle of Wilna.....June 19, "

Grand-duke Constantine dies.....June 27, "

Battle of Minsk.....July 14, "

Warsaw taken (*see Warsaw*).....Sept. 8, "

The insurrection suppressed.....Oct. 5, "

Ukase issued by the Emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian Empire, Feb. 26, 1833

Attempt at revolution in Poland.....Feb. 22, 1840

The courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia revoke the treaty of 1815 which constituted Cracow a free republic, and it is declared Austrian territory.....Nov. 16, "

[This annexation was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey.]

The kingdom of Poland finally made a Russian province.....May, 1847

Great popular demonstration in commemoration of the battle of Grochow.....Feb. 25, 1861

Six members of the Royal Agricultural Society killed by the military.....Feb. 27, "

Great excitement at their funeral; many citizens put on mourning; an address to the Emperor Alexander signed by 60,000 persons; mild conduct of Prince Gortschakoff the governor, March 1-7, "

Mukhanoff, curator of Poland, who had written a circular exciting the peasantry against their lords, quits Warsaw, which is illuminated in consequence.....March 17, "

The government promises reforms and the re-establishment of Poland as a separate kingdom; yet abolishes the Agricultural Society.....April 7, "

Great meeting in consequence, which is dispersed by the military (now 83,000 strong); above 100 are killed and wounded.....April 8, "

Great agitation in the rural districts; the Russian officials quit Lublin; General Chruless marches hither.....April, "

80,000 soldiers in Poland; reign of terror in Warsaw.....May, "

Death of Prince Gortschakoff, lieutenant gen. of Poland, May 30, "

New administrative council appointed.....June, "

Death of Prince Adam Czartoryski at Paris, aged 91.....July 15, "

Oppressive regulations issued respecting dress.....

Fresh disturbances: Warsaw put in a state of siege.....Oct., "

Military arrests in churches in Warsaw; they are closed by the priests.....Oct. 17, "

The governor, Count Lambert, leaves Warsaw, Oct. 22, "

General Gerstenzweig, the military governor, assassinated.....Oct. 25, "

Bialobzeski, Catholic archbishop of Warsaw, arrested.....

* On Feb. 22, 1846, an Austrian force under General Collin, which had entered Cracow on the approach of armed bands of peasantry, was attacked and driven out of the town. A provisional government was then proclaimed by the insurgents, and two days afterward they crossed the Vistula, expecting to be joined by the peasantry of Galicia, who were solicited by the nobles and clergy to strike a blow in the cause of liberty. The Austrian government, in order to prevent this junction, excited in the peasantry a suspicion of the motives of the nobles, and offered a reward for every noble delivered up, alive or dead; a general massacre of the nobility and clergy in the circle of Tarnow followed; the insurgents from Cracow were defeated at Gdow, whence they retreated to Podgorze, a suburb of Cracow; here they were attacked by General Collin, and driven into Cracow on the 27th of February. The forces of the three powers then began to concentrate on Cracow; the people in the town opened negotiations with the Austrians about a surrender, and while these were going on, a Russian corps entered the town without resistance, and soon afterward the revolution was at an end.

rested, Nov. 19; tried and condemned to death as a rebel for closing the churches [he died shortly after].....Dec. 18, 1861
 The new archbishop Felinski exhorts the Poles to submission.....Feb. 16, 1862
 Rigor of the government relaxed; amnesty granted to 99 convicted political prisoners.....April 29, "
 The Grand-duke Constantine appointed governor, May 28; begins with a lenient policy, but his life is attempted by Jaroszyński, July 3, who is executed.....Aug. 21, "
 Attempted assassination of Wielopolski, a Liberal Pole, president of the council.....Aug. 28, "
 Count Zamoycki, an eminent loyal Pole, exiled for presenting to the government the report of a meeting of nobles at Warsaw, for which he had been asked.....Sept., "
 Telkner, the chief of the secret police, found murdered.....Nov. 9, "
 Severe military conscription without notice, Jan. 14, 1863
 Insurrection in the night, at Warsaw.....Jan. 22, "
 Many Russians murdered; Poland put in a state of siege.....Jan. 24, "
 The Polish provisional government issues its first proclamation.....Feb. 3, "
 Louis Mieroslawski announces himself as head of the Poles, Feb. 19; his band defeated and dispersed.....Feb. 28, "
 Marian Langiewicz declared dictator of Poland, March 10; after several defeats he enters the Austrian territory, is detected and imprisoned, March 19, "
 The insurrection becomes general, and is supported by the landed proprietors, Feb.; successful guerrilla warfare.....March and April, "
 The secret central committee assumes the supreme command.....March, "
 The czar's offer of an amnesty to all who lay down arms before May 18 rejected.....April 13, "
 European intervention on behalf of Poland, April 17, etc.; firmly replied to by the czar, April 26, etc., 1863
 The secret committee (as a provisional government) levies taxes, May 8, and forbids payment of taxes to Russia.....May 9, "
 £80,000 taken from the Russian treasury at Warsaw for the provisional government, June 12; the Poles claim the Poland of 1772.....June 26, "
 Fruitless intervention of European powers; sanguinary rule of Mouravieff at Wilna.....June, "
 General Berg replaces the Marquis de Wielopolski as lieutenant general, and governs with great rigor, July 7, "
 Unsuccessful invasion of Volhynia by the Poles under Wysocki and Horodycki, July 1; Felinski, the R. C. Archbishop of Warsaw, banished, July; frequent conflicts with varying results; many captured priests and nobles executed.....Aug., "
 Lelewel, a brave Pole, after several victories, killed in battle.....Sept. 6, "
 Earl Russell decides against armed intervention, Aug.; negotiation ceases.....Sept., "
 Gen. Berg fired at from the Zamoycki hotel, Warsaw, Sept. 19; the hotel destroyed.....Sept., "
 Many eminent Poles executed, Oct.; Wm. Alger, an Englishman, shot at Warsaw for making grenades; the Hotel de Ville fired.....Oct. 9, "
 Mourning forbidden to be worn for the Poles at Warsaw, Oct. 27; 41 ladies arrested at night, Nov. 3, "
 The *Times* correspondent expelled from Warsaw, Nov. 27, "
 The Abbé Machlewicz, a warlike priest, venerated as a martyr, hanged.....Dec. 28, "
 Mouravieff rules Lithuania with great rigor, Dec. Numerous skirmishes, and many executions of prisoners captured by the Russians, the insurrection gradually dying out.....Jan. to April, 1864
 The pope promulgates an arrogant encyclical letter to the Polish Church.....July 30, "
 Romauld Traugott, formerly a Russian colonel, the head of the Polish provisional government since Oct., 1863, and five others, hanged.....Aug. 5, "
 Decree for reorganizing education at Warsaw, founding a university, etc.....Sept. 11, "
 The secret provisional government, after stating that 80,000 men had been slain, and 100,000 exiled to Siberia, still calls on the Poles to begin a "national man".....Sept. 21, "
 Many R. C. convents closed for participating in the insurrection.....Nov., "
 Further measures for denationalizing Poland adopted.....Dec., "

The ex-Dictator Langiewicz released by the Austrians and sent to Switzerland.....Feb., 1865
 The Abbé Stanislaus Biziocki and his lieutenant captured and executed.....May 23, "
 (See *Cracow, Warsaw, and Russia*.)

DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.

842. Pinstus, duke.
 861. Ziemowit, his son.
 892. Lesko or Lescus IV.
 931. Jiemomiaslas, son of Lesko.
 962. Miecslas I. becomes Christian.
 992. Boleslas I., surnamed the Lion-hearted; obtained the title of king from the Emperor Otto III.
 1025. Miecslas II.
 1084. Richense or Richas, his consort, regent; driven from the government.
 1087. [Anarchy.]
 1041. Casimir I., her son, surnamed the Pacific, he had retired to a monastery, but was invited to the throne.
 1058. Boleslas II., styled the Intrepid.
 1082. Ladislas, called the Careless.
 1102. Boleslas III., surnamed Wry-mouth.
 1183. Ladislas II., son of the preceding.
 1145. Boleslas IV., the Curled.
 1173. Miecslas III., the Old; deposed.
 1178. Casimir II., surnamed the Just.
 1194. Lesko V., the White; abdicated.
 1200. Miecslas III.; restored.
 1202. Ladislas III.; retired.
 1206. Lesko V. restored; assassinated; succeeded by his son, an infant.
 1227. Boleslas V., surnamed the Chaste.
 1279. Lesko VI., surnamed the Black.
 1289. [Horrid anarchy.]
 1290. Premislas, styled King of Poland, governs wisely; assassinated.
 1296. Ladislas I. (IV.), the Short; deposed.
 1300. Wencelas, king of Bohemia, abandons Poland.
 1304. Ladislas IV., the Short.
 1333. Casimir III., the Great, one of the best princes of Poland; encourages the arts and amends the law; killed by a fall from his horse.
 1370. Louis, king of Hungary.
 1383. Maria, and 1384, Hedwige (daughters of Louis), and her consort Jagello, duke of Lithuania, by the style of Ladislas V.
 1399. Ladislas II. (V.) alone: he united Lithuania to Poland.
 1434. Ladislas III. (VI.), his son; succeeded as King of Hungary, 1440.
 1445. [Interregnum.]
 - " Casimir IV.
 1492. John (Albert) I., his son.
 1501. Alexander, prince of Livonia, brother of the preceding.
 1506. Sigismund I., brother of Alexander; obtained the surname of the Great.
 1543. Sigismund II., Augustus, son of the last king; a splendid reign; added Livonia to his kingdom; died 1570. Interregnum.
- ELECTED MONARCHS.
1573. Henry de Valois, duke of Anjou, brother to the King of France; he afterward succeeded to the French throne.
 1575. Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania; established the Cossacks as a militia.
 1586. [Interregnum.]
 1587. Sigismund III., son of the King of Sweden, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, elected by the nobles.
 1682. Ladislas IV. (VII.), Vasa, son of Sigismund III.; succeeded by his brother.
 1648. John II., or Casimir V.; abdicated, and retired to France, where he died in 1673.
 1668. [Interregnum.]
 1669. Michael-Koributh-Wiesnowski: in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks and ravage Poland.
 1674. John III., Sobieski; the last independent king; illustrations for victories over the Cossacks, Turks, and Tartars.
 1697. [Interregnum.]
 - " Frederick-Augustus I., son of John-George, elector of Saxony; and elector in 1694, deprived of his crown.
 1704. Stanislaus I. (Lesinski); forced to retire from his kingdom in 1709.
 1709. Frederick-Augustus again.
 1738. Frederick-Augustus II., son of the preceding sovereign.
 1763. [Interregnum.]
 1764. Stanislaus II., Augustus Poniatowski, resigned

his sovereignty Nov. 25, 1796; died at St. Petersburg, a state prisoner, Feb. 12, 1798.

POLAR CLOCK. An optical apparatus invented by Professor Wheatstone (about 1849), whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarization of light.

POLARIZATION OF LIGHT. See *Optics*.

POLAR REGIONS. See *Northwest Passage* and *South Pole*.

POLE STAR, or POLAR STAR. A star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the *Little Bear*; its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, and therefore it is called the seaman's guide. Two stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or Great Bear, are called *pointers* to the polar star. The discovery of the pole star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor, Hong Ti, the grandson (they say) of Noah, who reigned and flourished 1970 B.C.—*Univ. Hist.*

POLICE. The London police grew out of the London watch, instituted about 1288. Its jurisdiction was extended 37 Eliz., 1586, and 16 Chas. I., 1640; and the system improved by various acts in subsequent reigns. The magistracy at Bow Street has been long established. See *Magistrates*.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, the science which has for its object the improvement of the condition of mankind, and the promotion of civilization, wealth, and happiness. Its history in this country may be dated from the publication of Dr. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," 1776. The works of Mill and McCulloch are justly celebrated. A professorship of Political Economy was established at Oxford by Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., 1826; and at Cambridge, first by Mr. G. Fryne, in 1838; but regularly established by the University in 1863, Henry Fawcett (blind) being the first professor.

POLITICAL UNIONS were formed in England in 1831 to carry the Reform Bill; the most important was that of Birmingham.

POLITICIANS. A politician is described as a man well versed in policy, or the well regulating and governing of a state or kingdom; a wise and cunning man. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.—*South.* The term was first used in France about 1669.—*Hénault.* A new faction appeared, known by the name of Politicians, headed by the Duc d'Alençon and the Montmorencies, and strengthened by the accession of the Huguenots in 1574. The duke was arrested, and the Montmorencies sent to the Bastille.—*Idem.*

POLLENTIA (Piedmont, N. Italy), the site of a great victory of Stilicho, the Imperial general, over Alaric the Goth, March 29, 403.

POLL-ACT. An iniquitous act passed in Ireland by the Junto of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain of the ancient Irish; the Earl of Desmond being then deputy, 5 Edward IV., 1465. This act endured for a number of years. For particulars, see note to article *Ireland*, p. 368. Numbers of the Irish suffered under this act.—*Scully.*

POLL-TAX, or CAPITATION TAX, existed among the ancient Romans. It was first levied in England in 1379, and occasioned the rebellion of Wat Tyler (see *Tyler*), 1381. It was again levied in 1513. By the 18th Charles II., every subject was assessed by the head, viz., a duke £100, a marquis £80, a baronet £30, a knight £20, an esquire £10, and every single private person 12d., 1667. This grievous impost was abolished by William III. at the period of the Revolution.

POLOTSK (Russia). The French under Marshal Oudinot were here defeated by the Russians under General Wittgenstein, July 30 and 31, 1812. The same armies contending the next day, the Russians were defeated. After several actions of less note, in which the advantage was sometimes on one, sometimes on the other side, Polotsk was stormed by the Russians, and retaken, Oct., 1812.

POLTOWA. See *Pultowa*.

POLYGAMY, etc. Most of the early nations of the world permitted polygamy. In Media it was a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives. Among the Romans, Marc Antony is mentioned as the first who took two wives; and the practice became frequent, until forbidden by Arcadius, 398. The Emperor Charles V. punished this offense with death. In England, by statute 1 James I., 1608, it was made felony, but with benefit of clergy. This offense was pun-

ished with transportation, but now by imprisonment or penal servitude. It is permitted by the Mohammedans and Mormons. See *Marriages*. POLYANDRY (where one woman has several husbands) is permitted in some Eastern countries, the children having equal rights.

POLYGLOT, a term derived from two Greek words denoting "many languages," is chiefly applied to editions of the Bible in several languages.

1. The Complutensian Polyglot, in six vols. folio, was printed at Alcalá (Complutensis) in Spain, 1502-14; the first edition published in 1523, at the expense of the celebrated Cardinal Ximenes, costing 250,000 ducats. Six hundred copies of it were printed; three on vellum. Count Mac Carthy, of Toulouse, paid £488 for one of these copies at the Pinelli sale.
 2. The Polyglot, printed at Antwerp by Montanus, 8 vols. folio, in 1609-20, at the expense of Philip II. of Spain.
 3. Printed at Paris by Le Jay, in 10 vols. folio, 1683-45.
 4. Edited by Bryan Walton, was published in 6 vols. folio, 1654-7.
- Copies of all four are in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
6. Edited by Dr. Samuel Lee, published by S. Bagster, 1 vol. folio, 1831.

POLYNESIA, a name recently given to the Isles in the great Pacific Ocean.

POLYPES (*many-footed*) animals, also named Hydrea, on account of their property of reproducing themselves when cut in pieces, every part soon becoming a perfect animal; first discovered by Leeuwenhoek, and described by him in the *Philosophical Trans.* 1703. The polypes are of the order Zoophytes; they partake of the animal and vegetable nature, and therefore are justly placed as the link which joins the animal to the vegetable world.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Regent Street, London, was erected by Thompson in 1838. It contains a hall of manufactures with machines worked by steam-power, lecture theatres, etc., diving-bell, electric machine, etc.—*Zymba.* This institution did not prosper commercially, and its decline was hastened by the fall of a staircase on Jan. 3, 1860, when one person was killed and many injured. The institution was closed in May, 1860, but was reopened by a new company on Nov. 12, 1860.

POMEGRANATE-TREE (*Punica Granatum*) was brought to England from Spain before 1584. It originally came from Spanish America.

POMERANIA, a Prussian province, N. Germany, was held by the Poles, 980, and by Denmark, 1210; made an independent duchy, 1479; and divided between Sweden and Brandenburg, 1648. The Swedish part was ceded to Prussia in 1815.

POMFRET or PONTFRACT (S. York). At the castle (built 1009), Richard II. was confined and murdered, Feb. 10. Henry IV., by whom he was deposed, wishing for his death, an assassin, attended by eight followers, rushed into the king's apartment. He wrested a pole-axe from one of the murderers, and soon laid four of their number dead at his feet, but was at length overpowered and slain. Some writers assert that Richard escaped and died in Scotland. In this castle also, the Earl Rivers, Lord Gray, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Sir Richard Haut or Hause, were executed, or rather murdered, by order of the Duke of Gloucester, then Protector of England (afterward Richard III.), June 18-26, 1483.

POMPEII (S. Italy), an ancient city of Campania, was partly demolished by an earthquake in A.D. 63. It was afterward rebuilt, but was swallowed up by an awful eruption of Vesuvius, accompanied by an earthquake, on the night of the 24th of August, 79. Many of the principal citizens happened at the time to be assembled at a theatre where public spectacles were exhibited. The ashes buried the whole city and covered the surrounding country. After a lapse of fifteen centuries, a countryman, as he was turning up the ground, accidentally found a bronze figure; and this discovery attracting the attention of the learned, farther search brought numerous other objects to light, and at length the city was once more shone on by the sun. The part first cleared was supposed to be the main street, 1750. The kings of Naples have greatly aided in uncovering Pompeii, and the present Italian government resumed the work in 1863.

POMPEY'S PILLAR stands about three quarters of a mile from Alexandria, between the city and the Lake Mareotis. The shaft is fluted, and the capital

ornamented with palm-leaves; the whole, which is highly polished, composed of three pieces, and of the Corinthian order. The column measures, according to some, 94 feet; and others 141, and even 160 feet; but of its origin, name, use, and age, nothing is certain.*

PONDICHERY (S.E. India), the capital of French India, and first settled by the French in 1674. It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1693, and was besieged by the English in 1743. It was taken by the English in Jan., 1761, and was restored in 1763; again taken Oct., 1778, and restored in 1783. Pondicherry was captured by the British Aug. 23, 1795, and in 1806, but was restored to the French in 1816.

PONTIFFS (Latin *Pontifices*), the highest Roman sacerdotal order, established by Numa. The college first consisted of 4 patricians; to these 4 plebeians were afterward added. Sylla increased the number to 15 (8 *maiores*, 7 *minores*). The chief was called the Pontifex Maximus. T. Coruncanus, a plebeian, obtained this office 254 B.C.

PONTUS, a kingdom in Asia Minor, seems to have been a portion of Cappadocia, and received its name from its vicinity to the *Pontus Euxinus*. Artabazus was made king of Pontus by Darius Hytaspes. His successors were little more than satraps of the kings of Persia.

Artabazus made King of Pontus by Darius Hytaspes.....B.C. 487
Reign of Mithridates I.....583
Ariobarzanes invades Pontus.....563
Mithridates II. recovers it.....536
Mithridates III. reigns.....501
Ariobarzanes II. reigns.....466
Mithridates IV. is besieged in his capital by the Gauls, etc.....269
Mithridates makes an unsuccessful attack upon the free city of Sinope, and is obliged to raise the siege by the Rhodians.....219
Reign of Pharnaces, 190; he takes Sinope, and makes it the capital of his kingdom.....183
Reign of Mithridates V.....157
He is murdered in the midst of his court.....123
Mithridates VI., surnamed the Great, or Eupator, receives the diadem at 13 years of age.....“
Marries Laodice, his own sister.....115
She attempts to poison him; he puts her and accomplices to death.....119
Mithridates conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, and other countries.....111
He enters Cappadocia.....97
His war with Rome.....89
Tigranes ravages Cappadocia.....86
Mithridates enters Bithynia, and makes himself master of many Roman provinces, and puts 80,000 Romans to death.....80
Archelais defeated by Sylla, at Cheronea; 100,000 Cappadocians slain.....“
Victories and conquests of Mithridates up to this time.....74
The fleet of Mithridates defeats that under Lucullus in two battles.....73
Mithridates defeated by Lucullus.....69
Mithridates defeats Fabius.....68
But is defeated by Pompey.....66
Mithridates stabs himself, and dies.....63
Reign of Pharnaces.....“
Battle of Zela (see *Zela*); Pharnaces defeated by Caesar.....47

Darius reigns.....39
Polemon, son of Zeno, reigns.....36
Polemon II. succeeds his father.....A.D. 33
Mithridates VII. reigns.....40
Pontus afterward became a Roman province, under the emperors.
Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebizond, in this country, 1204, which continued till the Turks destroyed it in 1459.

POOR LAWS. The poor of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted as the poor of Ireland until 1838, entirely upon private benevolence. By statute 28 Edw. III., 1349, it was enacted that none should give alms to a beggar able to work. By the common law, the poor were to be sustained by “parsons, rectors of the Church, and parishioners, so that none should die for default of sustenance;” and by 15 Rich. II., improprators were obliged to distribute a yearly sum to the poor; but no compulsory law was enacted till the 27th Hen. VIII., 1536. The origin of the present system of poor laws is referred to the 43d of Elizabeth, 1601, by which overseers were appointed for parishes.

Poor Law Amendment Bill passed 1834; amended in 1836, 1838, 1844, and 1847.
Poor Law (Ireland) Act passed 1838; amended 1839.
Poor Law (Ireland) Rate in Aid Act passed in 1849.
In Scotland, in the year ending May, 1851, the number relieved was 141,570, at an average cost of £2 2s. 5d., and the expenditure was £235,943.
In Ireland, the poor's rate for the year ending Sept., 1851, was £1,101,578.
A Poor Law system established in Scotland, 1845.
An agitation for the equalization of poor's rates throughout the kingdom began in 1857.
The *Times* draws attention to the condition of the *houseless* poor in London, which led to measures for their relief, Dec., 1853.
Laws respecting removal of the poor amended in 1861.
Union Relief Act passed to enable certain unions to obtain temporary aid (on account of the distress in Lancashire through suspension of cotton manufactures), 1862.
Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act (authorizing guardians to receive destitute persons into workhouses, and the metropolitan board to reimburse them) passed July 29, 1864.
Annual report of Poor Law Board for 1864, shows great decrease of pauperism—issued Sept., 1865.
40 refuges for houseless poor established in London 1864-5.
“Casual wards” in London workhouses receive 1000 per night, Jan., 1865.
Union Chargeability Act passed, 1865.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Expended.	Poor Rates.	Expended.	Poor Rates.
In 1850.....	£188,811	In 1850, year to	
1850.....	635,562	March 25.....	£3,516,909
1851.....	819,000	In 1853.....	6,522,412
1852.....	1,556,804	March 1857, to	
1853.....	2,184,960	Mar., 1868, about	3,692,600
1854.....	4,962,421	1859-60, about.....	3,795,500
1855.....	5,418,846	6 months to Mar.	
1856.....	7,322,604	25, 1861.....	2,073,594
1857.....	8,111,423	6 months to Mar.	
1858.....	6,856,345	1869.....	2,181,124
1859.....	5,468,699	6 months to Mar.	
1860.....	5,543,650	1864.....	2,250,971

PAUPERS REQUIRING RELIEF (NOT VAGRANTS).

	1849.	1853.	1859.	1862.
England and Wales, January 1....	934,419	798,823	963,186	983,400
Scotland, May 14.....	82,867	76,487	69,217 [1867]	73,483 [1861]
Ireland, January 1.....	620,747	141,822	50,693	58,541
Total.....	1,637,923	1,016,081	1,007,985	1,070,874

POPE (from the Greek *Pappas* and *Papa*, a father or grandfather), considered by Romanists to be the visible chief of the Church, the vicar of Jesus Christ, and the successor of St. Peter. This title was formerly given to all bishops. It was first adopted by Hyginus, 189; and Pope Boniface III. induced Phocas, emperor of the East, to confine it to the prelates of Rome, 604. By the connivance of Phocas also, the

* It is generally believed that the column has no reference to Pompey, to whom a mark of honor was nevertheless set up somewhere about this part. One supposes the edifice was dedicated to Vespasian, another to Severus; and Mr. Clarke, from a half-effaced inscription on the base, considered that it is the person honored; while many assert, from the same inscription, that it is dedicated to the Christian Augustus, most adorable emperor, tutelar deity of Alexandria.

pope's supremacy over the Christian Church was established. See *Italy, Reformation, and Rome, Modern*. Custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced.....708
Adrian I. caused money to be coined with his name.....730
Sergius II. the first pope who changed his name on his election; some contend that it was Sergius I., and others John XII. or XIII.....844
John XVIII., a layman, made pope.....1024
The first pope who kept an army, Leo IX.....1054
Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) obliges Henry IV., emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, barefooted at the gate of the castle of Canossa, to implore his pardon.....1077

The pope's authority fixed in England 1079
 Appeals from English tribunals to the pope introduced (*Viner*), 19 Stephen 1154
 Henry II. of England holds the stirrup for Pope Alexander III. to mount his horse 1161
 Celestine III. kicked the Emperor Henry VI.'s crown off his head while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings 1191
 The pope collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England 1226
 The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon in France 1308
 The pope's demands on England refused by Parliament 1368
 Appeals to Rome from England abolished (*Viner*), 1588
 The words "Lord Pope" struck out of all English books 1541
 Kissing the pope's toe and other ceremonies abolished by Clement XIV. 1773
 The pope's political influence destroyed by the French Revolution 1789-1814
 His diplomatic relations with Great Britain authorized by Parliament 1848
 He offends the British nation by creating bishops (see *Papal Aggression*) Sept. 30, 1860

BISHOPS AND POPES OF ROME.

42. St. PETER (said by very doubtful tradition to have been the first Bishop of Rome, and to have been crucified head downward in 66).
 * * St. Clement (Clemens Romanus); according to Tertullian.
 66. St. Linus: martyred.
 78. St. Anacletus: martyred.
 91. St. Clement: abdicated.
 100. St. Evaristus: martyred.
 109. St. Alexander: martyred.
 119. St. Sixtus: martyred.
 127. St. Telesphorus: martyred.
 139. St. Hyginus: the first who called himself pope.
 142. St. Pius: martyred.
 157. St. Anicetus.
 168. St. Soterus: martyred under Marcus Antoninus.
 177. St. Eleutherus: opposed the Valentiniana.
 198. St. Victor: martyred under Severus.
 203. St. Zephyrinus.
 219. St. Calixtus: martyred.
 223. [The chair vacant.]
 228. St. Urban: beheaded in the persecution of Alexander Severus.
 230. St. Pontianus: banished by the Emperor Maximin.
 235. St. Anterus: martyred.
 236. St. Fabian: martyred under Decius.
 250. [The chair vacant.]
 251. St. Cornelius: died the next year.
 252. St. Lucius: martyred the year following. *Novatianus*:[†] antipope.
 268. St. Stephen: martyred in the persecution of Valerian.
 267. Sixtus II. (his coadjutor): martyred three days before his faithful disciple St. Laurence, in the persecution of Valerian, 268.
 268. [The chair vacant.]
 259. Dionysius: opposed the heresy of Sabellius.
 269. Felix: martyred; canonized.
 275. Eutychianus: martyred.

* "When Louis, king of France, and Henry II. of England, met Pope Alexander III. at the castle of Tord, on the Loire, they both dismounted to receive him, and holding each of them one of the reins of his bridle, walked on foot by his side, and conducted him in that submissive manner into the castle."—*Erasm.*

† In the 11th century the power of the pontiff of Rome seems to have reached its utmost height. Gregory VII. assumed the exclusive title of Pope, which till then had been common to other bishops; and his successors carried their pretensions so far as to hold themselves out as lords of the universe, arbiters of the fate of empires, and supreme rulers of the kings and princes of the earth. In this character they proceeded to dispose of kingdoms, and to loose subjects from their allegiance, as is remarkably instanced in the history of John, king of England. At length they affirmed the whole earth to be their property, as well where Christianity had been propagated as where it had not; and therefore, on the discovery of the East and West Indies and America, Alexander VI., in 1493, granted to the Portuguese a right to all the countries lying to the eastward, and to the Spaniards all those westward of Cape Non, in Africa, which they might respectively be able to conquer. They finally pretended to be lords of the future world also; and by licentious, puerile, dissensions, and indignities, which they sold to the best bidders, to have a power of restraining, and in some instances of subverting, even the divine justice itself.—*Aspin: Lives of the Popes.*

‡ St. Linus is set down in nearly all accounts of popes as the immediate successor of St. Peter; but Tertullian, who was undoubtedly well informed, maintains that St. Clement succeeded the apostle. In the first century of the Christian Church, neither the dates of succession, nor the succession of bishops, are reconciled by even the best authorities. Some assert that there were two or three bishops of Rome at the same time.

§ The names in *italics* were antipopes.

283. Calus: a relative of the Emperor Diocletian.
 296. Marcellinus: distinguished by his courage under a severe persecution; canonized.
 304. [The chair vacant.]
 308. Marcellus: banished from Rome by the Emperor Maxentius; canonized.
 310. St. Eusebius: died the same year.
 311. St. Melchisedes: coadjutor to Eusebius.
 314. Sylvester.
 326. Marcus or Mark: died the next year.
 337. Julius: of great piety and learning, maintained the cause of St. Athanasius.
 352. Liberius: banished; and in
 355. Felix II., antipope: placed in the chair by Constantians, during the exile of Liberius, on whose return he was driven from it with ignominy. [The emperor would have the two popes reign together; but the people cried out, "One God, one Christ, and one bishop!"]
 353. Liberius again: abdicated.
 "Felix became legal pope; but he was made away with by Liberius.
 359. Liberius again.
 369. Damasus: opposed the Arians: St. Jerome was his secretary.
 367. Ureinus.
 384. Siricius: succeeded to the exclusion of Ursicinus.
 398. Anastasius: caused the works of Origen to be proscribed.
 402. Innocent I.
 417. Zosimus: canonized.
 418. Boniface I.: maintained in the pontifical chair by the Emperor Honorius, against his rival Eulalius: canonized.
 423. Celestine I.: canonized.
 432. Sixtus III.: suppressed the heresies of Nestorius and Pelagius in the West.
 440. Leo I. the Great: most zealous in his endeavors to extend the papal see: canonized.
 461. St. Hilary.
 468. St. Simplicius.
 483. Felix III.: had a violent dispute with the Emperor Zeno respecting the Western Church: canonized.
 492. Gelasius: canonized.
 496. Anastasius II.: endeavored to bring about a unity between the Eastern and Western Churches: canonized.
 498. Symmachus: canonized.
 "Laurentius: antipope.
 514. Hormisdas: canonized.
 523. John I.: thrown into prison, where he died in 526.
 526. Felix IV.: introduced extreme unction as a sacrament: canonized.
 530. Boniface II.—*Diocorus*.
 533. John II.: opposed the Eutychians and Nestorians.
 535. Agapetus: died the same year.
 536. Silverius: son of Pope Hormisdas, who had married before entering into the ecclesiastical state. The Empress Theodosia violently persecuted him, and procured his banishment into Lycia, making Vigilius his successor.
 537. Vigilius: banished, but restored.
 555. Pelagius I.: endeavored to reform the manners of the clergy.
 560. John III.: the great ornament of churches.
 573. [The see vacant.]
 574. Benedict II., surnamed Bonosus.
 578. Pelagius II.: died of the plague then desolating Rome.
 590. Gregory the Great, an illustrious patrician: converted the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.
 604. Sabinianus.
 606 or 607. Boniface III.: died in a few months.
 607 or 608. Boniface IV.
 614 or 615. Denesedit.
 617 or 618. Boniface V.
 625. Honorius I.
 639. [The see vacant.]
 640. Severinus: died shortly after.
 "John IV.
 654. Theodorus I.
 649. Martin I.: some say starved to death; others, died of his sufferings.
 654. Eugenius I.: canonized.
 657. Vitalianus: this pope sent missionaries into England.
 672. Adeodatus, the "Gift of God."
 676. Domnus I.
 678. Agathon.
 682. Leo II.: instituted holy water.

633. [The see vacant.]
 634. Benedict II.
 635. John V.: ruled with wisdom.
 636. Conon.—*Theodors and Peter*.
 637. Sergius: "governed wisely."
 701. John VI.
 705. John VII.
 708. Sisinnius: died 20 days after election.
 "Constantine.
 715. Gregory II.: canonized.
 731. Gregory III.: the first pope who sent nuncios to foreign powers.
 741. Zacharias.
 752. Stephen II.: with this pope commenced the temporal power of the Church of Rome.
 757. Paul I.: moderate and pious.
 767. *Constantine Theophylactus*.
 768. Stephen III.
 772. Adrian I.: sanctioned images, in which he was opposed by the kings of England and France.
 795. Leo III.
 816. Stephen IV.: died the next year.
 817. Pascal I.
 824. Eugenius II.—*Zosimus*.
 827. Valentinus.
 "Gregory IV.: pious and learned.
 844. Sergius II.
 847. Leo IV.: defeated the Saracens.
 855. Pope Joan (*which see*) said to have been elected.
 "Benedict III.—*Anastasius*.
 858. Nicholas I., styled the Great.
 867. Adrian II.
 873. John VIII.
 882. Marinus or Martin II.
 884. Adrian III.: died the next year.
 885. Stephen V.
 891. Formosus: died detested; his corpse was thrown into the River Tiber.—*Sergius*.
 894. Boniface VI.: deposed.
 897. Romanus.—*Sergius*.
 "Stephen VI.: strangled in prison.
 898. Theodorus II.: governed 23 days.
 John IX.
 900. Benedict IV.
 903. Leo V.: driven from his seat a few months after his election, and died in prison.
 "Christopher.
 904. Sergius III.: disgraced his dignity by his vices.
 911. Anastasius III.
 913. Landonus, or Lando.
 914. John X.: resigned, and was stifled by Guy, duke of Tuscany.
 928. Leo VI.: considered as an intruder by many Roman Catholic historians.
 929. Stephen VII.
 931. John XI.: imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died.
 936. Leo VII.: great in zeal and piety.
 939. Stephen VIII.: "of ferocious character."
 942. Marinus II., or Martin III.
 946. Agapetus II.: of holy life.
 956. John XII., the Infamous: deposed for adultery and cruelty, and murdered.
 963. *Leo VIII.*: an honor to the chair, though an intruder.—*Baronius*.
 964. Benedict V.: chosen on the death of John XII., but opposed by Leo VIII., who was supported by the Emperor Otto; the Roman people were obliged to abandon his cause.
 965. John XIII., elected by the authority of the emperor against the popular will.
 972. Benedict VI.: murdered in prison.
 974. Donatus II.—*Benedict VII.*
 983. John XIV.
 984. John XV.: died before consecration.
 985. John XVI.
 990. Gregory V.—*John XVII.* was expelled by the emperor and barbarously used by his rival.
 Sylvester II.
 1003. John XVII.: legitimate pope, died same year.
 "John XVIII.: abdicated.
 1009. Sergius IV.
 1019. Benedict VIII.—*Gregory*.
 1024. John XIX.
 1033. Benedict IX.: became pope, by purchase, at 13 years of age; expelled.
 1044. *Sylvester III.*: 3 months.
 "Gregory VII.: deposed.—*Sylvester*.
 1046. Clement II. (the Romanists call *Clemens Romanus* the first Clement): died next year.
 1047. *Benedict* again: again deposed.
 1048. Damasus II.: died soon after.
 1048. Leo IX.: canonized.
 1054. [The throne vacant one year.]
 1056. Victor II.
 1057. Stephen IX.
 1068. *Benedict X.*: expelled.
 "Nicholas II.
 1061. Alexander II.: he raised the papal power.—*Honorius II.*
 1073. Gregory VII., the celebrated Hildebrand.*
 1080. *Clement III.*
 1085. [The throne vacant one year.]
 1086. Victor III.
 1088. Urban II.: crusades commenced.
 1099. Pascal II.
 1118. Gelastus II.: retired to a monastery.—*Gregory VIII.*
 1119. Calixtus II.
 1124. Honorius II.—*Celestine II.*
 1130. Innocent II.—*Anacletus II.*
 1138. *Victor III.*
 1143. Celestine II.: ruled 5 months.
 1144. Lucius II.: killed by accident in a popular commotion.
 1145. Eugenius III.: canonized.
 1153. Anastasius IV.: ruled a short time only.
 1154. Adrian IV., or Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected pope: born at Abbot's Langley, near St. Alban's. He obliged Frederick I. to prostrate himself before him, kiss his foot, hold his stirrup, and lead the white palfrey on which he rode.
 1159. Alexander III., avenger of the murder of Thomas à Becket.—1169, *Victor IV.*: 1164, *Pascal III.*: 1193, *Calixtus III.*: 1173, *Innocent III.*
 1181. Lucius III.
 1186. Urban III.
 1187. Gregory VIII.: ruled only two months.
 "Clement III.
 1191. Celestine III.
 1198. Innocent III. (Lothario Conti): excommunicated King John of England.
 1216. Honorius III.: learned and pious.
 1227. Gregory IX.: caused a new crusade to be undertaken.
 1241. Celestine IV.: died 18 days after his election.
 [The throne vacant 1 year and 7 months.]
 1243. Innocent IV.: gave the red hat to cardinals.
 1254. Alexander IV.
 1261. Urban IV.
 1266. Clement IV., an enlightened Frenchman, previously cardinal and legate to England: discouraged the crusades.
 1268. [The throne vacant 3 years and 9 months.]
 1271. Gregory X.: elected while he was with Edward I. of England in the Holy Land.
 1276. Innocent V.: died shortly after.
 "Adrian V.: legate to England in 1254: died 36 days after election.
 "Vicedominus: died the next day.
 "John XX. or XXI.: died in 8 months.
 1277. Nicholas III.: died in 1290.
 1281. Martin IV.
 1285. Honorius IV.: promoted the crusades.
 1288. Nicholas IV.: endeavored to stir up the princes of Christendom to a new crusade, but without success.
 1292. [The throne vacant 3 years and 8 months.]
 1294. Celestine V.: resigned from fear.
 "Boniface VIII.: proclaimed that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms;" imprisoned his predecessor, and laid France and Denmark under interdict.
 1308. Benedict XI.: a pious and liberal pontiff: poisoned by some ambitious cardinals a short time after his election.
 1304. [The throne vacant 11 months.]
 1305. Clement V., Bertrand the Goth: removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon.
 1314. [The throne vacant 3 years and 4 months.]
 1316. John XXII.
 1324. Benedict XII. [*Nicholas V.** at Rome.]
 1342. Clement VI.: a learned prelate, a generous prince, and an amiable man.
 1362. Innocent VI.
 1369. Urban V.: illustrious as a patron of learning.
 1370. Gregory XI.: also an eminent protector of learning; he restored the papal chair to Rome.
 SCHISM—1378-1447.
 1373. Urban VI.: so severe and cruel that the cardinals chose Robert of Geneva, under the name of *Clement VII.*, which led to great violence.

* The names in *italics* were antipopes.

1389. Boniface IX.
 1394. *Benedict* (called *XIII.*), at Avignon.
 1404. Innocent VII.: died in 1406.
 1406. *Gregory XII.*, Angelo Corario.
 1409. Alexander V.: died, supposed by poison.
 1410. John XXIII.: deposed.
 1417. Martin V., Otto Colonna.
 1424. *Clement VIII.*
 1481. Eugenius IV., Gabriel Condolmera: deposed by the Council of Basel; and Amadeus of Savoy chosen as *Felix V.* in 1439, who resigned 1449.
 1447. Nicholas V.
 1453. Calixtus III.
 1463. Pius II., *Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini.*
 1464. Paul II.: a noble Venetian.
 1471. Sixtus IV.
 1484. Innocent VIII.: a noble Genoese.
 1493. Alexander VI., the infamous Roderick Borgia: poisoned at a feast by drinking of a bowl he had prepared for another.
 1503. Pius III., Francis Todeschini: 21 days pope.
 " Julius II., Julian de la Rovere.
 1513. Leo X. (John de' Medici): this pope's grant of indulgences for crime led to the Reformation.
 1522. Adrian VI.
 1523. Clement VII., Giulio de' Medici, refused to divorce Catharine of Aragon, and denounced the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn.
 1534. Paul III., Alexander Farnese.
 1550. Julius III.
 1555. Marcellus II.: died soon after his election.
 " Paul IV., John Peter Caraffa. When Queen Elizabeth sent him an ambassador to announce her accession, he haughtily answered "that to the Holy See, and not to her, belonged the throne, to which she had no right, as being a bastard."
 1559. Pius IV., Cardinal de' Medici.
 1566. Pius V.
 1573. Gregory XIII., the greatest civilian and canonist of his time: under him the calendar was reformed.
 1585. Sixtus V.: an able governor.
 1590. Urban VII.: died 12 days after election.
 " Gregory XIV., Nicholas Sfondrate.
 1591. Innocent IX.: died in 9 months.
 1593. Clement VIII.: learned and just.
 1606. Leo XI.: died same month.
 " Paul V., Camille Borghese.
 1621. Gregory XV., Alexander Ludovisio.
 1623. Urban VIII.: gave the title of Eminence to cardinals.
 1644. Innocent X., John Baptiste Pamphilus.
 1655. Alexander VII., Fabio Chigi.
 1667. Clement IX.
 1670. Clement X., John Baptiste Emile Altieri.
 1676. Innocent XI.
 1689. Alexander VIII.
 1691. Innocent XII.: Antonio Pignatelli.
 1700. Clement XII., John Francis Albani.
 1721. Innocent XIII., Michael Angelo Conti: the eighth pontiff of his family.

1734. Benedict XIII., properly so called.
 1730. Clement XII.
 1740. Benedict XIV., the amiable Lambertini.
 1753. Clement XIII., Charles Rezzonico.
 1769. Clement XIV. (the illustrious Ganganelli): suppressed the Jesuits.
 1775. Pius VI., Angelo Braschi, Feb. 15: dethroned by Bonaparte; he was expelled from Rome, and deposed in Feb., 1798; and died at Valence, Aug. 29, 1799.
 1800. Pius VII., Chiaramonte: elected March 18; agrees to a concordat with France, July 15, 1801; crowns Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1804; excommunicates him, June 10, 1809; imprisoned, July 6, 1809; restored in 1814; died Aug. 30, 1823. (He restored the Jesuits.)
 1823. Leo XII., Annibal della Ganga, Sept. 28.
 1829. Pius VIII., Francis Xavier Castiglioni, March 31.
 1831. Gregory XVI., Mauro Capellari, Feb. 2, 1831; died June 1, 1846.
 1846. Pius IX., Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti: the 252d pope (according to "l'Art de Vérifier les Dates"), elected June 16 (born May 13, 1798).
 The present (1869) pope.
 (See *Rome*.)

POPE JOAN. It is asserted that in the 9th century, a female named Joan conceived a violent passion for Felda, a young monk, and in order to be admitted into his monastery, assumed the male habit. On the death of her lover she entered upon the duties of professor, and, being very learned, was elected pope, when Leo IV. died, in 855. Other scandalous particulars follow: "yet, until the Reformation, the tale was repeated and believed without offense."—*Gibbon*.

POPIISH PLOTS. See *Gunpowder Plot* and *Oates's Plot*.

POPLAR-TREES. The Tacamahac poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) was brought to Europe from North America before 1692. The Lombardy poplar from Italy about 1763.

POPULATION. The population of the world was estimated in 1868 at 1,338,000,000. For the Population of Countries, see the table (after the Preface), page xi.
 Europe 275,806,741 America 67,896,041
 Asia 755,000,000 Australia 1,445,000
 Africa 200,000,000 Polynesia 1,500,000

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Estimated in 1377.....		Population.	
In 1483.....	2,092,978		
In 1696.....	4,689,000		
	5,260,000		
1700.....		Population.	
1710.....	5,475,000	1770.....	7,425,000
1720.....	5,240,000	1780.....	7,905,000
1730.....	5,505,000	1790.....	8,675,000
1740.....	5,796,000	1801.....	8,572,880
1750.....	6,064,000	1851.....	17,857,000
1760.....	6,407,000	1861.....	20,061,173
1760.....	6,736,000		

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY CENSUS.*

Division.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.†
England.....	8,331,484	9,561,888	11,361,487	13,069,838	14,996,138	16,854,142	18,949,180
Wales.....	541,546	611,788	717,483	805,226	916,619	1,060,626	1,111,795
Scotland.....	1,569,068	1,805,688	2,093,456	2,365,807	2,620,154	2,870,784	3,061,261
Army, Navy, etc.....	470,598	640,500	819,300	277,017	512,468	148,916	162,021
Total.....	10,942,646	12,609,864	14,891,681	16,587,896	18,544,484	20,985,468	23,294,197
Ireland.....		5,237,866	8,175,134	7,784,984	8,175,134	6,515,794	5,704,543
Islands in British Seas.....						148,196	148,779
						27,596,888	29,192,419

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Towns.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.*
London and suburbs**.....	864,845	1,009,546	1,225,694	1,474,069	1,873,676	2,362,226	2,803,034
Manchester, etc.....	94,876	115,874	161,635	267,852	242,558	404,465	357,604
Glasgow, etc.....	77,385	100,749	147,043	205,426	274,653	340,653	394,857
Liverpool.....	73,722	100,240	131,801	189,244	286,487	375,955	448,574
Edinburg, etc.....	82,560	102,987	135,235	192,463	165,192	186,929	168,068
Birmingham.....	73,670	85,793	106,721	142,251	182,922	252,841	295,935
Leeds, etc.....			85,796	123,593	152,054	172,270	207,163

* The names in *Italics* were antipopes.

† Estimated by Registrar General in June, 1865, 29,772,594.

§ Estimated population of Scotland in 1751, 1,355,662.

|| Estimated population of Ireland:

In 1612.....	850,000
1729.....	2,099,064
1754.....	2,272,434
1806.....	3,395,456

* In 1861, 1,106,558 males, and 1,265,878 females.
 ** 1861, Parliamentary limits of the boroughs only.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Continued.

Towns.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Bristol, etc.	63,645	76,453	87,779	108,886	122,290	137,228	154,098
Sheffield	• • • • •	• • • • •	60,479	91,692	111,091	125,810	158,157
Plymouth	43,194	56,060	61,212	75,534	80,099	102,880	62,822
Portsmouth	45,461	62,769	56,690	63,096	63,093	72,096	94,546
Norwich	36,622	37,256	50,298	61,116	72,344	68,195	74,414
Aberdeen	27,008	35,870	44,796	58,019	63,288	71,945	73,794
Newcastle	36,963	36,369	46,948	57,937	70,880	87,784	109,291
Paisley	31,179	36,732	47,008	57,466	60,487	60,961	47,419
Nottingham	26,861	34,223	40,415	50,680	71,844	57,407	74,581
Hull	34,964	32,467	41,874	49,461	71,639	84,090	95,994
Dundee	26,094	29,616	30,575	45,355	62,794	77,929	90,425
Brighton	7,339	13,012	24,429	40,634	46,661	65,573	57,311
Bath	30,113	32,214	36,811	33,063	38,304	54,340	53,523
York	28,092	26,423	29,537	34,461	38,331	40,350	45,336
Preston	11,837	17,065	24,575	33,112	50,131	69,543	82,961
Cambridge	15,300	18,502	14,143	20,917	24,453	27,515	26,351
Oxford	15,194	15,337	16,304	20,432	23,834	27,343	27,561

POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES. The population of the United States has increased with most unprecedented rapidity since the first census of 1790. The following table gives the date of the admission of the different states, the area, and population, from 1790 to 1860:

States.	Area.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Maine	31,766	95,540	151,719	228,705	396,355	599,425	501,793	563,169	628,279
New Hampshire	9,250	141,599	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073
Vermont	9,065	85,416	154,465	217,718	225,764	230,652	291,948	314,120	315,096
Massachusetts	7,800	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	904,514	1,221,660
Rhode Island	1,046	69,110	69,123	77,031	88,069	97,199	108,530	147,545	171,022
Connecticut	4,730	238,141	251,002	262,642	275,303	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147
New York	50,519	340,130	596,756	669,649	1,372,812	1,918,606	2,428,391	3,007,394	3,880,785
New Jersey	8,330	184,189	311,949	245,555	277,575	320,623	373,306	490,555	672,085
Pennsylvania	44,000	484,373	602,361	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,223	1,724,023	2,311,756	2,906,113
Delaware	2,120	59,096	64,373	72,674	72,740	76,748	78,065	91,532	119,216
Maryland	11,124	319,738	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	558,064	687,049
Dist. of Columbia	60	•	14,093	24,023	38,089	59,824	43,712	51,687	75,690
Virginia	61,852	743,306	880,300	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,229,797	1,431,661	1,596,318
North Carolina	45,000	338,751	478,108	653,500	638,329	737,967	753,419	869,069	992,623
South Carolina	30,213	349,073	345,691	415,115	502,741	581,185	549,366	668,507	708,708
Georgia	58,000	53,548	163,101	252,433	340,967	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,067,350
Florida	59,268	•	•	•	•	84,730	84,477	87,445	140,425
Alabama	59,732	•	•	•	127,901	309,527	590,766	771,622	944,301
Mississippi	47,156	•	8,850	40,352	75,448	184,631	375,651	606,536	791,265
Louisiana	41,355	•	•	76,556	153,407	215,789	352,411	517,792	706,002
Texas	237,604	•	•	•	•	•	•	212,592	604,315
Arkansas	53,196	•	•	•	14,273	30,886	97,574	265,480	455,480
Tennessee	45,600	35,791	108,609	261,727	422,813	681,904	828,210	1,003,717	1,169,501
Kentucky	37,960	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,838	962,405	1,153,694
Ohio	29,644	•	45,865	220,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,960,829	2,323,502
Michigan	55,543	•	•	4,726	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113
Indiana	33,809	•	4,575	24,520	147,178	343,031	695,866	968,416	1,350,439
Illinois	55,405	•	•	12,282	55,211	167,445	476,183	811,470	1,711,961
Wisconsin	53,294	•	•	•	•	•	80,945	305,391	775,861
Minnesota	81,329	•	•	•	•	•	•	6,077	173,365
Iowa	50,914	•	•	•	•	•	43,112	192,314	674,948
Missouri	67,890	•	•	20,545	66,586	140,455	388,702	682,044	1,162,012
Kansas	78,418	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	107,306
California	155,500	•	•	•	•	•	•	92,597	379,384
Oregon	80,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	52,445
Washington	176,141	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11,584
Nevada	45,812	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6,557
Utah	181,820	•	•	•	•	•	•	11,880	40,273
New Mexico	220,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	61,547	98,516
Colorado	105,818	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	34,277
Nebraska	192,007	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	23,841
Dakota	218,128	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4,637
Total	2,819,811	3,928,827	5,308,957	7,239,814	9,638,191	12,560,702	17,017,728	26,161,876	31,855,190

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD.

From latest returns (*Almanach de Gotha*, 1865).

Cities.	Inhabitants.
Alexandria, Egypt, about	170,000
Amsterdam, 1865	261,455
Antwerp, 1864	120,444
Athens and Piræus	47,723
Barcelona, 1861	262,015
Basil, 1860	87,918
Berlin, 1865	547,571
Berne, 1860	29,016
Bombay, 1864, above	600,000
Bordeaux, 1862	162,750
Breslau, 1865	163,179
Brussels, 1864	184,383
Cairo, estimated	260,000
Calcutta, 1864, about	850,000
Christiania, 1865	88,963
Cologne, 1865	122,163
Constantinople, estimated	1,075,000
Copenhagen, 1860	105,143
Dresden, 1864	145,723

Cities.	Inhabitants.
Florence, 1863	114,363
Frankfort, 1864	78,177
Geneva, 1860	41,415
Genoa, 1862	127,966
Ghent, 1864	122,980
Glasgow, 1865	422,722
Hamburg, 1860	175,633
Jeddo, reputed	1,900,000
Leipsic, 1864	85,394
Liège, 1864	101,710
Lisbon, 1863	224,063
Lisle, 1862	121,327
Liverpool, 1865	476,869
London, 1865, estimated	2,015,494
Lyons, 1862	318,803
Madrid, 1861	475,786
Marseilles, 1863	260,910
Messina, 1862	62,024
Mexico, estimated	200,000
Milan, 1863	196,109
Montreal, 1864	120,000
Moscow, 1863	377,838

Cities.	Inhabitants.
Munich, 1864.....	167,664
Nankin, estimated.....	1,000,000
Nantes, 1862.....	113,625
Naples, 1862.....	418,968
New Orleans, 1860.....	168,675
New York, 1860.....	806,661
Oporto, 1863.....	86,367
Palermo, 1862.....	167,625
Paris, etc., 1862.....	1,696,141
Pekin, reputed.....	4,000,000
Pesth, 1867.....	131,705
Philadelphia, 1860.....	562,529
Prague, 1857.....	142,588
Quebec, 1861.....	51,109
Rio Janeiro, 1865.....	296,136
Rome, 1864.....	203,596
Rotterdam, 1865.....	114,652
Rosen, 1863.....	102,649
Seville, 1861.....	152,000
Smyrna, 1863.....	124,091
Stockholm, 1863.....	586,283
St. Petersburg, 1863.....	69,064
Stuttgart, 1864.....	80,000
Teheran, estimated.....	113,229
Toulouse, 1862.....	200,000
Tunis, estimated.....	180,620
Turin, 1862.....	118,173
Venice, 1857.....	660,000
Vienna, 1864, about.....	223,000
Warsaw, 1865, about.....	

PORCELAIN. See *Pottery*.

PORT EGMONT, a fine harbor on the N.W. coast of Falkland Islands. Comm. Byron was dispatched to found a colony here in 1765. See *Falkland Islands*.

PORTOUS MOB. Capt. Porteous, at Edinburgh, on April 15, 1736, commanded the guard at the execution of Wilson, a smuggler, who had saved the life of a fellow criminal by springing upon the soldiers around them, and by main force keeping them back, while his companion fled. The execution of Wilson excited great commiseration, and the spectators pelted the guard with stones. Fearing a rescue, Porteous ordered his men to fire upon the mob, and seventeen persons were killed or wounded. He was found guilty of murder, June 22, 1736; but the queen granted him a reprieve (the king being then in Hanover). The people, at night, broke open the prison, took out Porteous, and hanged him on a dyer's sign-post, in the Grass Market, Sept. 7, 1736. None of the rioters was ever detected.

PORTER. Dr. Ashe says that this beverage obtained its appellation on account of its having been drunk by porters in the city of London about 1730.* The number of licensed brewers in 1850, in England, was 2257; in Scotland, 154; and in Ireland, 96—total, 2507. On Oct. 17, 1814, at Meux's brew-house, two large vats burst, destroying many neighboring houses. Several lives were lost; and the total loss of porter was estimated at between 8000 and 9000 barrels.

PORTERAGE ACT, regulating the charge for portorage of small parcels, passed 1799.

PORT JACKSON (New South Wales), thirteen miles north of Botany Bay, was so named by Capt. Cook in 1770. See *Sydney*.

PORTLAND ADMINISTRATIONS. The first was the "Coalition ministry," of which William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland,† was first lord of the treasury, was the head. It obtained the name of the "Coalition" ministry from its including Lord North with Mr. Fox, formerly inveterate opponents. Formed April 5, 1783; dissolved by Mr. Pitt's coming into power, Dec. same year.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Duke of Portland, *First Lord of the Treasury*.
Viscount Stormont, *President of the Council*.
Earl of Carlisle, *Privy Seal*.
Frederick, lord North, and Charles James Fox, *Home and Foreign Secretaries*.

* The malt liquors previously in use were ale, beer, and twopenny, and it was customary to call for a pint or tankard of half and half—i. e., half of ale and half of beer. In the course of time it also became the practice to ask for a pint of three thirds, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny. To avoid trouble, Harwood, a brewer, made a liquor which partook of the united flavors of ale, beer, and twopenny, calling it entire, or entire butt beer, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt. Being relished by porters and other working people, it obtained its name of porter, and was first retailed at the "Blue Last,"† Curtain Road.—*Leipz.*

† Born 1748; became lord chamberlain, 1786; lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1793; premier, 1793; home secretary, 1794; lord president, 1801; premier again, 1807; died, 1809; when Mr. Spencer Perceval became premier.

Lord John Cavendish, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.
Viscount Keppel, *Admiralty*.
Viscount Townshend, *Ordinance*.
Lord Loughborough, *Chief Commissioner of Great Sea*.
Charles Townshend.
Edmund Burke.
Richard Fitzpatrick, etc.
(See also *Arden and Broad Bottom Administration*.)

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, March 25, 1807.

Earl Camden, *Lord President*.
Earl of Westmoreland, *Lord Privy Seal*.
Hon. Spencer Perceval, *Lord Hawkesbury* (afterward Earl of Liverpool), Mr. Canning, and Viscount Castlereagh (afterward Marquess of Londonderry), *Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries*.
Earl Bathurst and Mr. Dundas, *Boards of Trade and Control*.
Lord Mulgrave, *Admiralty*.
Earl of Chatham, *Ordinance*.
Lord Eldon, *Lord Chancellor*.

PORTLAND ISLE (off Dorset). Fortified before 1142. Portland Castle was built by Henry VIII. about 1536. Off this peninsula a naval engagement commenced between the English and Dutch, Feb. 18, 1653, which continued for three days. The English destroyed eleven Dutch men-of-war and thirty merchantmen. Van Tromp was admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English.—Here is found the noted freestone used for building the finest edifices. The Portland lights were erected 1716 and in 1789. The pier, with nearly half a mile square of land, was washed into the sea in Feb., 1792. Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Portland Breakwater, July 25, 1849. A mutiny among the convicts here in Sept., 1853, was promptly suppressed.

PORTLAND or BARBERINI VASE. This beautiful specimen of Greek art (composed of a glass-like substance, with figures and devices raised on it on white enamel; height, 10 inches; diameter in the broadest part, 7; with a handle in each side) was discovered about the middle of the 16th century, in a marble sarcophagus in a sepulchre at a place called Monte del Grano, about 2½ miles from Rome. The sepulchre was supposed to have been that of the Roman emperor Alexander Severus (222–235), and his mother Mamma, and the vase is supposed to have been the clerical urn of one or other of these royal personages. It was placed in the palace of the Barberini family, at Rome, where it remained till 1770, when it was purchased by Sir William Hamilton, from whose possession it passed to that of the Duchess of Portland, and in 1810 it was deposited in the British Museum by the duke, who was one of the trustees. There it remained till Feb. 7, 1845, when it was smashed to pieces with a stone by a man named William Lloyd. The vase was skillfully repaired, and still exists in the Museum, but is not shown to the public. Josiah Wedgwood made a mould of this vase, and took from it a number of casts.

PORTO BELLO (S. America), discovered by Columbus, Nov. 2, 1502, was taken by Morgan, the buccaneer, in 1668; by the British under Admiral Vernon, from the Spaniards, Nov. 30, 1759. It was again taken by Admiral Vernon, who destroyed the fortifications, in 1742. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons in 1748, it was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili.

PORTO FERRAJO, capital of Elba (*which see*); built and fortified by Cosmo I., duke of Florence, in 1548. The fortifications were not finished till 1623, when Cosmo II. completed them with great magnificence. See *France*.

PORTRAIT GALLERY. See *National Portrait Gallery*.

PORTREEVE (derived from Saxon words signifying the governor of a port or harbor). The chief magistrate of London was so styled; but Richard I. appointed two bailiffs, and afterward London had mayors.—*Camden*. See *Mayors*.

PORT HUDSON (Louisiana), at the terminus of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, 25 miles above Baton Rouge. This post, which began to be fortified August, 1862, lay within the limits of the Department of the Gulf, of which Banks took command, Dec. 14, 1862. In March, 1863, Banks made a strong demonstration against this post, as a diversion in favor of Admiral Farragut, who then ran the Port Hudson batteries. After a victorious campaign in Louisiana, in which Dick Taylor was driven to Shreveport, leaving Alexandria an easy prey to Porter's fleet (May 6), Banks again moved against Port Hudson, then com-

manded by General Gardiner. On the 25th of May Port Hudson was invested by Banks's army, 12,000 strong. An unsuccessful assault was made on the 27th, which involved a national loss of over 2000 men. A second assault (June 14) was also repulsed, but resulted in a nearer approach to the Confederate lines. Port Hudson was surrendered July 9, with over 6000 prisoners and 51 guns.

PORT ROYAL (Jamaica), once a considerable town, was destroyed by an earthquake in June, 1692; laid in ashes by a fire in 1702; reduced to ruins by an inundation of the sea in 1723; and destroyed by a hurricane in 1774. After these extraordinary calamities, the custom-house and public offices were removed to Kingston. Port Royal was again greatly damaged by fire in 1750; by another awful storm in 1784; and by a devastating fire in July, 1815. In 1850, this place suffered by cholera.

PORT ROYAL EXPEDITION. This expedition (Oct. 29-Nov. 7, 1861) was under the joint command of General T. W. Sherman and Commodore Dupont. The fleet consisted of 50 vessels. Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, and, on the opposite side of Broad River, Fort Beauregard were reduced November 7. Forty-three guns were captured, and possession was taken of Hilton Head, which became, subsequently, an important centre of naval operations.

PORT ROYALISTS, the learned members of the celebrated convent of the Port Royal des Champs (founded about 1230, and refounded in 1696), who occupied their time there in religious exercises, and in instructing youth, from about 1636 to 1656, when they were expelled by Louis XIV. as Jansenists and heretics. Among the distinguished persons connected with Port Royal were Lancelot, Pascal, Arnauld, Nicole de Sacy, and Tillemont. Their school-books were greatly esteemed. The establishment was suppressed in 1700.

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire), the most considerable haven for men-of-war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. The dock, arsenal, and store-houses were established in the reign of Henry VIII. Population in 1831, 72,006; in 1861, 94,546.

PORTUGAL, the ancient Lusitania. The present name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of Oporto. After a nine years' struggle under Viriathes, a brave, able leader, the Lusitanians submitted to the Roman arms about 137 B.C. Portugal underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman Empire. There are in Portugal two universities, that of Coimbra, founded in 1583, and the smaller one of Evora, founded in 1583. Lisbon has also its royal academy, and the small town of Thomar has an academy of sciences; but in general, literature is at a low ebb in Portugal. The poet Camoens, called the Virgil of his country, and author of the *Lusiad* (1599), translated into English by Mickle, was a native of Lisbon. Population of the kingdom and colonies in 1863, 8,037,194.

Settlement of the Alains and Visigoths here..... 472
Conquered by the Moors..... 713
The kings of Asturias subdue some Saracen chiefs, and Alfonso III. establishes bishoprics..... 900
The Moors, conquered by Alfonso VI., the Valiant, of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers. Among those who shone most in this celebrated expedition was Henry of Besançon (a relative of the Duke of Burgundy and King of France). Alfonso bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and Portugal as her marriage portion, which he was to hold of him..... 1095
Alfonso Henriquez defeats five Moorish kings, and is proclaimed king (see *Cortique*)..... 1189
Assisted by a fleet of Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors..... 1147
Part of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I..... 1189
Reign of Dionysius I., or Denis, father of his country, who builds 44 cities or towns in Portugal..... 1279
University of Coimbra founded..... 1808
Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted, 1279 and 1325
Ines de Castro murdered..... 1354
John I., surnamed the Great, carries his arms into Africa..... 1415
Maritime discoveries..... 1419-30
Madeira and the Canaries seized..... 1490
Code of laws digested..... 1493
Lisbon made the capital about..... 1493
Discovery of the Brazil..... 1499
Passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good

Hope discovered, 1487; first voyage of Vasco de Gama..... 1500
Camoens, author of the *Lusiad*, born about..... 1520
The Inquisition established..... 1526
University of Evora founded..... 1451 or 1633
Disastrous African expedition; King Sebastian defeated and slain in the battle of Alcazar, Aug. 4, 1578
The kingdom seized by Philip II. of Spain..... 1580
The Dutch seize the Portuguese Indian settlements..... 1602-20
The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John, duke of Braganza, on the throne..... 1640
The great earthquake which destroys Lisbon (see *Earthquake*)..... Nov., 1755
Joseph I. is attacked by assassins, and narrowly escapes death..... 1758
[This affair caused some of the first families of the kingdom to be tortured to death, their very names being forbidden to be mentioned; yet many were unjustly condemned, and their innocence was soon afterward made manifest. The Jesuits were also expelled on this occasion.]
Joseph, having no son, obtains a dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry (see *Incest*)..... 1760
The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the English..... 1763 and 1763
Regency of John (afterward king), owing to the queen's lunacy..... 1792
War with Spain..... 1801
The court, on the French invasion, emigrates to the Brazil..... Nov. 2, 1801
Marshal Junot enters Lisbon..... Nov. 29,
Convention of Cintra (see *Cintra*)..... Aug. 30, 1808
Battle of Busaco..... Sept. 27, 1810
The British Parliament grants the sufferers in Portugal £100,000..... 1811
Portugal cedes Gulsana to France..... 1814
Union of Portugal and Brazil..... 1815
Revolution in Portugal..... Aug. 29, 1820
Constitutional Junta..... Oct. 1,
Return of the court..... July 4, 1821
Independence of Brazil; the prince regent made emperor (see *Brazil*)..... Oct. 12, 1822
The king modifies the Constitution..... June 6, 1823
Disturbances at Lisbon; Dom Miguel departs, etc., May 1-9, 1824
Treaty with Brazil..... Aug. 29, 1825
Death of John VI..... March 10, 1826
Dom Pedro grants a constitutional charter, and confirms the regency..... April 26,
He relinquishes the throne in favor of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria..... May 2,
Dom Miguel takes the oath of fealty at Vienna..... Oct. 4,
Marques of Chaves's insurrection at Lisbon in favor of Dom Miguel..... Oct. 6,
Dom Miguel and Donna Maria betrothed (see *Incest*)..... Oct. 29,
Portugal solicits the assistance of Great Britain, Dec. 8; departure of the first British auxiliary troops for Portugal..... Dec. 11,
Bank of Lisbon stops payment..... Dec. 7, 1827
Dom Miguel made regent; he arrives in London, Dec. 30, 1827, and takes the oaths at Lisbon, Feb. 29, 1828
The British armament quits Portugal, April 23; foreign ministers withdraw..... May 8,
Sir John Doyle arrested..... June 15,
Dom Miguel assumes the title of king..... July 15,
He dissolves the three estates..... July 15,
His troops take Madeira..... Aug. 22,
Release of Sir John Doyle..... Sept. 7,
The queen Donna Maria arrives in London Oct. 6; and at Windsor..... Dec. 29,
Dom Miguel's expedition against Terceira defeated..... Aug. 11, 1829
Duke of Palmella appointed regent..... March, 1830
Dom Pedro arrives in England..... June 16, 1831
Insurrection in Portugal in favor of the queen; more than 800 lives lost..... Aug. 21,
Dom Pedro's expedition sails from Belle Isle, Feb. 9; at Terceira he proclaims himself regent of Portugal, April 2; and takes Oporto..... July 8, 1832
The Miguelites attack Oporto, and are defeated with considerable loss on both sides..... Sept. 19,
Mount Cavallo taken..... April 9, 1833
Admiral Napier takes Dom Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent..... July 2,
Lisbon is evacuated by the Duke of Cadaval's army; the queen proclaimed..... July 24,
After various conflicts, Dom Miguel capitulates to the Pedroite forces, and Santarem surrenders, May 26, 1834

Dom Miguel is permitted to leave the country unmolested, and he embarks at Evora for Genoa, May 31, 1834

Massacres take place at Lisbon, June 9, "

The Cortes declare the queen to be of age, Sept. 15, "

Dom Pedro dies, Sept. 31, "

Oporto Wine Company abolished, "

Prince Augustus of Portugal (Duke of Leuchtenberg), just married to the queen, dies, March 28, 1835

The queen marries Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, April 9, 1836

Revolution at Lisbon, Aug. 9, "

Another outbreak there, Nov. 8, "

The Duke of Terceira attempts to restore Dom Pedro's charter, Aug. 18, 1837

He and Saldanha fail in the attempt, and embark for England, Sept. 18, "

Oporto Wine Company re-established, April 7, 1838

The northern province in a state of insurrection about this time, April 20, 1846

The Duke of Palmella resigns his ministry, Oct. 31, "

Action at Evora; the queen's troops defeat the insurgent forces, Oct. 31, "

British squadron under Admiral Parker arrives in the Tagus at the queen's request, Oct. 31, "

Palmella banished, Nov. 26, "

Marquess of Saldanha defeats Count Bomfim at Torres Vedras, Dec. 22, "

The insurgents enter Oporto, Jan. 7, 1847

London conference, by which England, France, and Spain determine to assist the Queen of Portugal to terminate the civil war, May 21, "

Submission of Sa de Bandeira to the queen, June 11, "

A Spanish force enters Oporto, and the Junta capitulates, June 22, "

An American squadron arrives in the Tagus to enforce claims against the Portuguese government, June 22, 1850

Military insurrection, headed by the Duke of Saldanha, who, being outstripped in his march on Santarem by the King of Portugal, flees northward, April 10, 1851

Oporto declares for the duke, who had left the city for Vigo to embark for England, but is called back by the insurgents, April 24, "

Saldanha's triumphal entry into Oporto, April 29, "

The Conde de Thomar, prime minister, resigns, and embarks on board a British ship for England, where he arrives, May 16, "

Dom Miguel marries the Princess of Lowenstein-Rosenberg, Sept. 21, "

Revision of the charter by the Cortes sanctioned by the queen; the prince royal takes the oath to the Constitution, July 18, 1853

Conversion of the public debt, Dec. 18, "

Death of the queen, Maria II, Nov. 15, 1853

King-consort recognized as regent, Dec. 19, "

The young king visits England, June, 1854

The slaves on royal domains freed, Dec. 30, "

The king visits France, May, 1855

Inauguration of the king, Sept. 14, "

Resignation of the Saldanha ministry, June 6, 1856

First Portuguese railway (from Lisbon to Santarem) opened, Oct. 26, "

Fever rages in Lisbon; the king very active in relieving the sufferers, Oct. and Nov., 1857

The French emigrant ship for negroes, *Charles de Georges*, seized, Nov. 29, "

Anger of the French government; its ultimatum sent, Oct. 13; and ships of war to the Tagus; the vessel restored (see *Charles de Georges*), Oct. 26, 1853

Death of the Duke of Terceira, prime minister, April 26; succeeded by the Senhor Agular, May 2, who resigns, July 2, 1860

Death of the king, Pedro V.; succeeded by his brother, the Duke of Oporto, Nov. 11, 1861

Death of Dom John, the king's brother, Dec. 29, "

The law of succession altered in favor of the king's sisters, Jan. 3, 1862

The Duc de Loulé becomes minister, Feb. 31, "

The king married to Princess Maria Pia of Savoy by proxy, at Turin, Sept. 27; at Lisbon, Oct. 6, "

Elections: majority for the government, Nov., "

Birth of Dom Carlos, heir to the throne, Sept. 28, 1863

Ministerial changes, Jan., 1864

Death of the celebrated statesman, the Duke of Palmella, April 2, "

Free-trade measures introduced, June 1, "

Frontier treaty with Spain concluded, Sept. 29, "

U. S. vessels *Nagars* and *Sacramento* in the Tagus fired on, through suspicion of their sailing after the Confederate vessel *Stonewall*, March 27; the dignity with the U. S. government arranged, April 7, 1865

The premier, De Loulé, resigns; Marquess de Bandeira forms a ministry, April 17, 1865

Constitutional privileges granted to the colonies, May, "

Another prince born, July 31, "

New ministry formed; Agular premier, Sept. 4, "

The international exhibition at Oporto opened by the king, Sept. 18, "

The king visits England and France, Dec., "

COUNTS AND KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

1008. Henry, count or earl of Portugal.
1112. Alfonso, his son, and Theresa.
1128. Alfonso, count of Portugal, alone.
1139. Alfonso I. declared KING, having obtained a signal victory over a prodigious army of Moors on the plains of Ourique.
1185. Sancho I., son of Alfonso.
1212. Alfonso II., surnamed Crassus, or the Fat.
1223. Sancho II., or the Idle: deposed.
1248. Alfonso III.
1279. Denis or Dionysius, styled the father of his country.
1325. Alfonso IV., the Brave.
1357. Peter, the Severe: succeeded by his son.
1367. Ferdinand I.: succeeded by his natural brother.
1383. John I., the Bastard, and the Great; married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.
1433. Edward or Duarte.
1438. Alfonso V., the African.
1451. John II., whose actions procured him the titles of the Great and the Perfect; succeeded by his cousin,
1495. Emmanuel, the Fortunate.
1521. John III., son of Emmanuel; he admitted into his kingdom the religious institution of the Inquisition.
1567. Sebastian: drowned after the great battle of Alcasarquivir, in Africa, Aug. 4, 1578, when the crown reverted to his great uncle,
1578. Henry, the Cardinal, son of Emmanuel.
1580. Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emmanuel; deposed by Philip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions till 1640.
1640. John IV., duke of BRAGANZA: dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed king, Dec. 1.
1656. Alfonso VI.: deposed in 1667, and his brother and successor Peter made regent: the latter ascended the throne in
1683. Peter II.; succeeded by his son,
1704. John V.: succeeded by his son,
1750. Joseph Emmanuel. The daughter and successor of this prince married his brother, by dispensation from the pope, and they ascended the throne as
1777. Maria-Frances-Isabella and Peter III. jointly.
1784. Maria, alone: this princess afterward falls into a state of melancholy and derangement; dies, 1816.
1792. Regency—John, son of the queen, and afterward king, declared regent of the kingdom, 1791.
1810. John VI., previously regent. He had withdrawn in 1807, owing to the French invasion of Portugal, to his Brazilian dominions; but the discontent of his subjects obliged him to return in 1821; died in 1826.
1826. Peter IV. (Dom Pedro), son of John VI.: making his election of the empire of Brazil, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favor of his daughter,
" Maria II. (da Gloria), who became queen at seven years of age.
1829. Dom Miguel, brother to Peter IV., usurped the crown, which he retained, amid civil contentions, until 1833.
1833. Maria II. restored: declared in Sept., 1834 (being then 15), to be of age, and assumed the royal power accordingly: died Nov. 15, 1853; succeeded by her son,
1853. Peter V. (Dom Pedro), born Sept. 16, 1837; died Nov. 11, 1861; succeeded by his brother,
1861. Luis I., the present (1869) king; born Oct. 1, 1838, married to Maria Pia, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, Oct. 8, 1862.
[Heir: Dom Carlos (son), born Sept. 23, 1863.]

POSEN, a Polish province, annexed to Prussia 1773 and 1793; made part of the duchy of Warsaw, 1807; restored to Prussia, 1815. An insurrection here was quelled in May, 1848.

POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY* set forth by Auguste

* It sets aside theology and metaphysics as two merely preliminary

Comte, an eminent mathematician, born about 1736; died at Paris, 1859.

POSTS, said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia, about 530 B.C. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and who employed post-chaises. This was imitated by Charlemagne about A.D. 800.—*Ashé*. Louis XI. first established post-houses in France owing to his eagerness for news, and they were the first institution of this nature in Europe, 1470.—*Hénauld*. An International Commission respecting postal arrangements met at Paris May 11, and broke up June 9, 1863.

POST-OFFICE OF ENGLAND. In England, in the reign of Edward IV., 1481, riders on post-horses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other, in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots.—*Gale*. Richard III. improved the system of couriers in 1483. In 1543 similar arrangements existed in England.—*Sadler's Letters*. Post communications between London and most towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland existed in 1635.—*Strype*. The first chief postmaster of England was Thomas Randolph, appointed by Queen Elizabeth in 1581. James I. appointed Matthew de l'Equeater as foreign postmaster; and Charles I. appointed William Frizell and Thomas Witherings in 1631. A proclamation of Charles I. states in the preamble that "whereas to this time there hath been no certain intercourse between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the king now commands his postmasters of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days," 1631. An enlarged office was erected by the Parliament in 1648; and one more considerable in 1687, with a view "to benefit commerce, convey the public dispatches, and as the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous wicked designs against the commonwealth by the inspection of the correspondence."—*Ashé*.

The Post-office as at present constituted was founded 13 Charles II. Dec. 27, 1660
Cross posts established by Ralph Allen. 1790
The mails were first conveyed by coaches, Aug. 2, 1794, when the first mail left London for Bristol. See *Mail Coaches*.

PENNY POST first set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr. Robert Murray, upholsterer, in 1681. He assigned his interest in the undertaking to Mr. Dockwra, a merchant, 1693; but on a trial at the King's Bench bar it was adjudged to belong to the Duke of York, as a branch of the general post, and was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the crown, 1690. This institution was considerably improved in and around London, and was made a two-penny post, July, 1794, et seq.

A penny post was first set up in Dublin. 1774
The mails first conveyed by railway, 1830; by the overland route to India. 1836

Early in 1837, Mr. Rowland Hill† broached his plan of penny postage, which was adopted after a full investigation by a Committee of the House of Commons in. 1839

The new postage law, by which the uniform rate of 4d. per letter was tried as an experiment, came into operation. Dec. 5, "

The uniform rate of 1d. per letter of half an ounce weight, etc., commenced. Jan. 10, 1840

The stamped postage covers came into use, May 6, "Reduction in postage—to be 1d. instead of 2d. for every ounce above the first. April, 1845

Number of letters delivered in the last year of the heavy postage (1839) was 82,470,696, including 6,568,024 franka.

In 1840, the number was 168,768,844; in 1851,

stages in life, and abandons all search after causes and essences of things, and restricts itself to the observation and classification of phenomena and the discovery of their laws. Comte asserted that Europe had now arrived at the third stage of its progress. He aimed at being the founder of a new religion as well as a new philosophy, "the religion of humanity."

* The king also commanded his "postmaster of England for foreign parts" to open a regular communication by running posts between the metropolis and Edinburgh, West Chester, Holyhead, Ireland, Plymouth, Exeter, etc. (Rate of postage—1 letter carried under 80 miles, 2d.; under 140 miles, 4d.; above that distance in England, 6d.; in any part of Scotland, 8d.) Even so late as between 1730 and 1740, the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London; and the metropolis, on one occasion, only sent a single letter, which was for an Edinburgh banker named Ramsay.

† A national testimonial was presented to him June 17, 1846; on Nov. 30 he was appointed secretary to the post-office, and created K. C. B. in 1860.

860,651,187, whereof 36,512,649 were in Scotland, and 35,992,792 were in Ireland.

The number in 1850 was, England, 888 millions; Scotland, 42 millions; Ireland, 48 millions; total, 478 millions; being an increase of 4½ per cent. on 1835, and an average of 17 to each person. On Feb. 14, 1855, 618,000 letters passed through the general post-office.

In 1859, 544,796,000 letters were posted in the United Kingdom, being an increase of 4½ per cent. on 1853. The average annual number to each person—in England, 22; in Scotland, 16; Ireland, 7.

In 1860, 544 millions of letters were delivered in the United Kingdom: in 1851, 503 millions; 1862, 605 millions; 1864, 679,084,823.

Book-Post.—On June 5, 1855, a treasury warrant was issued providing for the carriage by post of books, pamphlets, etc., under certain restrictions—4 oz. for 1d.; 8 oz. for 2d., etc.

Public receptacles for letters before 1840, about 4500. In 1860 there were in the United Kingdom 11,413 post-offices; 1862, 11,316.

The street *Letter-boxes* were erected in March, 1835. The first one was placed at the corner of Fleet Street and Farringdon Street. There were 1963 in 1860; 3460 in 1862.

Officers employed Dec. 1, 1861, 25,473.

A **Money-Order Office**, set up in 1792, was little used on account of the expense till 1840. In 1839, 168,991 money orders were issued for £318,124; in 1861, 7,580,455 orders for £14,616,348.

The **Postal Guide** first appeared in 1836, in which year London and the vicinity were divided into districts for postal purposes, viz., East, West, etc. The postmaster general has issued Annual Reports (1854–64).

The Post-office Directory first appeared in 1800.

POST-OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES. The whole number of post-offices in the United States in 1863 was 29,047. During the year 1863 the receipts of the post-offices nearly equaled the expenditures, and so rapid has been the improvement that there is good reason to expect that soon the department will be self-sustaining.

The expenditures of 1863 were.....	\$11,814,906 84
" " of 1862 "	11,195,564 13

Increase in 1863	\$168,848 71
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The actual revenues of 1863 were.....	\$11,163,739 59
" " of 1862 "	8,299,820 90

Increase in 1863	2,863,918 69
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The postage in any part of the United States is three cents for each half ounce. Printed matter (except books) at the rate of two cents for each and every four ounces. Double these rates are charged for books.

POSTING. Post-chaises were invented by the French, and, according to Grainger, were introduced into this country by Mr. William Tull, son of the well-known writer on Husbandry. Posting was fixed by statute of Edward VI. at one penny per mile, 1548. By a statute, re-establishing the post-office, none but the postmaster or his deputies could furnish post-horses for travelers, 1660, and hence the name. The post-horse duty was imposed in 1719. Post-horse duty yielded, in 1832, in England, £128,501, and in Scotland, £18,988.

POTASSIUM, a most remarkable metal, discovered in 1807 by Humphry Davy, who first succeeded in separating it from potash by means of a powerful voltaic battery in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, London; and also the metals Sodium from soda, Calcium from lime, etc. The alkalis and earths had been previously regarded as simple substances. Potassium ignites on contact with water.

POTATOES, natives of Chili and Peru, originally brought to England from Santa Fé, in America, by Sir John Hawkins, 1563. Others ascribe their introduction to Sir Francis Drake, in 1586; while their general introduction is mentioned by many writers as occurring in 1692. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to Sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country, about Youghal, in the county of Cork. It is said that potatoes were not known in Flanders until 1620. A fine kind of potato was first brought from America by Mr. Howard, who cultivated it at Cardington, near Bedford, 1765; and its culture became general soon after. The failure of the potato crop in Ireland four successive years from 1845 caused famine among the poor, to which succeeded pestilential disease, of which multitudes died; among them many priests

and physicians. Parliament voted ten millions sterling in this awful exigency, and several countries of Europe, and the United States of America, forwarded provisions and other succors. See *Ireland*.

POTIDÆA, a town in Macedonia, a tributary of Athens, against which it revolted 483 B.C., but submitted in 480. It was taken from the Athenians after three years' siege by Philip II. of Macedon, in 363 B.C.

POTOSI (Peru). Silver mines were here discovered by the Spaniards in 1545; they are in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf.

POTSDAM (near Berlin), the Versailles of Prussia. It was made an arsenal in 1721. Here is situated the palace of *Sans Souci*, embellished by Frederick II., which was occupied by Napoleon I. in Oct., 1806. Here also is the new palace, the residence of Prince Frederick William and his wife, the princess royal of England, married Jan. 25, 1858.

POTTERY and PORCELAIN. The manufacture of earthen-ware (the ceramic art) existed among the Jews as an honorable occupation (see *1 Chron. iv., 23*), and the power of the potter over the clay as a symbol of the power of God is described by Jeremiah, B.C. 608 (ch. xviii.). Earthen-ware was made by the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans. The art, which was lost at the subversion of the Roman Western empire, reappeared in Spain with the Arabs.

The Majolica, Raffaella, or Umbrian ware of the 15th century was probably introduced into Italy from the Moors, as colored tiles of the 6th and 7th century adorn some ancient churches.

Pottery was manufactured at Beauvais, in France, in the 12th century.

St. Cloud enameled pottery made.....about 1688
Luca della Robbia (born about 1410) applied tin enamel to terra-cotta. Fayence ware was made in France by Bernard Palissy (died 1599) and his family.

PORCELAIN, formed of earth *kaolin*, was made in China in the 3d century after Christ. Chinese porcelain is mentioned in histories of the 16th century, when it was introduced into England, and eagerly sought after.

Porcelain was made at Bow, near London, early in the 18th century, and at Chelsea before.....1698
The first European porcelain was made at Dresden by Boetcher about.....1700
[The manufacture was fostered by the king Augustus II.]

The Capo di Monte factory at Naples established 1736
Thos. Frye patented porcelain, 1740; and Dr. Wall established the manufacture at Worcester.....1750

The St. Cloud china manufactory removed to Sèvres.....1768
Josiah Wedgwood's patent ware was first made.....1769
Birch's "History of Ancient Pottery" (1835); Marryat's "History of Pottery and Porcelain, Medieval and Modern" (1857); and Brongniart's "Arts Céramiques," are valuable works.

The British manufacture greatly improved by Herbert Minton, who died in.....1863
The duty on earthen-ware taken off in.....1860

POUND, from the Latin *Pondus*. The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it was equivalent to an Attic *mina*, or £3 4s. 7d. The pound sterling was in Saxon times, about 671, a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present.—*Peucham*. Our avoirdupois weight pound came from the French, and contains sixteen ounces; it is in proportion to our troy weight as seventeen to fourteen. See under *Standard*.

POWDERING THE HAIR is said to have taken its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair at St. Germain's whitening their heads to make themselves ridiculous. It became very general about 1614. In England the hair-powder tax, one guinea for each person, began in May, 1796, at which time the practice was at its height. The tax still exists, yielding in England, a few years ago, £4000 per year, but only £1200 in 1863. It was abolished in Ireland.

POWER-LOOMS. See *Looms and Cotton*.

PRÆMUNIRE, Law of. This law (which obtained its name from the first two words, "*Præmoneri*" or "*Præmuniri facias*," "Cause to be forewarned," and which is applied to any offense in the way of contempt of the sovereign or his government) derived its origin

from the aggressive power of the pope in England. The offense introduced a foreign power into the land, and created an *impetum in imperio*. The first statute of Præmunire was enacted 35 Edward I., 1306.—*Coke*. The pope bestowed most of the bishoprics, abbeys, etc., before they were void, upon favorites, on pretense of providing the Church with better qualified successors before the vacancies occurred. To put a stop to these encroachments, Edward III. enacted a statute in 1353. The statute commonly referred to as the statute of Præmunire is the 16th of Richard II., 1392. But several other enactments, with similar object, followed in subsequent reigns.

PRÆTORIAN GUARDS were instituted by the Emperor Augustus (18 B.C.): their numbers were enlarged by Tiberius, Vitellius, and their successors. At first supporters of the imperial tyrants, they eventually became their masters, actually putting up the imperial diadem for sale (as in A.D. 193, when it was bought by Didius Julianus). They committed many atrocities, and were finally disbanded by Constantine in 312.

PRÆTORS, Roman magistrates. In 365 B.C., one prætor was appointed; a second was appointed in 293 B.C. One (*prætor urbanus*) administered justice to the citizens, and the other (*prætor peregrinus*) in causes which related to foreigners. In 237 B.C. two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, which had been lately conquered; and two more when Spain was reduced into the form of a Roman province, 197 B.C. Sylla, the dictator, added two more, and Julius Cæsar increased the number to 10, which afterward became 16. After this their number fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 13; till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three.

PRAGA, a suburb of Warsaw, where a most bloody battle was fought, Nov. 5, 1794; 30,000 Poles were butchered by the Russian General Suwarrow. Near here, on Feb. 25, 1831, the Poles, commanded by Skrzynecki, defeated the Russian army, commanded by General Giesmar, who lost 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 13 pieces of cannon.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION. An ordinance relating to the Church, and sometimes state affairs. The ordinances of the kings of France are thus called: in one the rights of the Gallican Church were asserted against the usurpation of the pope in the choice of bishops, by Charles VII., in 1438. The Pragmatic Sanction for settling the Empire of Germany in the house of Austria, 1439. Again the Emperor Charles VI. published the Pragmatic Sanction, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the daughters of his brother, Joseph I., in April 17, 1713; and he settled his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa, in conformity thereto, 1738. She succeeded in Oct., 1740; but it gave rise to a war, in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged, which lasted till 1748.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia (*which see*). The old city was founded about 759; the new city was rebuilt in 1343 by the Emperor Charles IV., who made it his capital and erected a university. Prague has suffered much by war. It was taken by the Swedes in 1648, and by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1745. In 1744 it was taken by the King of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it in the same year. The great battle of Prague was fought May 6, 1757. In this engagement the Austrians were defeated by Prince Henry of Prussia, and their whole camp taken; their illustrious commander, General Braun, was mortally wounded, and the brave Prussian, Marshal Schwerin, was killed. After this victory, Prague was besieged by the King of Prussia, but he was soon obliged to raise the siege.—An insurrection in Prague, June, 1848, was suppressed in a few days.

PRaise-GOD BAREBONES PARLIAMENT. See *Barebones*.

PRASLIN MURDER. The Duchess de Choiseul-Praslin was murdered by her husband, the Duc de Praslin, at his own house, in Paris, Aug. 17, 1847. She was the only daughter of the celebrated Marshal Sebastiani, the mother of nine children, and in her forty-first year. Circumstances were so managed by him as to give it the appearance of being the act of another. During the arrangements for the trial the duke took poison.

PRAYER-BOOK. See *Common Prayer*.

PRAYERS. "Then began men to call upon the name of the Lord" (*Gen. iv., 26*), 3875 B.C. The mode

* From statistical returns, it appears that the potato crop is so very uncertain that it ought not to be relied on as a staple article of food.

of praying with the face to the east was instituted by Pope Boniface II., A.D. 582. This last custom, which prevailed among the Jews, has been recently adopted in some Protestant places of worship in England. Prayers for the dead were first introduced into the Christian Church about 190.—*Æneidius*. Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary and to the saints were introduced by Pope Gregory, 598.

PRECEDENCE was established in very early ages, and was among the laws of Justinian. In England the order of precedence was regulated chiefly by two statutes, 31 Hen. VIII., 1534, and 1 Geo. I., 1714.

PREDESTINATION. The doctrine concerning this is defined in the seventeenth article of the Church of England. See *Articles*. It was maintained by St. Augustine, and opposed by Pelagius, in the early part of the 5th century. In later times it has been maintained by the Augustinians, Jansenists, the Church of Scotland, and many dissenters (termed Calvinistic), and opposed by the Dominicans, Jesuits, and many dissenters (termed Arminian), especially by the Wesleyan Methodists.

PREROGATIVE COURT, in which formerly all wills were proved and all administrations taken which belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative, a judge being appointed by him to decide disputes. Appeals from this court to the judicial committee of the Privy Council were instituted in 1830. This court was abolished, and the *Probate Court* established in 1857.

PREROGATIVE ROYAL. In England the sovereign is the supreme magistrate, and it is a maxim that he can do no wrong. He is the head of the Established Church, of the army and navy, and the fountain of office, honor, and privilege, but is subject to the laws unless exempted by name. The royal prerogatives were greatly exceeded by several despotic sovereigns, such as Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Elizabeth used the phrase "We, of our royal prerogative, which we will not have argued or brought in question" (1591). James I. told his Parliament "that as it was blasphemy to question what the Almighty could do of His power, so it was sedition to inquire what a king could do by virtue of his prerogative." These extreme doctrines were nullified by the revolution of 1688; and the exercise of the prerogative is now virtually subject to Parliament. See *Lords*.

PRESBURG, an ancient city in Hungary, where the diets have been held and the kings crowned. On Dec. 26, 1805, a treaty was signed between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy; the principality of Eichstadt, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brisgau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke of Württemberg, who, as well as the Duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon. The independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated.

PRESBYTERIANS* are so called from their maintaining that the government of the Church appointed in the New Testament was by presbyteries, or association of ministers and ruling elders, equal in power, office, and in order. Presbyterianism was established in place of episcopacy in England in 1643, but abolished at the Restoration in 1660. It became the established form of Church government in Scotland. Its tenets were embodied in the formulary of faith said to have been composed by John Knox in 1560, which was approved by the Parliament, and ratified, 1567, and finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate, 1696, afterward secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The first Presbyterian meeting-house in England was established at Wandsworth, Surrey, Nov. 20, 1572.

PRESCOTT (Upper Canada). On Nov. 17, 1838, the Canadian rebels were attacked by the British under Major Young, and (on the 18th) by Lieut. Col. Dundas, who dispersed the insurgents, several of whom were killed, and many taken prisoners, and the remainder surrendered. The troops also suffered considerably.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, LORD, the fourth great officer of state, is appointed under the great seal, *durante beneplacito*, and, by his office, is to attend the king's royal person, and to manage the debates in council; to propose matters from the king at the council-table; and to report to his majesty the resolutions taken thereupon. See *Privy Council*; *United States*, 1789; *France*, 1848; and *Wrecks*, 1841.

* "The elders (Greek *presbyteroi*) I exhort, who am also an elder (*synpresbyteros*)."
1 Peter vi., 1.

PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE. The *imprimatur* "let it be printed" was much used on the title-pages of books printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The liberty of the press was severely restrained, and the number of master printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star Chamber, 13 Charles I., July 1, 1637. "Disorders in printing" were redressed by the Parliament in 1643 and 1649; and by Charles II. in 1662. The censorship of the press (by a license established in 1655 and 1663) was abandoned in 1695 (3 Will. III.). The celebrated toast, "The liberty of the press: it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not we die," was first given at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, at a Whig dinner in 1796. Presses were licensed, and the printer's name required to be placed on both the first and last pages of a book, July, 1799. The severity of the restrictions on the French press was relaxed by M. Fersigny, minister of the Interior, in Dec., 1800, but soon restored. The liberty of the press in the United States was greatly checked during the Civil War, 1861-1865.

PRESS (Newspaper), a journal, published in Dublin, of considerable talent, but of a most revolutionary tendency. It was commenced in Oct., 1797, and the celebrated Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Emmet, the barrister (whose brother was executed in 1803), and several other conspicuous men, were contributors to it; their writings served to inflame the public mind in Ireland on the eve of the memorable rebellion, which broke out in 1798. The paper was suppressed by a military force, March 6, 1798, and Mr. O'Connor was arrested at Margate while attempting his escape to France.—The existing weekly Conservative paper, the *Press*, was first published in May, 1863.

PRESSING TO DEATH. See *Mute*.—**FOR THE SEA SERVICE.** See *Imprisonment*.

PRESTON (Lancashire). Near here Cromwell totally defeated the Royalists under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, Aug. 17, 1648. Preston was taken in 1715 by the Scotch insurgents, under Forster, who proclaimed King James VII. They were defeated in a battle on Nov. 12, by Generals Wills and Carpenter, who, with the royal army, invested Preston on all sides. The Scots at length laid down their arms, and their nobles and leaders were secured; some of them were shot as deserters, and others were sent to London plumed and bound together, to intimidate their party.—The stoppage of the cotton manufacture in 1861 and 1863 occasioned great suffering in Preston. The festival termed "the Preston Guild," said to have been instituted in Saxon times, and to have been kept once in 20 years regularly since 1592, was duly celebrated in Sept., 1862. A fine art and industrial exhibition here was opened, Sept. 21, 1863.

PRESTON-PANS, near Edinburgh, the scene of a battle between the Young Pretender, Prince Charles Stuart, and his Scotch adherents, and the royal army under Sir John Cope, Sept. 21, 1745. The latter was defeated with the loss of 500 men, and fled.

PRETENDERS. A name given to the son and grandsons of James II. of England.—**THE OLD PRETENDER,** or Chevalier de St. George, born June 10, 1688, was acknowledged by Louis XIV. as James III. of England in 1701. He was proclaimed, and his standard set up, at Braemar and Castletown, in Scotland, Sept. 3, 1715; and he landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, from France, to encourage the rebellion that the Earl of Mar and his other adherents had prompted, Dec. 25, same year. This rebellion having been soon suppressed, the Pretender escaped to Montrose (from whence he proceeded to Gravelines), Feb. 4, 1716; and died at Rome, Dec. 30, 1766.—**THE YOUNG PRETENDERS,** Charles Edward, was born in 1720. He landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his father king, June, 1745. He gained the battle of Preston-pans, Sept. 21, 1745, and of Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746; but was defeated at Culloden, April 16, same year, and sought safety by flight. He continued wandering among the wilds of Scotland for nearly six months; and as £20,000 were offered for taking him, he was constantly pursued by the British troops, often hemmed round by his enemies, but still rescued by some lucky accident, and at length escaped from the Isle of Ulst to Morlaix. He died Jan. 31,

* **PRESTON STRIKE.**—In 1853, a great number of strikes took place among the workmen in the north of England. Those at Preston struck for an increase of 10 per cent. on their wages. On Oct. 15, the masters, in consequence, closed forty-nine mills, and 20,000 persons were thrown out of employment, who were mostly maintained for a long time by subscriptions from their fellows. In the week ending Dec. 17, 1853, 14,397 were relieved at the cost of £2890 £s. The committee of workmen addressed Lord Palmerston, Nov. 15, 1853, who gave them his advice Dec. 24 following. After many attempts at reconciliation, the strike closed for want of funds, May 1, 1854.

1738. His natural daughter assumed the title of Duchess of Albany; she died in 1739. His brother, the Cardinal York, calling himself Henry IX. of England, born March, 1726, died at Rome in Aug., 1807. See *Scotland*.

PRICES. See *Corn, Bread, and Provisions*. Mr. T. Tooke, in 1838, published a "History of Prices from 1793 to 1836." He was latterly aided by Mr. W. Newmarch.

PRIDE'S PURGE. On Dec. 6, 1648, Colonel Pride, at the head of two regiments, surrounded the house of Parliament, and seizing in the passage forty-one members of the Presbyterian party, sent them to a low room, then called *hell*. Above 100 other members were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious of the Independents. The privileged members were named the *Rump Parliament*, which was dismissed by Cromwell, April 20, 1653.

PRIEST (derived from *presbyteros*, elder), in the English Church the minister who presides over the public worship. In *Gen. xiv.*, 18, Melchizedek, king of Salem, is termed "priest of the most high God." (1913 B.C. See *Hebrews vii.*) The Greek *hieratus*, like the Jewish priest, had a sacrificial character, which idea of the priesthood is still maintained by the Romanists and those who favor their views. Among the Jews, the priests assumed their office at the age of thirty years. The dignity of high or chief priest was fixed in Aaron's family, 1491 B.C. After the captivity of Babylon, the civil government and the crown were superadded to the high priesthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high priest that he could be prosecuted in no court but that of the great Sanhedrim. The heathens had their arch-flamen or high priest, resembling the Christian archbishop.

PRIMER. A book so named from the Romish book of devotions, and formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the Scripture. Copies of primers are preserved of so early a date as 1539.—*Ash.* Henry VIII. issued a prayer-book termed a primer in 1546.

PRIMOGENITURE. *RIGHT OF.* A usage brought down from the earliest times. The firstborn in the patriarchal ages had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of his father was priest to the family. In England, by the ancient custom of gavel-kind, primogeniture was of no account. It came in with the feudal law, 3 Will. I., 1068. The rights of primogeniture were abolished in France in 1790.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND (N. America) was discovered by Cabot in 1497; was finally taken from the French by the British in 1763; united with Cape Breton as a colony in 1763, but separated in 1768.

PRINCETON, BATTLE OF. After the victory at Trenton, Washington recrossed the Delaware with his prisoners. He again advanced and took post at Trenton. Cornwallis marched upon him. Under cover of night, on the 2d of January, Washington withdrew, unperceived, and early the next morning (January 3d, 1777) was in conflict with British troops under Colonel Mawhood, at Princeton, ten miles distant. The Americans were victorious, but lost the brave General Hugh Mercer. Just as the heat of the battle was over, Cornwallis, with fresh troops, came from Trenton. The Americans, who had not slept, nor scarcely tasted food for 36 hours, retreated, and Cornwallis did not pursue far. The Americans lost 100 men killed or wounded; the British lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, about 400.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND. See *Penang*.

PRINTED GOODS. See *Calico*.

PRINTING. Block-printing was practiced by the Chinese several centuries before the Christian era. The honor of printing with single types has been appropriated to Mentz, Strasbourg, Haarlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle, and Augsburg; but the names of the three first only are entitled to attention. See *Press*.

Adrian Junius awards the honor of the invention to Laurencez John Koester, of Haarlem, "who printed with blocks a book of images and letters, *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, and compounded an ink more viscous and tenacious than common ink, which blotted, about.....1488."

* In 1859 Mr. Samuel Leigh Sothby issued an elaborate work, compiled by his father and himself, entitled "*Principia Typographica*," containing fac-similes, &c., of the block-books of the 15th century; and Mr. J. Russell Smith published a fac-simile of the *Biblia Pauperum*, a very early block-book.

[The leaves of this book, being printed on one side only, were afterward pasted together.]

John Fust established a printing-office at Mentz, and printed the *Tractatus Parisiæ*.....1442
John Gutenberg invented cast metal types, and used them in printing the earliest edition of the Bible, which was commenced in 1444, and finished in.....1460

Peter Schœffer cast the first metal types in matrices, and was therefore the inventor of *com-
plete printing*.....1458
Book of Psalms, printed by Fust and Schœffer,.....
.....Aug. 14, 1457

The *Durandi Rationale*, first work printed with cast metal types.....1459

[Printing was introduced into Oxford about this time.—*Collier*. But this statement is discredited by Dibdin.]

A *Latin* printed (*Du Fresnoy*).....1460
The first Bible completed (*idem*)....."
Ments taken and plundered, and the art of printing, in the general ruin, is spread to other towns....."

The types were uniformly Gothic, or old German (whence our old *English* or *Black Letter*), until.....1465
Greek characters (quotations only) first used, same year....."

Cicero de Officiis printed by Fust at Mentz....."
Roman characters, first at Rome.....1467
A *Chronicle*, said to have been found in the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace (the fact disputed), bearing the date "*Oxford, anno 1468*."

William Caxton, a mercer of London, set up the first press at Westminster.....1471
He printed *William Caxton's Recueil of the Hystories of Troy*, by Raoul le Feure (*Phillips*)....."

His first pieces were, *A Treatise on the Game of Chess*, and *Tully's Offices* (see below) (*Dibdin*).....1474
Æsop's Fables, printed by Caxton, is supposed to be the first book with its leaves numbered....."

Aldus cast the Greek alphabet, and a Greek book printed *ap. Aldi*.....1476
He introduced the Italica....."

The *Pentateuch*, in Hebrew.....1482
Homer, in *folio*, beautifully done at Florence, selling all his former printing, by *Demetrius*.....1488

Caxton prints the *Boke of Eneydos*.....1490
Aldus Manutius begins printing at Venice.....1494

Printing used in Scotland.....1509
The first edition of the *whole Bible* was, strictly speaking, the Complutensian Polyglot of Cardinal Ximenes (see *Polyglot*).....1517

The *Liturgy*, the first book printed in Ireland, by Humphry Powell.....1550

Printing in Irish characters introduced by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's.....1571

The first newspaper printed in England (see *Newspapers*).....1583

First patent granted for printing.....1591

First printing-press improved by William Blaeu, at Amsterdam.....1601

First printing in America in New England, when the *Freeman's Oath* and an almanac were printed.....1639

First Bible printed in Ireland was at Belfast (*Hardy's Tour*).....1704

First types cast in England by Caslon (*Phillips*).....1720

Stereotype printing practised by William Ged, of Edinburgh, about.....1730

The present mode of stereotype invented by Mr. Tillich about.....1779

(Stereotype printing was in use in Holland in the last century (*Phillips*)).

Logographic Printing, in which words cast in one piece were employed: patented by H. Johnson and Mr. Walter of the *Times* (soon disused).....1783

Machine-printing (*which see*) first suggested by Nicholson.....1790

The Stanhope press invented about 1800; in general use.....1806

Columbian press of Clymer introduced.....1814

Albion press introduced.....1816

The roller, which was a suggestion of Nicholson, introduced....."

Cowper's and Applegath's rollers.....1817

Printing for the blind (by raised characters) begun.....1827

* To the west of the Sanctuary in Westminster Abbey stood the Eleemosynary or Almshouse, where the first printing-press in England was erected in 1471, by William Caxton, encouraged by the learned Thomas Miling, then abbot. He produced "*The Game and Play of Chess*," the first book ever printed in these kingdoms. There is a slight difference about the place in which it was printed, but all agree that it was within the precincts of this religious house.—*Leigh*.

Printer's Pension Society established.....1897
Type-composing Machines.—By James Young's several numbers of the "Family Herald" were set up, beginning Dec. 17, 1842; Hattersley's appeared at the Exhibition of 1862; Hart's was shown at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge.....Oct. 6, 1869
 Printing-types electro-faced with copper about.....1850
 Engraved copper-plate electro-faced with iron and nickel.....1858
 W. H. Mitchell's machine was tried at Messrs. Spottiswoode's, 1861; these machines were said to be in use in America in.....Jan. 1868
 Miss Emily Faithfull established the Victoria printing-office in Great Cornam Street, London, in which female compositors are employed: the "Englishwoman's Journal" printed there, Aug., 1861, appointed printer and publisher in ordinary to her majesty.....June, 1862
 (See *Printing Machine, Stereotype, and Nature-Printing.*)

TITLES OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS OF CAXTON AND WYNNYN DE WORDE.

THE GAME AND PLAYE OF THE CHESSE.—"Translated out of the Frenche and emprinted by me William Caxton. *Fynysheid the last day of Marche the yer of our Lord God a thousand four hundred and lxxxiij.*"
 THE BOKE OF TULLY'S ORAT. *as Emprinted by me simple persone William Caxton into Englyshe as the playster solace and reuerence of men growyn in to old age the xij day of August the yer of our Lord M. cccc. lxxxiij.*—HARBERT.

THE POLYONYMION containing the Bermyges and Dedes of many Tyntes in eight Bokes. Imprinted by William Caxton after having somewhat chawged the rude and olde Englyshe, that is to wete [to wit] certayn Words which in these Dayes be neither veyd ne understonden. *Ended the second day of Juyll at Westmestre the xxij yere of the Reigne of Kyng Edward the fourth, and of the Incarnacion of oure Lord a Thousand four Hundred four Score and tweyne [1482].*—DINDIN'S TYP. ANT.

THE CRONICLES OF ENGLAND Emprinted by me Wyllyam Caxton thabbeij of Westmynstre by london the 9 day of Juyne the 9ere of thincarnacion of our lord god M. cccc lxxx.

POLYONYMION.—*Ended the thyrtyenth day of Apryll the tenth yere of the reyme of kyng Harry the seventh And of the Incarnacion of our lord MCCCCXXXV. Emprinted by Wynkyn The worde at Westmestre.*

THE HULL OF PERFECTION emprinted at the instance of the reverend religyous fader Tho. Prior of the house of St. Ann, the order of the charterhouse Accomplished [d] and fynyshe [d] at Westmynstre the witt day of Janewer the yere of our lord Thousande cccc.lxxxvii. And in the xii yere of kyng Henry the vii by me wyndkyn de worde.—AMES. HERBERT. DINDIN.

THE DESCRIPCION OF ENGLAND, Whye Scotland and Irland speaking of the Noblesse and Worthynesse of the same Fynysheid and emprinted in Flete strete in the eynde of the Sonne by me Wynkyn de Worde the yere of our lord M. cccc and ij. mensis Maylie [mense Mail].—DINDIN'S TYP. ANT.

The Festyval or Sermons on sondays and holidays taken out of the golden legend emprinted at london in Flete-strete at y^e eynde of y^e Sonne by wyndkyn de worde. In the yere of our lord M. ccccc.viii. And ended the xij day of Maye.—AMES.

THE LORD'S PRAYER [as printed by Caxton in 1418].—*Further our that art in heavens, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come to us; thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven; our every day bread give us to day; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen.*—LEWIS'S LIFE OF CAXTON.

A FLAGON [as printed by William Caxton].—*If it please any man spiritual or temporal to bye any ptes of two or three comemoracions of Salisbury uset emprinted after the forme of this preest lettre whiche ben wel and truly correct, late him come to westmynster in to the almshouse at the red pale [red pale] and he shall have them good there.*—DINDIN'S TYP. ANT.

PRINTING MACHINES.—William Nicholson, editor of the *Philosophical Journal*, first projected (1790-1), but M. König first contrived and constructed a working printing-machine, which began with producing the

Times of Nov. 28, 1814, a memorable day in the annals of typography.

In 1815 Mr. E. Cowper applied his inventive mind to the subject.

König's machine printed 1800 an hour on one side; Cowper's improvements increased this number to 4800. This was raised to 16,000 by Mr. Applegath's machine, which prints the *Times*.

Hoe's American machine, introduced into London in 1858, prints 90,000 an hour.

PRINTING IN COLOURS was first commenced by the employment of several blocks, to imitate the initial letters in MSS. (for instance, the *Mentis Psalter* of Faust, 1457, which has a letter in three colors). Imitations of chiaroscuro soon followed ("Repose in Egypt" engraving on wood after Louis Cranach, in 1618, in Germany; others by Ugo da Carpi, in Italy, 1616).

J. B. Jackson (1790-1754) attempted, without success, to imitate water-color drawings and to print paper-hangings.

About 1768, John Skipple, an amateur, printed some chiaroscuros.

In 1819-29 Mr. William Savage produced his remarkable work, "Hints on Color Printing," illustrated by imitations of chiaroscuro and of colored drawings, giving details of the processes employed.

In 1836 Mr. George Baxter produced beautiful specimens of Picture-Printing, and took out a patent, which expired in 1858. In some of the illustrations to the "Pictorial Album" (1838), he employed twenty different blocks.

It has been applied to Lithography (hence Chromolithography).

In 1849 Mr. G. C. Leighton produced imitations of water-color drawings by means of modifications and improvements of Savage's processes. In 1831 he commenced color-printing by machinery, and has since availed himself of aqua-tinted plates, and also of electrotyped silver and copper surfaces to obtain purity of color as well as durability.

The large colored prints of *The Illustrated London News* were first issued in Dec., 1854.

PRIORIES, at first dependent on the great abbeys, are mentioned in 729 in England. See *Abbeys and Monasteries*. The priories of aliens were seized by the king (Edward I.) in 1286, and in succeeding reigns with the breaking out of war with France, but were usually restored on the conclusion of peace. These priories were dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown, 8 Hen. V., 1414.—*Rymer's Fœdera*.

PRISONERS OF WAR, among the ancient nations, when spared, were usually enslaved. About the 18th century, civilized nations began to exchange their prisoners.

The Spanish, French, and American prisoners of war in England were 13,000 in number. Sept. 30, 1770 The number exchanged by cartel with France from the commencement of the then war was 44,000, June, 1781

The English prisoners in France estimated at 6000, and the French in England 27,000.....Sept., 1798
 The English in France amounted to 10,800, and the French, etc., in England to 47,600, in.....1811

PRISONS OF LONDON. See *Fleet, King's Bench, Newgate, Poultry, Clerkenwell*.

Horsemerger Lane Jail was built in.....1791

The state of prisons greatly improved after the exertions of Howard.† Cold Bath-Fields Prison was built on his suggestion.....1794

The atrocities of Governor Aris in this prison were exposed in Parliament.....July 12, 1800

White Cross Street Prison for debtors was erected in.....1813-15

Borough Compter: mean and confined till visited by a Parliamentary committee in.....1817

Savoy Prison, for the confinement of deserters from the Guards, formerly situated in the Strand, was pulled down to make room for Waterloo Bridge, 1819

New Bridewell Prison was erected as a substitute for the City Bridewell, Blackfriars, in.....1829

Tothill Fields Bridewell, built in 1618, was rebuilt in.....1836

The old Marshalsea Prison was pulled down.....1842

Pentonville Model Prison was completed in.....“

* In 1817 was published Blumenbach's *Physiology* by Elliottson, the first book printed by machinery. The machine employed being Beney's patent, one which printed both sides in one operation at the rate of 900 sheets an hour (1816).

† John Howard was born Sept. 9, 1726; made sheriff of Bedford, 1772; investigated into the state of English prisons, 1773-5; and gave evidence thereon before the House of Commons, which led to amendments by law, 1774; he visited prisons all over the Continent, and died at Kibson Jan. 20, 1790.

* A fac-simile of this book was printed by Mr. Vincent Figgins in 1859.

† Romish Service books, used at Salisbury by the devout, called *Pies* (*Pies*, Latin), as is supposed from the different color of the text and rubric. Our printing-type *Pies* is called *Cleere* by foreign printers.—*Wheatley*.

Middlesex House of Detention, Clerkenwell, was erected in.....1847
Holloway Prison was opened.....Feb. 4, 1862
Act passed for abolishing Queen's Bench Prison. 1869
Prison Ministers' Act passed.....1863
An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons was passed.....July 5, 1865

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY owes its existence to the philanthropic labors of Sir T. F. Buxton, M. P. It was instituted in 1815, and held its first public meeting in 1820. Its objects are the amelioration of jails, by the diffusion of information respecting their management, the classification and employment of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime, by inspiring a dread of punishment, and by inducing the criminal, on his discharge, to abandon his vicious pursuits.

PRIVATEER, a ship belonging to private individuals, sailing with a license (termed a *Letter of Marque*), granted by a government in time of war, to seize and plunder the ships of the enemy. The practice, said to have been adopted by Edward I. against the Portuguese in 1295, was general during the war between Spain and the Netherlands in the 17th century, and during the last French War. Privateering was abolished by the great sovereigns of Europe by treaty, March 30, 1856. The United States government refused to agree unless the right of blockade was also given up. The British government declined this, asserting "that the system of commercial blockade was essential to its naval supremacy." On April 17, 1861, Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, announced his intention of issuing letters of marque, and on the 19th President Lincoln proclaimed that all Southern privateers should be treated as pirates. This decree was not carried out. See *United States*. All the great powers forbade privateering during the American Civil War. Among the principal Confederate privateers were the following: The *Savannah* ran the blockade at Charleston, S. C. June 3, 1861, captured June 4; the *Sumter* ran the blockade at New Orleans, La., July, 1861, sold April, 1863; the *Jag. Davis* escaped from Charleston, July, 1861, wrecked in Aug.; the *Nashville* escaped from Charleston, Oct., 1861, destroyed by the *Montauk*, March 1, 1863; the *Florida*, built at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, received her armament at sea, entered Mobile Harbor, Aug., 1863, escaped from that port, Jan., 1863, captured by the *Wachusett*, Oct., 1864, and afterward sunk by collision in Hampton Roads; the *Alabama*, built at Liverpool, escaped July 29, 1863, destroyed by the *Kearsarge*, June 19, 1864. It is estimated that during the war thirty vessels of all description were employed by the Confederates.

PRIVILEGED PLACES. See *Asylums*.

PRIVY COUNCIL. A council was instituted by Alfred, 895. The number of the council was about twelve when it discharged the functions of state, now confined to the members of the cabinet; but it had become unwieldy almost before 1679, in which year it was remodelled upon Sir William Temple's plan, and reduced to thirty members; Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, being president. The number is now unlimited. To attempt the life of a privy councillor in the execution of his office was made capital, occasioned by Guiscard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 9 Anne, 1711.*

PRIVY SEAL, THE LORD, the fifth great officer of state, has the custody of the privy seal, which he must not put to any grant without good warrant under the king's signet. This seal is used by the king to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by the king, before they come to the great seal. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, held this office in the reign of Henry VIII. previously to 1523, when Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, was appointed. The privy seal has been on some occasions in commission.—*Beaumont*.

PRIZE MONEY, arising from captures made from the enemy, was decreed by government to be divided

into eight equal parts, and distributed by order of ranks, April 17, 1793.

PROBATE COURT, established in 1857 by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, which abolished all powers exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in the granting of probates of wills, etc. See *Prerogative Court*. The first judge, appointed Jan. 5, 1858, was Sir Creswell Creswell, who took his seat on Jan. 18. On his death, Sir James F. Wilde was appointed judge, Aug. 28, 1863. Probate is the exhibiting and proving a will before the proper authority.

PROCLAMATIONS, ROYAL, "have only a binding force when grounded upon and to enforce the laws of the realm."—*Coke*. Henry VIII., in 1539, declared that they were as valid as acts of Parliament.

PROFILES. The first profile taken, as recorded, was that of Antigonus, who, having but one eye, his likeness was so taken, 330 B.C.—*Ashm.* "Until the end of the 3d century, I have not seen a Roman emperor with a full face; they were always painted or appeared in profile, which gives us the view of a head in a very majestic manner."—*Adanson*.

PROGRESSIONIST THEORY IN NATURAL HISTORY supposes that the existing species of animals and plants were not originally created, but were gradually developed from simple forms. See *Species*.

PROMISSORY NOTES were regulated and allowed to be made assignable in 1705. First taxed by a stamp in 1783: the tax was increased in 1804, and again in 1808, and subsequently. See *Bills of Exchange*.

PROPAGANDA FIDE, CONGREGATIO DE (congregation for the propagation of the faith of the Romish Church), was constituted at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL SOCIETY received its charter June 16, 1701. Its sphere is generally limited to the British Colonies.

PROPERTY TAX. In England, the assessments on real property, under the property tax of 1815, were £51,596,428, of which Middlesex was £5,556,537, Lancashire, £2,037,774, and Yorkshire, £4,700,000; Wales, £3,168,801. See *Income Tax*.

PROPHETS. See under *Jews*.

PROPHESYING. About 1570 the Puritanical part of the clergy, particularly at Northampton, held meetings (termed prophesyings) for prayer and exposition of the Scripture. These were forbidden by Queen Elizabeth, May 7, 1577, and immediately ceased.

PROTECTIONIST, a name given to that section of the Conservative party which opposed the repeal of the corn-laws, and which separated from Sir Robert Peel in 1846. The name was derived from a "Society for the Protection of Agriculture," of which the Duke of Richmond was chairman, and which had been established to counteract the efforts of the Anti-Corn Law League, Feb. 17, 1844. Lord George Bentinck was the head of the party from 1846 till his death, Sept. 21, 1848. The Derby administration not proposing the restoration of the corn-laws, the above society was dissolved, Feb. 7, 1853.

PROTECTORATES IN ENGLAND. That of the Earl of Pembroke began Oct. 19, 1216, and ended by his death the same year. Of Humphry, duke of Gloucester, in England, began Aug. 31, 1423; he was murdered Feb. 28, 1447. Of Richard, duke of Gloucester, began April 9, 1483, and ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June 23, the same year. Of Somerset began Jan. 28, 1547, and ended by his resignation in 1549. Of Oliver Cromwell began Dec. 16, 1653, and ended by his death, Sept. 18, 1658. Of Richard Cromwell began Sept. 14, 1658, and ended by his resignation, May 6, 1659. See *England*.

PROTESTANTS. The Emperor Charles V. called a Diet at Spire in 1529, to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged, owing to Luther's opposition to the Roman Catholic religion. Against a decree of this diet to support the doctrines of the Church of Rome, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly *protested*, April 19, 1529. Hence the term Protestants was given to the followers of Luther, and it afterward included Calvinists, and all other sects separated from the see of Rome. The six protesting princes were John and George, the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg; Ernest and Francis, the two dukes of Lüneburg; the Landgrave of Hesse, and the Prince of Anhalt: these were joined by the inhabitants of Strasburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Heilbron, and

* JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—In lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the lord chancellors of Great Britain and of Ireland in cases of lunacy—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts of England, and the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad—from the Warden of the Stannaries, the Courts of the Isle of Man, and other islands, and the Colonial Courts, etc.—fixed by statute 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 41, 1833. *Judges*—the president of the privy council, the lord chancellor, and such members of the privy council as may hold and have held the office of lord keeper or first commissioner of the great seal, lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, lord chief baron, judge of the Admiralty, chief judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, and others appointed by the queen, being privy councillors.

seven other cities. See *Lutheranism, Calvinism, Huguenots, Germany*, etc.

Protestants persecuted in Scotland and Germany.....1546
Edward VI. established Protestantism in England, 1548
Mary re-establishes Romanism, and persecutes the
Protestants: above 300 put to death.....1553-8
Ridley, Bishop of London, and Latimer, bishop of
Worcester, were burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1556;
and Cramer, archbishop of Canterbury.

March 31, 1556
Elizabeth restores Protestantism.....1558
Protestant settlements formed in Ulster, N. Ire-
land.....1608-11
Thirty Years' War between Romanists and Prot-
estants in Germany.....1618-48
Protestants persecuted at Thorn, in Poland.....1724
Protestant association (see "*Gordon's No-Popery*")
Job.....1780
A society for planting communities of the poorer
Protestants on tracts of land, particularly in the
northern counties of Ireland, established in Dub-
lin inDec. 1829
(London) Protestant Society, established 1827;
Protestant Association, 1835; Protestant Alli-
ance.....1849
Protestant Conservative Society established

Dec. 9, 1831
Protestant alliance formed at Armagh.....Nov. 7, 1845

PROVENCE (the Roman *Provincia*), S.E. France, was
made a kingdom by the Emperor Lothaire for his son
Charles. It afterward became part of the kingdom of
Arlés as a feudal country, and was reunited to the
German Empire in 1083 by Conrad II. On the fall of
the Hohenstaufens it was acquired by Charles of An-
jou, king of Naples, in 1266, and was held by his suc-
cessors till its annexation to France by Louis XI. in
1481.

PROVERBS. The Book of Proverbs, by Solomon,
is dated about 1000 B.C. The latter part were col-
lected by order of Hezekiah, about 700 B.C. Ray's
collection of English proverbs appeared in 1672, and
Bohn's general collection in 1867.

PROVVEDIMENTO SOCIETIES in Italy, formed
to aid in acquiring Rome and Venice, elect Garibaldi
as their chief, March 10, 1862. They were tolerated by
Ricasoli, but warned to be moderate by Rattazzi.

PRUD'HOMMES, CONSEILS DE (from *prudens homo*,
a prudent man), trade tribunals in France, composed
of masters and workmen, were constituted to arbitrate
on trade disputes in 1806. Similar bodies with this
name existed as far back as 1452 at Marseilles, and at
Lyons in 1464.

PRUSSIA. This country was anciently possessed
by the Venedi, about 890 B.C. They were conquered
by the Borussii, who inhabited the Rhiphean Moun-
tains; and from these the country was called Borusa-
nia. Some historians, however, derive the name from
Po, signifying near, and *Russia*. The Porussii after-
ward intermixed with the followers of the Teutonic

* His love of life had induced Cramer, some time previously, to sign
a paper wherein he condemned the Reformation; and when he was led
to the stake, and the fire was kindled round him, he stretched forth his
right hand, with which he had signed his recantation, that it might be
consumed before the rest of his body, exclaiming from time to time,
"This unworthy hand!" Raising his eyes to heaven, he expired with
the dying prayer of the first martyr of the Christian Church, "Lord
Jesus, receive my spirit."

The following documents are taken from a "*Book of the Joint Diet,
Dinner, and Supper, and the charge thereof, for Cramer, Latimer, and
Ridley*," kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while they were in the custody
of those officers, previously to their being burnt alive:

1st OCTOBER, 1554. DINNER.	
Bread and ale.....	£0 0 3
Oysters.....	0 0 1
Butter.....	0 0 2
Eggs.....	0 0 2
Lynx.....	0 0 8
A piece of fresh salmon.....	0 0 10
Wine.....	0 0 2
Cheese and pears.....	0 0 2
The three dinners.....	£0 2 6

TO BURN LATIMER AND RIDLEY.	
For 3 load of wood faggots.....	£0 12 0
Item, 1 load of furs faggots.....	0 2 6
Item, for the carriage of these 4 loads.....	0 2 6
Item, a post.....	0 1 4
Item, 2 chains.....	0 3 4
Item, 2 staples.....	0 0 6
Item, 4 labourers.....	0 2 8
.....	£1 5 8

TO BURN CRAMER.	
For 100 wood faggots for the fire.....	£0 6 0
For 100 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of furs.....	0 3 4
For the carriage of them.....	0 0 8
For 2 labourers.....	0 2 8
.....	£0 12 8

knights, and latterly with the Poles. The Constitu-
tion, established Jan. 31, 1850, was modified April 30,
1851; May 21, June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24, 1853; June
10, 1854; May 30, 1855; and May 15, 1857. Population,
with Lauenburg (annexed Aug. 14, 1866), 19,904,843.

St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Chris-
tianity, and is slain about.....997
Boleslaus of Poland revenges his death by dread-
ful ravages.....1016

Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands, in
the reign of Albert the Bear.....1163
The Teutonic knights, returning from the holy
wars, undertake the conquest of Prussia and the
conversion of the people.....1225
Thorn founded by them.....1231
Königsberg, lately built, made the capital.....1286
The Teutonic knights almost depopulate Prussia.
It is repopled by German colonists in the 18th
century.

Frederick IV. of Nuremberg (the founder of the
reigning family) obtains by purchase from Sigis-
mund, emperor of Germany, the margraviate of
Brandenburg.....1415
Casimir IV. of Poland assists the natives against
the oppression of the Teutonic knights.....1446
Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the Ten-
tonic order, renounces the Roman Catholic re-
ligion, embraces Lutheranism, and is acknowl-
edged Duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief
of Poland.....1525

University of Königsberg founded by Duke Al-
bert.....1544
John Sigismund created Elector of Brandenburg
and Duke of Prussia.....1605
The principality of Halberstadt and the bishopric
of Minden transferred to the house of Branden-
burg.....1648

Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an in-
dependent state, under Frederick William, sur-
named the Great Elector.....1687

Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest,
elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, to
distinguish the part he had taken in restoring
peace to Europe.....1690

Frederick III., in an assembly of the states, puts a
crown upon his own head and upon the head of
his consort, and is proclaimed King of Prussia
by the title of Frederick I.....Jan. 18, 1701

Order of the Black Eagle instituted by Frederick
I. on the day of his coronation....."
Guelders taken from the Dutch.....1709

Frederick I. seizes Neufchâtel or Neunburg, and
purchases Tecklenburg.....1707

The principality of Meurs added to Prussia.....1719
Reign of Frederick the Great, during which the
Prussian monarchy is made to rank among the
first powers in Europe.....1740

Breslau ceded to Prussia.....1741
Silesia, Glatz, etc., ceded.....1743

Frederick II., the Great, visits England.....1744
"Seven Years' War" (*which see*) begins.....1756

Frederick II. victor at Prague, May 6; defeated at
Kolln, May 18; victor at Rosbach.....Nov. 5, 1757

General Lacy, with an Austrian-Russian army,
marches to Berlin; the city is laid under contri-
bution, etc.; magazines destroyed.....1760

Peace of Hubertsburg (ends "Seven Years' War"),
Feb. 15, 1763
Frederick the Great dies.....Aug. 17, 1796

War with France.....1792
The Prussians seize Hanover.....1801 and 1806

Prussia joins the allies of England against France,
Oct. 6, "
Fatal battles of Jena and Auerstadt.....Oct. 14, "

[Nearly all the monarchy subdued.]
Berlin decree promulgated.....Nov. 30, "
Peace of Tilsit (*which see*).....July 7, 1807

Convention of Berlin.....Nov. 5, 1808
The people rise to expel the French from Ger-
many at the king's appeal, and form the "land-
wehr" or militia.....March 17, 1813

Treaty of Paris.....April 11, 1814
The king visits England.....June 6, "
Dines at Guildhall.....June 18, "

Ministry of education established.....1817
Congress of Carlsbad.....Aug. 1, 1819
Blücher dies in Silesia, aged 77.....Sept. 12, "
[From this time Prussia pursued a peaceful and
undisturbed policy until 1848.]

Serious attempt made on the life of the king by
an assassin named Tesch, who fired two shots
at him.....July 26, 1844

Insurrection in Berlin.....March 18, 1846
Berlin declared in a state of siege.....Nov. 12, "

The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburg Castle Nov. 29, 1848
 This assembly is dissolved, and the king issues a new Constitution to his subjects Dec. 5, "
 The German National Assembly elect the King of Prussia "hereditary emperor of the Germans," March 28, 1849
 The king declines the imperial crown April 29, "
 The kingdom put under martial law May 10, "
 The Prussians enter Carlsruhe May 23, "
 Armistice between Prussia and Denmark. July 10, "
 Bavaria declared an imperial constitution, with the King of Prussia at its head Sept. 8, "
 Treaty between Prussia and Austria Sept. 30, "
 Austria protests against the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany Nov. 12, "
 New Constitution, Jan. 31; the king takes the oath required by it Feb. 6, 1850
 Hanover withdraws from the Prussian alliance, Feb. 26, "
 Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg to maintain the German union Feb. 27, "
 Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the King of Prussia, and announces a league between Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria March 15, "
 Attempt to assassinate the king May 23, "
 Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league June 30, "
 Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark, July 2, "
 A congress of deputies from the states included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel, July 12, "
 Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfurt Aug. 25, "
 The Prussian government addresses a dispatch to the cabinet of Vienna, declaring its resolve to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. 31, "
 Count Brandenburg, prime minister of Prussia, dies Nov. 6, "
 Decree calling out the whole Prussian army, 223,000 infantry, 38,000 cavalry, and 29,000 artillery, with 1090 field-pieces Nov. 7, "
 The Prussian troops in Hesse occupy the military road in that electorate Nov. 9, "
 The Prussian forces withdraw from the grand-duchy of Baden Nov. 14, "
 General Radowits, late foreign minister, visits Queen Victoria at Windsor Nov. 26, "
 Convention of Olmutz for the pacification of Germany Nov. 29, "
 The Prussian troops commence their retreat from Hesse-Cassel Dec. 5, "
 Prince Schwartzberg visits the king Dec. 28, "
 The king celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy Jan. 18, 1851
 The king visits the Czar of Russia May 18, "
 The king and czar leave Warsaw for Olmutz to meet the Emperor of Austria May 27, "
 Statue of Frederick the Great, by Rauch, inaugurated at Berlin May 31, "
 The king revives the Council of State as it existed before the Revolution of 1848 Jan. 12, 1852
 A Prussian industrial exhibition opened at Berlin May 28, "
 Prussia repudiates a Customs' Union with Austria June 7, "
 But agrees to a commercial treaty Feb. 19, 1853
 Plot at Berlin detected April, "
 Death of Radowits Dec. 26, "
 Vacillation of the government upon the Eastern Question March and April, 1854
 Agrees to a protocol for preservation of the integrity of Turkey, which is signed at Vienna, April 7, "
 Continues neutral in the war Sept. 21, Oct. 18, "
 Excluded from the conferences at Vienna Feb. 1855
 Dispute with Switzerland (see *Neuchâtel*), Nov., 1856, to May, 1857
 Alarming illness of the king; the Prince of Prussia appointed regent Oct. 23, "
 Chevalier Bunsen ennobled Jan., 1858
 Prince Frederick William of Prussia married to the princess royal of England Jan. 25, "
 Queen Victoria visits them at Potsdam Aug., "
 Prince of Prussia made permanent regent, Oct. 7, "
 Resignation of the Mantuffel ministry; succeeded by that of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (Liberal): the elections end in favor of the new government Nov., "
 Prince Frederick William, son of the princess royal of England, born Jan. 27, 1859

Italian War—Prussia declares its neutrality, but arms to protect Germany May and June, 1859
 The regent announces that "the Prussian army will be in future the Prussian nation in arms," Jan. 12, 1860
 The regent and several German sovereigns meet the Emperor of the French at Baden (see *Baden*), June 15-17, "
 Baron Bunsen dies (aged 70) Nov. 27, "
 Disclosures respecting the oppressive system of Prussian police; Stieber, the director, prosecuted and censured, but not punished Nov., "
 Death of Frederick William IV. Accession of William I. Jan. 2, 1861
 Meeting of the Chambers: on the motion for the address, M. von Vincke carries an amendment in favor of Italian Unity and "a firm alliance with England" Feb. 6, "
 The Macdonald affair* settled by a firm yet conciliatory dispatch from the Baron von Schleinitz May, "
 Attempted assassination of the king by Becker, a Leipzig student, July 14, who is sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment Sept. 23, "
 The king meets the Emperor Napoleon at Compiegne Oct. 6-8, "
 The king and queen crowned at Königsberg; he declares that he will reign by the "Grace of God" Oct. 18, "
 Bill for making the ministry responsible passed March 6, 1862
 The Chamber of Representatives oppose the government in regard to the length of military service, March 6; and resolve on discussing the items of the budget: the ministry resigns; the king will not accept the resignation, but dissolves the Chambers March 11, "
 The ministry (Liberal) resign, and a reactionary cabinet formed under Van der Heydt, March 18-April 12, "
 Elections go against the government: only one minister elected May, "
 Parliament opens; ministers appeal to the patriotism of the members May 19, "
 Severe discussion on military expenditure: the Chamber reduces the vote for the maintenance of the army from 300,000 to 135,000 men, Sept. 11-16, "
 Van der Heydt resigns; succeeded as premier by the Count Bismarck Schönhausen, Sept., who informs the Chamber that the budget is deferred till 1863: the Chamber protests against this as unconstitutional Sept. 30, "
 The Chamber of Peers passes the budget without the amendments of the Chamber of Representatives, which (by 237 against 9) resolves that the act is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution Oct. 11, "
 The king closes the session (56th), saying, "The budget for the year 1863, as decreed by the Chamber of Representatives, having been rejected by the Chamber of Peers on the ground of insufficiency, the government of his majesty is under the necessity of controlling the public affairs outside the Constitution" Oct. 13, "
 Agitation in favor of the Constitution proceeding: passive resistance adopted; several Liberal papers suppressed Nov., "
 The Chambers reassemble; unconciliatory address from the king, Jan. 14, and bold reply of the deputies adopted Jan. 23, 1863
 They recommend neutrality in the Polish War, Feb. 28, "
 Violent dissension between the deputies and the ministry May, "
 The Chamber of Deputies address the king on their relation with the ministry and the state of the country, May 23: the king replies that his ministers possess his confidence, and adjourns the session May 27, "
 Resolves to govern without a Parliament "
 The press severely restricted, June 1: the crown prince, in a speech, disavows participation in the recent acts of the ministry, June 6, and censures them in a letter to the king, July 6: reconciled to the king Sept. 8, "
 The Liberal members fitted in the provinces, July 18, 19, "

* On Sept. 19, 1860, Captain Macdonald was committed to prison at Bonn for resisting the railway authorities there. The English residents appealed and were also censured. A correspondence ensued between the Prussian government and the British foreign secretary, and strong language was uttered in the House of Commons, April 26, and in the Prussian Chambers, May 4, 1861.

The Chamber of Deputies dissolved, Sept. 2; a Liberal majority re-elected..... Oct. 1863
 A motion in favor of maintaining the rights of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein carried Dec. 2; but the Chamber obstinately refuses its assent to it or to defray the expenses of war, Dec. 2..... Jan. 1864
 Chambers dissolved..... Jan. 1864
 (For the events of the war, see *Denmark*.)
 Preliminaries for peace with Denmark..... Aug. 1, 1864
 Peace with Denmark signed..... Oct. 30, 1864
 The opening of the Chambers, Jan. 14; revival of the constitutional agitation for control over the army budget..... Jan. 16, 1865
 International exhibition at Cologne opened by the crown prince..... June 3, 1865
 The deputies having rejected the budget, the bills for reorganizing the army and increasing the fleet, and meeting the expense of the war with Denmark, the Chamber is prorogued; the government will rule without it..... June 17, 1865
 The king, at Carlsbad, issues a despotic decree appropriating and disposing of the revenue, July 5, 1865
 A political dinner of the Liberal deputies prohibited at Cologne, and forcibly prevented at Overlahnstein in Nassau..... July 24, 1865
 Convention of Gastein (see *Gastein*) signed Aug. 14, 1865
 The king takes possession of Lauenburg, purchased from Austria with his own money, Sept. 15, 1865
 The Chambers opened with a supercilious speech from M. Bismarck..... Jan. 15, 1866
 (See *German-Italian War*.)

MARGRAVES, ELECTORS, DUKES, AND KINGS.

MARGRAVES OR ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.

1184. Albert I, surnamed the Bear, first elector of Brandenburg.
 1170. Otho I.
 1184. Otho II.
 1208. Albert II.
 1231. John I. and Otho III.
 1266. John II.
 1282. Otho IV.
 1309. Waldemar.
 1319. Henry I, the Young.
 1330. [Interregnum].
 1333. Louis I, of Bavaria.
 1352. Louis II, surnamed the Roman.
 1365. Otho V, the Singard.
 1373. Wenceslas, of Luxemburg.
 1378. Sigismund, of Luxemburg.
 1389. Joesus, the Bearded.
 1411. Sigismund again, emperor.
 1414. Frederick I, of Nuremberg (of the house of Hohenzollern).
 1440. Frederick II, surnamed Ironside.
 1470. Albert III, surnamed the German Achilles.
 1476. John III, his son, as margrave, styled the Cicero of Germany.
 1496. John III, as elector.
 1499. Joachim I, son of John.
 1535. Joachim II, poisoned by a Jew.
 1571. John-George.
 1593. Joachim-Frederick.
 1603. John-Sigismund.

DUKES OF PRUSSIA.

1618. John-Sigismund.
 1619. George-William.
 1640. Frederick-William, his son; generally styled the "Great Elector."
 1688. Frederick III, son of the preceding; crowned king, Jan. 18, 1701.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701. Frederick I, king.
 1713. Frederick-William I, son of Frederick I.
 1740. Frederick II (Frederick III; styled the Great), son; made Prussia a military power.
 1763. Frederick-William II, nephew of the preceding king.
 1797. Frederick-William III. He had to contend against the might of Napoleon, and after extraordinary vicissitudes he aided England in his overthrow.
 1840. Frederick-William IV, son; succeeded June 7 (born Aug. 3, 1770; died Jan. 3, 1861).
 1860. William I, brother; born March 22, 1797.
 [Heir. His son, Prince Frederick-William, born Oct. 18, 1831; married Victoria, princess royal of England, Jan. 25, 1858. They have four children.]

PRUSSIC ACID (or hydrocyanic acid) is colorless, smells like peach flowers, freezes at 5° Fahrenheit, is very volatile, and turns vegetable blues into red. It was accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a German

chemist, in 1799. Scheele first obtained this acid in a separate state about 1782. Simple water distilled from the leaves of the *Lassia cerasea* was first ascertained to be a most deadly poison by Dr. Madden, of Dublin.

PRYTANIS, a magistrate of Corinth, annually elected from 745 B.C. till the office was abolished by Cypselus, a despot, 655 B.C.

PSALMS OF DAVID were collected by Solomon, 1000 B.C.; others were added 800 and 515 B.C. The old Church of England version in metre by Sternhold and Hopkins was published in 1562; the New Version by Tate and Brady in 1693.

PSEUDOSCOPE, a name given by Professor Wheatstone (in 1832) to the stereoscope, when employed to produce "conversions of relief," i.e., the reverse of the stereoscope: a terrestrial globe appears like a hollow hemisphere.

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM. Claudius Ptolemy, of Pelusium, in Egypt (about A.D. 140), supposed that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and stars moved round once in twenty-four hours. This system (long the official doctrine of the Church of Rome) was universally taught till that of Pythagoras (500 B.C.) was revived by Copernicus, A.D. 1580, and demonstrated by Kepler (1619) and Newton (1687).

PUBLIC EDUCATION, HEALTH, etc. See *Education*, *Health*.

PUBLIC SAFETY, COMMITTEE OF, was established at Paris during the French Revolution on April 6, 1793, with absolute power, in consequence of the coalition against France. The severe government of this committee is termed the Reign of Terror, which ended with the execution of Robespierre and his associates, July 28, 1794.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. See *Education*.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT, passed July 21, 1862, to provide work for unemployed persons in the manufacturing districts at the time of the cotton famine. It enabled corporate bodies to raise loans, and proved very successful.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS. The sum voted for this purpose in 1862 was £262,215; in 1863, £283,523; in 1864, £267,513; in 1865, £739,370.

PUDDLING, making the walls of canals water-tight by means of clay, was largely adopted by Brindley in constructing the Bridgewater canals, 1761 et seq. See also under *Iron Manufacture*.

PUEBLA, SIEGE OF. When Scott was pressing forward to the Mexican capital, in Sept., 1847, with his victorious American army (see *Fero Cruz* and *Cerro Gordo*), Colonel Childs was left at Puebla, on the Cordilleras, with a large number of invalids. There he was besieged by the Mexicans for a month. On the 18th of October, Santa Anna appeared there with a considerable force, but all were frightened away by some Americans under General Lane, who had defeated him in a conflict at Huamantla a few days before. Santa Anna was again defeated at Atlixco on the 16th, and then fled, a fugitive, toward the Gulf coast.

PUGILISM. See *Boxing*.

PULLEY. The pulley, together with the vice and other mechanical instruments, are said to have been invented by Archytas of Tarentum, a disciple of Pythagoras, about 516 B.C. It has been ascertained that in a single movable pulley the power gained is doubled. In a continued combination, the power is equal to the number of pulleys, less one, doubled.

PULTOWA (Russia), where Charles XII of Sweden was entirely defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, July 8, 1709. He fled to Bender, in Turkey.

PULTUSK (Russia), a battle was fought between the Saxons under King Augustus, and the Swedes under Charles XII, in which the former were signally defeated, May 1, 1708. Here also the French under Napoleon fought the Russian and Prussian armies; both sides claimed the victory, but it inclined in favor of the French, Dec. 24, 1806.

PUMPS. Ctesibius of Alexandria is said to have invented pumps (with other hydraulic instruments) about 284 B.C., although the invention is ascribed to Danaus, at Lindus, 1465 B.C. Pumps were in general use in England, A.D. 1425. An inscription on the pump in front of the late Royal Exchange, London, stated that the well was first sunk in 1382. The air-pump was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, and improved by Boyle in 1657.

PUNCTUATION. The ancients do not appear to have had any system, and doubtless employed arbitrary signs to distinguish the parts of a discourse. Of our points the period (.) is the most ancient. The colon (:) was introduced about 1486; the comma (,) was first seen about 1521, and the semicolon (;) about 1570. In Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" (1587) they all appear, as well as the note of interrogation (?), asterisk (*), and parentheses ().

PUNIC WARS. See *Carthage*, 264 B.C.

PUNISHMENTS. See *Beheading*, *Blinding*, *Boiling*, *Death*, *Drowning*, *Flogging*, and *Poisoning*.

PUNJAB (N.W. Hindostan), was traversed by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C.; and by Tamerlane, A.D. 1393. The war with the Sikhs began here Dec. 14, 1845, and was closed March 29, 1849, when the Punjab was annexed. See *India*. The Punjab has since flourished, and on Jan. 1, 1895, was made a distinct presidency (to include the Sudej states and the Delhi territory). See *Durbar*.

PURGATIVES of the mild species (aperients), particularly cassia, manna, and senna, are ascribed to Aetnarius, a Greek physician, 1245.

PURGATORY, the middle place between heaven and hell, where, it is believed by the Roman Catholics, the soul passes through the fire of purification before it enters the kingdom of God. The doctrine was known about 260, and was introduced into the Roman Church in the 6th century. It was set forth by a council at Florence, 1439.

PURIFICATION, after childbirth, was ordained by the Jewish law, 1490 B.C. (*Lev. xii.*). See *Churching*. The feast of the purification was instituted 543, in honor of the Virgin Mary's going to the Temple. (*Luke ii.*) Pope Sergius I. ordered the procession with wax tapers, whence Candlemas-day.

PURITANS, the name, first given about 1564, to persons who aimed at greater purity of doctrine, holiness of living, and stricter discipline than others. They withdrew from the Established Church, professing to follow the word of God alone, and maintaining that the Church retained many human inventions and popish superstitions. See *Nonconformists* and *Presbyterianism*.

PURPLE, a mixed tinge of scarlet and blue, discovered at Tyre. It is said to have been found by a dog's having by chance eaten a shell-fish, called *murex* or *purpura*; upon returning to his master, Hercules Tyres, he observed his lips tinged, and made use of the discovery. Purple was anciently used by the princes and great men for their garments by way of distinction, and to this day the purple color is the livery of our bishops, etc. The dignity of an archbishop or great magistrate is frequently meant by the purple. The purple was first given to the cardinals by Pope Paul II., 1465.

PURVEYANCE, an ancient prerogative of the sovereigns of England of purchasing provisions, etc., without the consent of the owners, led to much oppression. It was regulated by Magna Charta, 1215, and other statutes, and was only surrendered by Charles II. in 1690, for a compensation.

PUSEYISM, a name attached to the views of certain clergymen and lay members of the Church of England, who endeavored to restore the practice of the Church of England to what they believed to be required by the language of her Liturgy and Rubrica, but which were considered by their opponents to be contrary to her doctrine and discipline, and of a Romish tendency. The term was derived from the name of the professor of Hebrew at Oxford, Dr. Pusey, who was popularly supposed to be the originator and chief supporter of those views. The heads of houses of the University of Oxford passed resolutions censuring Dr. Pusey's attempts to renew practices which are now obsolete, March 15, 1841; and his celebrated sermon was con-

demned by the same body, May 30, 1843. See *Tractarianism*.

PYDNA (Macedon), where Perseus, the last king of Macedon, was defeated and made prisoner by the Romans, commanded by Æmilius Paulus, 168 B.C.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, according to Dr. Pococke and Sonnini, "so celebrated for remote antiquity, are the most illustrious monuments of art." The three principal pyramids are situated on a rock, at the foot of some high mountains which bound the Nile. The first building of them commenced, it is supposed, about 1500 B.C. The greatest is said to have been erected by Cheops, 1085 B.C. The largest, near Ghizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 83 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet. It occupies above twelve acres of ground, and is constructed of stupendous blocks of stone. There are many other smaller pyramids to the south of these.—The battle of the Pyramids, when Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes, and thus subdued Lower Egypt, took place July 21, 1798.

PYRENEES. After the battle of Vittoria (fought June 21, 1813), Napoleon sent Soult to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the Allies across the Ebro, a duty to which his abilities were inferior, for Soult retreated into France with a loss of more than 30,000 men, having been defeated by Wellington in a series of engagements from July 25 to August 2. One at the Pyrenees on July 28. A railway through the Pyrenees (from Bilbao to Miranda) was opened Aug. 21, 1863.—THE PEACE OF THE PYRENEES was concluded between France and Spain, by Cardinal Mazarin, for the French king, and Don Lewis de Haro, on the part of Spain, in the island of Pheasants, on the Bidassoa. By this treaty Spain yielded Roussillon, Artois, and her right to Alsace; and France ceded her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, etc., and engaged not to assist Portugal, Nov. 7, 1659.

PYROMETER (fire-measurer), an apparatus employed to ascertain the temperature of furnaces, etc., where thermometers can not be employed; Muschenbroek's pyrometer (a metallic bar) was described by him in 1781. Improvements were made by Ellicott and others. Wedgwood employed clay cylinders about 1789. Professor Daniell received the Ramford medal for an excellent pyrometer in 1830. Mr. Ericsson's useful pyrometer appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851.—*Eng. Cyc.*

PYROXYLIN, the chemical name of Gun Cotton (*which see*).

PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY. Pythagoras, of Samos, head of the Italic sect, flourished about 556 B.C. He is said to have taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul from one body to another; forbidden his disciples to eat flesh, and also beans; to have invented the multiplication table; to have improved geometry; and to have taught the present system of astronomy.

PYTHIAN GAMES, in honor of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi: first instituted, according to the more received opinion, by Apollo himself, in commemoration of the victory which he had attained over the serpent, Python, from which they received their name; though others maintained that they were first established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by Amphiclyon, or, lastly, by the council of the Amphiclyones, 1363 B.C.

PYX, the casket in which Catholic priests keep the consecrated wafer. In the ancient chapel of the pyx, at Westminster Abbey, are deposited the standard pieces of gold and silver, under the joint custody of the lords of the treasury and the comptroller general. The "trial of the pyx" signifies the verification of a jury of goldsmiths of the coins deposited in the pyx-box by the master of the Mint. This took place on July 17, 1861, at the Exchequer Office, Old Palace Yard, in the presence of twelve privy counsellors, twelve goldsmiths, and others. The ceremony of the trial was again performed, Jan. 19-20, 1866.

Q.

QUACKERY is coeval with the art of medicine; quack medicines were taxed in 1783, *et seq.* An inquest was held on the body of a young lady, Miss Cashin, whose physician, St. John Long, was afterward tried for manslaughter, Aug. 31, 1830; he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £250, Oct. 30, following. He was tried for manslaughter in the case of Mrs. Catharine Lloyd, and acquitted Feb. 19, 1831. Dr. Vries, "the black doctor," a professed cancer-curer, at Paris, was condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment as an impostor in Jan., 1800. See *Homoeopathy* and *Hydrophobia*.

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, first Sunday in Lent. See *Lent* and *Quinquagesima*.

QUADRANT, the mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter of a circle. The solar quadrant was introduced about 290 B.C. The Arabian astronomers under the caliphs, in A.D. 996, had a quadrant of 21 feet 8 inches radius, and a sextant 67 feet 9 inches radius. Davis's quadrant for measuring angles was produced about 1600. Hadley's quadrant in 1731. See *Navigation*.

QUADRILATERAL, a term applied to the four strong Austrian fortresses in N. Italy—Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio; Mantua, on the Mincio; Verona and Legnano, both on the Adige. See *Peschiera*, etc.

QUADRILLE. This popular dance was introduced into this country in 1815, by the then Duke of Devonshire, and others.—*Rail*.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE, between Great Britain, France, and the emperor (signed at London, July 23, 1715), on the accession of the states of Holland, Feb. 8, 1718, obtained its name. It was for the purpose of guaranteeing the succession of the reigning families of Great Britain and France, and settling the partition of the Spanish monarchy. It led to war.

QUÆSTOR, in ancient Rome, was an officer who had the management of the public treasure; appointed 484 B.C. It was the first office any person could bear in the commonwealth, and gave a right to sit in the senate. At first there were two quæstors, afterward eight. Two were added in 409 B.C. Two were called *Peregrini*, two (for the city) *Urbanæ*.

QUAKERS, or **SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**, originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth, and afterward Friends (3 *John*, 14). Justice Bednet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because George Fox (the founder) admonished him, and those present, to tremble at the word of the Lord. This sect was commenced in England about 1646 by George Fox (then aged 23), who was joined by George Keith, William Penn, and Robert Barclay, of Ury, and others.* Fox rejected all religious ordinances: explained away the commands relative to baptism, etc.; discarded the ordinary names of days and months, and used *these* and *thou* for *you*, as more consonant with truth. He published a book of instructions for teachers and professors, and died Jan. 13, 1691. The first meeting-house in London was in White Hart-court, Gracechurch Street. The first meeting of Quakers in Ireland was in Dublin in 1668; and their first meeting-house in that city was opened in Eustace Street, 1692. The solemn affirmation of Quakers was enacted to be taken in all cases in the courts below, wherein oaths are required from other subjects, 1696. See *Affirmation*. In 1682, William Penn, with a company of Friends, colonized Philadelphia, where, on Jan. 1, 1783, they emancipated their negro slaves. On Feb. 16, 1833, Edward Pease, a Quaker, was admitted to Parliament on his affirma-

* The Quakers early suffered grievous persecutions in England and America. At Boston, U.S., where the first Friends who arrived were females, they (even females) were cruelly scourged, and had their ears cut off. In 1659 they staid in Parliament that 3000 Friends had endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate; and 184 Friends offered themselves at this time, by name to government, to be imprisoned in lieu of an equal number in danger (from confinement) of death. Fifty-five (out of 120 sentenced) were transported to America, by an order of council, 1664. The masters of vessels refusing to carry them for some months, an embargo was laid on West India ships, when a mercenary wretch was at length found for the service. But the Friends would not walk on board, nor would the sailors hoist them into the vessel, and soldiers from the Tower were employed. In 1665 the vessel sailed; but it was immediately captured by the Dutch, who liberated twenty-eight of the prisoners in Holland, the rest having died of the plague in that year. Of the 150 few reached America.

tion. The Quakers had in England 413 meeting-houses in 1800, and 371 in 1851. At a Conference held on Nov. 2, 1808, it was agreed to recommend that mixed marriages should be permitted, and that many of the peculiarities of the sect in speech and costume should be abandoned. In 1860 an act was passed rendering valid Quaker marriages when only one of the persons is a Quaker. The first Quakers in America were two women, who appeared at Boston in 1656. The Puritans had been warned against them. With eight others who came the same year, they were sent back to England. A special act against them was put in force at Boston in 1657, but to no purpose. They persisted in coming to New England, and many of them suffered stripes and imprisonments, and some death, at the hands of the Puritans. Some settled in North Carolina, and there George Fox, the founder, who visited America in 1672, ministered to them. The Quakers now have over 700 meeting-houses in the United States, and a membership of about 250,000.

QUAKER HILL, BATTLE OF. Quaker Hill is near the north end of Rhode Island. There, on the 29th of Aug., 1773, the Americans under General Sullivan, and the British (then occupying the island) under General Pigot, had a severe engagement. The British were repulsed, but Sullivan, who had invaded the island, thought it prudent to withdraw. The Americans lost in that attempt to recover Rhode Island about 300 men; the British loss was about 320.

QUARANTINE, the custom first observed at Venice, 1197, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain in the house of St. Lazarus, or the Lazaretto, forty days before they were admitted into the city. Various southern cities have now lazarettos: that of Venice is built in the water. In the times of plague, England and all other nations oblige those that come from the infected places to perform quarantine with their ships, etc., a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe. Quarantine acts were passed in 1753 and in 1826.

QUARTERLY REVIEW, the organ of the Tory party, first appeared in Feb., 1809, under the editorship of William Gifford, the celebrated translator of "Juvenal."

QUATRE-BRAS (Belgium), where, on June 16, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, a battle was fought between the British and allied army under the Duke of Brunswick, the Prince of Orange, and Sir Thomas Picton, and the French under Marshal Ney. The British fought with remarkable intrepidity, notwithstanding their inferiority in number, and their fatigue through marching all the preceding night. The 43d regiment (Scotch Highlanders) suffered severely in pursuit of a French division by cuirassiers being posted in ambush behind growing corn. The Duke of Brunswick was killed.

QUEBEC (Canada) was founded by the French in 1608.

Quebec reduced by the English, with all Canada, in 1624, but restored in 1693
Besieged by the English, but without success, in 1711
Conquered by them after a battle memorable for the death of General Wolfe in the moment of victory Sept. 13, 1759
Besieged in vain by the American provincials, under their general, Montgomery, who was slain, Dec. 31, 1775

Public and private stores and several wharves destroyed by fire; the loss estimated at upward of £260,000 Sept., 1815
Awful fire, 1060 houses, the dwellings of 19,000 persons, burnt to the ground May 23, 1845
Another great fire, 1505 houses burnt June 23, "
Disastrous fire at the theatre, 60 lives lost, Jan. 12, 1846
Visited by the Prince of Wales Aug. 18-23, 1860
(See *Canada* and *Montreal*.)

QUEEN. The first woman invested with sovereign authority was Semiramis, queen of Assyria, 2017 B.C. In 1554 an act was passed "declaring that the regal power of this realm is in the queen's majesty (Mary) as fully and absolutely as ever it was in any of her most noble progenitors kings of this realm." The Hungarians call a queen-regnant king. See *Hungary*.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, established in Feb.,

1704, by Queen Anne, being the First Fruits with the Tenths, to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy. There were 5597 clerical livings under £50 per annum found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation.—*Chalmers*. Act to consolidate the offices of First Fruits, Tenths, and Queen Anne's Bounty, 1 Vict., 1868.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING. The popular stories of the great value of this coin are fabulous, although some few of particular dates have been purchased by persons at high prices. The current farthing, with the broad brim, when in fine preservation, is worth £1. The common patterns of 1718 and 1714 are worth £1. The two patterns with Britannia under a canopy, and Peace on a car, &c. &c., are worth £3 9s. each. The pattern with Peace on a car is more valuable and rare, and worth £5.—*Pinkerton* (died 1896).

QUEEN CAROLINE'S TRIAL, &c.

Caroline Amelia Augusta, second daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, born May 17, 1768; married to George, prince of Wales. April 8, 1795
Their daughter, Princess Charlotte, born. Jan. 7, 1796
The Delicate Investigation (*which see*) May 23, 1806
Charges against her again disproved. 1818
Embarks for the Continent. Aug., 1814
Becomes queen. Jan. 30, 1890
Arrives in England. June 6, "
A secret committee in the House of Lords appointed to examine papers on charges of incontinence, June 8, "
Bill of Pains and Penalties introduced by Lord Liverpool. July 5, "
The queen removes to Brandenburg House, Aug. 3, "
Receives the address of the married ladies of the metropolis. Aug. 16, "
Her trial commences. Aug. 19, "
Last debate on the Bill of Pains and Penalties, when the report was approved by 108 against 99; the numerical majority of nine being produced by the votes of the ministers themselves. Lord Liverpool moves that the bill be reconsidered *that day six months*. Nov. 10, "
Great exultation throughout England, and illuminations for three nights in London. Nov. 10, 11, 12, "

The queen goes to St. Paul's in state. Nov. 29, "
She protests against her exclusion from the coronation. July 18, 1821
Taken ill at Drury Lane theatre, July 30; dies at Hammersmith. Aug. 7, "
Her remains removed on their route to Brunswick; an alarming riot occurs, owing to the military opposing the body being carried through the city. Aug. 14, "

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SHIP OF WAR, a first-rate ship of the line, of 110 guns, the flag-ship of Lord Keith, then commanding in chief in the Mediterranean, was burnt by an accidental fire, off the harbor of Lephorn, and more than 700 British seamen out of a crew of 850 perished by fire or drowning, March 17, 1800.

QUEEN'S LAND, Moreton Bay, Australia, now including the "plains of promise," Carpenteria, was established as a colony in 1859. Admiral Sir George F. Bowen was appointed governor, and Brisbane, the capital, was made a bishopric. Population in Dec., 1859, 23,450; in Sept., 1865, about 90,000. Its chief productions are sugar, cotton, and tobacco.

QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS, BATTLE OF. On the morning of the 15th of Oct. 1812, an American force of 325 men, under Colonel Solomon van Rensselaer, crossed the Niagara River to Lewiston, to attack the British troops on the heights. Van Rensselaer was severely wounded, and the troops, pressed forward under the command of Captain John E. Wool (now major general), successfully assailed a battery on the summit of the hill, and gained possession of the heights. General Sir Isaac Brock then approached with re-enforcements, and in attempting to regain the battery, was killed. The Americans were re-enforced, but were attacked by fresh troops from Fort George in the afternoon, and were defeated with great loss. They had 90 killed, 160 wounded, and 764 made prisoners; the British, it was thought, sustained heavier loss in killed and wounded.

QUENTIN, St. (N. France). Philip II. of Spain, assisted by the English, defeated the French at St. Quentin, Aug. 10, 1557; and in memory of his victory, the Spanish monarch, in fulfilment of a vow he had made before the engagement, built the famous monastery,

etc., the Escorial, which is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. See *Escorial*.

QUERN. The quern, or hand-mill, is of Roman, or, as some say, of Irish invention; but the latter is not likely, as Roman querns have been found in Yorkshire; and it is said by others that the Romans found querns there.

QUESNOY (N. France) was taken by the Austrians, Sept. 11, 1793, but was recovered by the French, Aug. 16, 1794. It surrendered to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, June 29, 1815, after the battle of Waterloo.—It was here that cannon were first used, and called bombardiers.—*Hénault*.

QUIBERON BAY (W. France). A British force landed here in 1746, but was repulsed. In the Bay Admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over the French Admiral Conflans, and thus defeated the projected invasion of Great Britain, Nov. 20, 1759. Quiberon was taken by some French regiments in the pay of England, July 3, 1795; but on July 21, owing to the treachery of some of these soldiers, the French Republicans, under Hoche, retook it by surprise, and many of the emigrants were executed. About 900 of the troops, and nearly 1500 Royalist inhabitants who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships.

QUICKSILVER, in its liquid state, mercury. Its use in refining silver was discovered 1540. There are mines of it in various parts, the chief of which are at Almeida, in Spain, and at Idria, in Illyria; the latter, discovered by accident in 1497, for several years yielded 1900 tons. A mine was discovered at Ceylon in 1797. Quicksilver was congealed in winter at St. Petersburg in 1759. It was congealed in England by a chemical process, without snow or ice, by Mr. Walker, in 1781. Corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison, is a combination of mercury and chlorine. See *Calomel*.

QUIETISM, the doctrine of Molinos, a Spaniard (1627-96), whose work, the *Spiritual Guide*, published in 1675, was the foundation of a sect in France. He held that the purity of religion consisted in an internal silent meditation and recollection of the merits of Christ and the mercies of God. Madame de la Mothe-Guyon was imprisoned in the Bastille for her visions and prophecies, but released through the interest of Fénelon, archbishop of Cambray, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, arose a controversy, 1697. These doctrines were condemned by Pope Innocent XI. in 1685.

QUILLS are said to have been first used for pens in 553; some say not before 635.

QUINCE, the *Pyrus Cydonia*, brought to England from Austria before 1573. The Japan Quince, or *Pyrus Japonica*, brought thither from Japan, 1796.

QUININE, or **QUINIA**, an alkaloid (much used in medicine), discovered in 1820 by Pelletier and Caven-ton. It is a probable constituent of all genuine cinchona barks, especially of the yellow bark. See *Jeauits' Bark*.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY. The observance was appointed by Pope Gregory the Great about 1572. The first Sunday in Lent having been termed *Quadragesima*, and the three weeks preceding having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their position in the calendar; and reckoning by decades (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima received its present name, *Quinquagesima*, the second *Sextagesima*, and the third *Septuagesima*.

QUINTILIANS, heretics in the 3d century, the disciples of Montanus, who took their name from Quintilla, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity, and whom they regarded as a prophetess. They made the eucharist of bread and cheese, and allowed women to be priests and bishops.—*Pardon*.

QUIRINUS, a Sabine god; afterward identified with Romulus. L. Papirius Cursor, general in the Roman army, first erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus, from which time the days began to be divided into hours, 298 B.C.—*Appian*. The sun-dial was sometimes called the Quirinus, from the original place in which it was set up.—*Ash*. The Roman citizens were termed *Quirites*.

QUITO, a presidency of Colombia (*which see*), celebrated as having been the scene of the measurement of a degree of the meridian by the French and Spanish mathematicians in the reign of Louis XV. Forty thousand souls were hurried into eternity by a dread-

ful earthquake which almost overwhelmed the city of Quito, Feb. 4, 1797. Since then violent shocks, but not so disastrous, occurred; till one, on March 21, 1869, when about 5000 persons were killed. See *Earthquakes*.

QUIXOTE. See *Don Quixote*.

QUOITS, a game said to have originated with the Greeks. It was first played at the Olympic games by the Idæi Dactyli, fifty years after the Deluge of Deucalion, 1453 B.C. He who threw the discus farthest, and with the greatest dexterity, obtained the prize. Per-

sens, the grandson of Acrisius, by Danaë, having inadvertently slain his grandfather when throwing a quoit, exchanged the kingdom of Argos, to which he was heir, for that of Tirynthus, and founded the kingdom of Mycenæ, about 1513 B.C.

QUO WARRANTO ACT, passed 1280. By it a writ may be directed to any person to inquire by what authority he holds any office or franchise. Charles II. directed a writ against the corporation of London in 1688, and the Court of King's Bench declared their charter forfeited. The decision was reversed in 1690.

R.

RACES, one of the exercises among the ancient games of Greece. (See *Chariots*.) Horse-races were known in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen, who wrote in the days of Henry II., mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversion. In James's reign, Croydon in the south, and Garterly in the north, were celebrated courses. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell, 1607.—*Camden*. In the end of Charles I.'s reign, races were performed at Hyde Park. Charles II. patronized them, and instead of bells, gave a silver bowl, or cup, value 100 guineas. William III. added to the plates (as did Queen Anne), and founded an academy for riding.

The first racing calendar is said to have been published by John Cheny in.....1737

Act for suppressing races by ponies and weak horses, 13 Geo. II.1739

The most eminent races in England are those at Newmarket (*which see*), established by Charles II. in 1667; at Epsom, begun about 1711, by Mr. Parkhurst (annual since 1730, *Allen's Surrey*); at Ascot, begun by the Duke of Cumberland, uncle to George III.; at Doncaster, established by Col. St. Leger in 1778, and at Goodwood, begun by the Duke of Richmond, who died in.....1806

The Jockey Club began in the time of George II. Its latest rules, by which races are regulated, were enacted in.....1823

On the accession of Queen Victoria, the royal stud was sold for £16,470, on.....Oct. 26, 1837

Lord Stamford, said to have engaged Jemmy Grimshaw, a light-weight jockey, at a salary of £1000 a year.....March, 1865

"Tattersall's," the "high-change of horse-flesh," was established by Richard Tattersall, near Hyde Park Corner (hence termed "the Corner") in 1766, for the sale of horses. The lease of the ground having expired, the new premises at Brompton were erected and opened for business on.....April 10, 1805

RACE-HORSES.

Flying Childers, bred in 1715 by the Duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to have been the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or that was ever bred in the world; he ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, or at the rate of 85½ miles an hour, carrying nine stone two pounds. He died in 1741, aged 28 years.

Eclipse was the fleetest horse that ran in England since the time of *Childers*; he was never beaten, and died in Feb. 1789, aged 25 years. His heart weighed 14 lbs., which accounted for his wonderful spirit and courage.—*Christie White's Hist. of the Turf*.

RECENT WINNERS OF "THE DERBY" AT EPSOM.

1846. Pyrrhus.	1868. Beadsman.
1847. Coesack.	1869. Musjid.
1848. Surplice.	1890. Thormanby.
1849. Flying Dutchman	1861. Kettledrum.
1860. Voltigeur.	1862. Caracacus.
1861. Teddington.	1863. Maccaroni.
1862. Daniel O'Rourke.	1864. Blair Athol.
1863. West Australian.	1865. Gladiator.
1864. Andover.	1866. Lord Lyon.
1865. Wild Dayrell.	1867. Hermit.
1866. Ellington.	1868. Blin Gown.
1867. Blink Bonny.	1869. Pretender.

RACK, an engine of torture for extracting a confession from criminals, was early known in the southern countries of Europe. The early Christians suffered by the rack, which was in later times an instrument of the Inquisition. The Duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a rack of torture (then

called the Duke of Exeter's daughter), now seen in the Tower, 1423. In the case of Felton, who murdered the Duke of Buckingham, the Judges of England nobly protested against the proposal of the privy council to put the assassin to the rack, as being contrary to the laws, 1623. See *Ravallac* and *Torture*.

RADSTADT, or **RASTADT** (in Baden), where a peace was signed, March 6, 1814, by Marshal Villars on the part of the French king, and by Prince Eugène on the part of the emperor; it restored the German frontier to the terms of the peace of Ryswick.—The Congress of Radstadt, to treat of a general peace with the Germanic powers, was commenced Dec. 9, 1797; and negotiations were carried on throughout the year 1799. The atrocious massacre of the French plenipotentiaries at Radstadt by the Austrian regiment of Seltzler took place April 26, 1799.

RAGGED SCHOOLS, free schools for outcast destitute ragged children, set up in large towns. The instruction is based on the Scriptures, and most of the teachers are unpaid. They existed in London previous to 1844, but did not receive their name till that year, when the "Ragged School Union" was formed, principally by Mr. S. Stacey and Mr. Wm. Locke (since hon. secretary). The Earl of Shaftesbury was chairman. In 1856 there were 150 Ragged School institutions.

198 Sunday-schools, with 16,987 scholars.

96 day schools, with 13,067 scholars.

117 evening schools, with 8085 scholars.

64 industrial classes, with 3294 scholars.

65 paid teachers in day schools.

126 paid teachers in evening schools.

48 paid refuge and industrial masters.

2189 voluntary teachers.

There were, in 1856, 16 refuges, where 500 inmates are fed, lodged, clothed, and educated. In 1860, 569 Ragged Schools existed. In nearly all the northern cities of the United States there are free evening schools for such of the poor as are obliged to work by day. These schools have been in many instances very successful, being attended by a large number of adults, both male and female. That of Boston for the newsboys has been peculiarly successful. The teaching in these schools is a voluntary contribution, the only expenses being the hiring and lighting of the school-room. See *Shoe-black Brigade*.

RAGMAN ROLL (said to derive its name from Ragimunde, a papal legate in Scotland) contains the instruments of homage and fealty to Edward I., sworn to by the nobility and clergy of Scotland at Berwick in 1296. The original was given up to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, in 1298, when his son David was contracted in marriage to the Princess Joanna of England.

RAGUSA, a city on the Adriatic, on the south confines of Dalmatia, was taken by the Venetians, 1171, but soon after became an independent republic, 1298. It suffered much by an earthquake, 1667; was taken by the French in 1807, and given up to Austria in 1814.

RAILWAYS. There were short roads in and about Newcastle, laid down by Mr. Beaumont, so early as 1602, which are thus mentioned in 1676: "the manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers sitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal-merchants."—*Roper North*. They were made of iron at Whitehaven in 1738. See *Tram-roads*.

An iron railway was laid down near Sheffield by John Curr in 1776, which was destroyed by the colliers. The first considerable iron railway was laid down at Colebrook Dale in 1786.

The first iron railway sanctioned by Parliament in 1801 (with the exception of a few undertaken by canal companies as small branches to mines) was the Surrey Iron railway (by horses), from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon.

Trevethick and Vivian obtained a patent for a high-pressure locomotive engine in 1802.

William Hedley, of Wylam colliery, constructed a locomotive in 1813.

Stockton and Darlington Railway, constructed by Edward Pease and George Stephenson, was opened Sept. 27, 1825.

The Liverpool and Manchester railway commenced in Oct., 1825, and opened Sept. 15, 1830. See *Liverpool*. This railway led to similar enterprises throughout England and the Continent.

The examination of railway schemes, before their introduction into Parliament, by the Board of Trade, was ordered 1844.

7 & 8 Vict., c. 85, required companies to run cheap trains every day, and to permit erection of electric telegraphs, and authorized government, after Jan. 1, 1866, to buy existing railways with the permission of Parliament, 1844.

An act passed 10 Vict., Aug. 23, 1846, for constituting commissioners of railways, who have since been incorporated with the Board of Trade.

In 1834, the first locomotives constructed by George Stephenson traveled at the rate of 6 miles per hour; in 1839, the Rocket traveled at the rate of 15 miles per hour; in 1854, the Firefly attained a speed of 30 miles per hour; in 1859, the North Star moved with a velocity of 37 miles per hour; and at the present moment locomotives have attained a speed of 70 miles per hour. During the same period, the quantity of fuel required for generating steam has been diminished five sixths; that is, six tons of coal were formerly consumed for one at the present time, and other expenses are diminished in a corresponding ratio.

The CAPITAL invested in railway undertakings has become enormous. Up to 1840, it was 69 millions; on March 1, 1853, it was estimated at 808 millions; in 1859, at 830 millions; in 1890, £348,130,137.

The Railway Mania and panic year, when 270 railway acts passed, was 1846.

An act for the better regulation of railways passed 1854.

An act for compensating families of persons killed by accidents (see *Campbell's Act*) passed 1846.

An act passed to enable railway companies to settle their differences with other companies by arbitration in 1859.

Railway Clauses Consolidation Act passed 1863.

A joint committee of both houses of Parliament appointed to report on railway schemes, Feb. 5, 1864. (See *Atmospheric and Street Railways*.)

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The railways are generally named after their termini.

Railways.	Date of Opening.
Arbroath and Forfar	Jan. 5, 1839
Atmospheric Railway (<i>which see</i>)	1840
Aylesbury Branch	June 10, 1839
Bangor and Carnarvon	July, 1863
Belfast and county of Down	April, 1850
Birmingham and Derby	Aug. 12, 1839
Birmingham and Gloucester	Dec. 17, 1840
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley	July, 1863
Brighton and Chichester	June 8, 1846
Brighton and Hastings	June 27, "
Bristol and Exeter	May 1, 1844
Bristol and Gloucester	July, 1845
Caledonian	1848
Canterbury and Whitstable	May, 1880
Charing Cross Railway, London, opened	Jan. 11, 1864
Cheltenham and Swindon	May 13, 1845
Chepstow and Swansea, South Wales	June, 1860
Chester and Birkenhead	Sept. 23, 1840
Chester and Crewe	Oct. 1, "
Cockermouth and Workington	April 23, 1847
Colchester and Ipswich	June 15, 1846
Cork and Bandon	Dec., 1851
Cornwall	May 1, 1859
Coventry and Leamington	Dec. 2, 1844
Croydon and Epsom	May 17, 1847

* It obtained the prize of £500 offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company for the best locomotive.

Railways.	Date of Opening.
Dublin and Carlow	Aug. 10, 1846
Dublin and Drogheda	May 26, 1844
Dublin and Kingstown	Dec. 17, 1834
Dublin and Belfast Junction	June, 1862
Dundee and Arbroath	April 8, 1840
Dundee and Newtyle	Dec., 1881
Dundee and Perth	May 22, 1847
Dunfermline and Alloa; Sterling and Dunfermline	Aug., 1860
Durham and Sunderland	June 22, 1839
Eastern Counties	June 13, "
Eastern Union (London and Colchester), March 29, 1843	
East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction; from Blackwall Railway to Camden Town,	Aug., 1850
Edinburg and Berwick	June 18, 1846
Edinburg and Dalketh	1881
Edinburg and Glasgow	Feb. 3, 1843
Edinburg, Leith, and Granton	1846
Edinburg and Musselburgh	July 14, 1847
Ely and Huntingdon	"
Ely and Peterborough	Jan., "
Exeter and Crediton	May, 1861
Exeter and Plymouth (part)	May 29, 1846
Glasgow and Ayr	Sept. 19, 1840
Glasgow and Greenock	March 24, 1841
Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge	July, 1845
Gloucester and Chepstow	Sept., 1861
Grand Junction from Birmingham to Newton,	July, 1837
Gravesend and Rochester	Feb. 10, 1845
Great Western	June 30, 1841
Great Northern	1842
Hertford Branch of Eastern Counties	Oct. 31, 1843
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's	Dec. 24, 1846
Kelso; Branch of North British	June, 1860
Kendal and Windermere	1847
Lancaster and Carlisle	Dec. 16, 1846
Lancaster and Preston	June 30, 1840
Leeds and Bradford	July 1, 1846
Leeds and Derby	July, 1840
Leeds and Selby	Sept., 1884
Liverpool and Birmingham	July 4, 1837
Liverpool and Manchester	Sept. 15, 1830
Liverpool and Preston	Oct. 31, 1838
London and Birmingham	Sept. 17, "
London and Blackwall	Aug. 2, 1841
London and Brighton	Sept. 21, "
London and Bristol	June 30, "
London and Cambridge	July, 1845
London and Colchester	March 29, 1843
London and Croydon	June 1, 1839
London and Dover	Feb. 6, 1844
London and Greenwich	Dec. 20, 1833
London and Richmond	July 27, 1846
London and Southampton	May 11, 1840
London and Warrington; Branch of the Great Northern	Aug., 1850
Lowestoft branch of the Norwich and Yarmouth	1847
Lynn and Ely	"
Manchester and Birmingham	Aug. 10, 1843
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	May 29, 1833
Manchester and Leeds	March 1, 1841
Manchester and Sheffield	Dec. 23, 1845
Margate Branch of the London and Dover	1846
Merthyr-Tydfal and Cardiff	April 12, 1841
Metropolitan, London; act obtained 1833; construction began 1830; opened	Jan. 10, 1863
Middlesbrough and Redcar	June 4, 1846
Newcastle and Berwick	July, 1847
Newcastle and Carlisle	June 13, 1839
Newcastle and Darlington	1844
Newcastle and North Shields	June 13, 1839
Newmarket and Cambridge	Oct. 1861
Newtown-Stewart and Omagh	Sept., 1862
Northampton and Peterborough	June 2, 1845
North and Southwestern Junction	Dec., 1862
Northern and Eastern	July, 1845
Norwich and Brandon	"
Norwich and Yarmouth	May 1, 1845
Nottingham to Grantham	July, 1850
Nottingham and Lincoln	Aug. 8, 1846
Mottingham Branch of Rugby and Derby	May 30, 1839
Oxford Branch of London and Bristol	June 12, 1844
Oxford and Banbury	Aug., 1860
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	May, 1862
Palsley and Renfrew	May, 1837
Penzance to Cambourne	Jan., 1862
Rugby and Derby	July, 1840
Rugby and Leamington	Feb., 1861
St. Andrew's	July, 1862
St. Helen's; first act passed	1830
Salisbury branch of the London and Southampton 1847	

Railways.	Date of Opening.
Sheffield and Rotherham	Oct. 1888
Shrewsbury and Chester	Nov. 4, 1846
Shrewsbury and Ludlow	April, 1862
Southampton and Dorchester	June 1, 1847
Southeastern	Feb. 6, 1844
Southeastern, North Kent line	1849
Stockton and Darlington	Sept. 1825
Stockton and Hartlepool	Feb. 10, 1841
Stourbridge and Dudley	Dec. 1852
Swinton and Barnsley	June, 1851
Taff Vale	Oct. 8, 1840
Telgumouth to Newton	Dec. 31, 1846
Tipperary and Clonmel	April, 1852
Trent Valley	June 20, 1847
Turnbridge-Weils Branch	Oct. 1846
Ulster	Aug. 1839
Warrington and Reiford; Branch of the Great Northern	July, 1852
West and East India Docks and Birmingham Junction from the Blackwall Railway to Camden Town	Aug. 1850
West Durham	June, 1840
West London (part)	May 27, 1844
Worcester and Droitwich	Jan. 1852
York and Darlington	Jan. 4, 1841
York and Newcastle	June 17, 1847
York and Normanston	June 30, 1840
York and Scarborough	July 7, 1845

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS IN 1848.

Miles	Miles
America	8800
Germany	1370
Holland	200
Belgium	1095
France	2900
Italy	115
Denmark	106
Cuba	800
Russia	52
British Colonies	1000
East India	500
[864 miles in 1861.]	

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS, JUNE, 1858 (from Captain Galton's Report).

Miles	Miles
Austria	2066
Belgium	813
Denmark	220
France	4509
Germany (without Austria and Prussia)	2980
Great Britain:	
England	6706
Scotland	1243
Ireland	1070
Holland	182
Naples	64
Portugal	29
Prussia	2544
Russia	715
Sardinia	890
Spain	456
States of the Church	19
Sweden and Norway	88
Switzerland	810
Tuscany	150
Total	24,592
U. S. of America	17,481
Grand total	42,073

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS IN EUROPE IN 1867 (Smiles's Life of the Stephensons).

Miles	Miles
Belgium	1,073
France	9,624
Germany (including Austria)	13,892
Great Britain	13,900
Holland	607
Italy	2,752
Russia	2,800
Spain	8,161
Sweden	1,100
Switzerland	795
Total	49,214

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS IN 1867 IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Miles
Australia
Canada
Hindustan
Total

UNITED KINGDOM—LENGTH OF RAILWAY OPENED, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, AND TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Year.	Miles then opened.	Travelers.	Receipts.
1845	2848	23,791,253	
1849	4355	68,841,539	£6,277,892
1854	5762	111,906,707	9,174,945
1858 (½ year)	9540	76,599,203	12,825,826
1859 (½ year)	9795	67,229,700	11,962,639
1861 (year)	10,869½	173,781,139	23,561,855
1863 (year)	12,529	204,699,466	31,156,897

PERSONS KILLED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

	1854-5.	1855-6.	1856.	1857-8.	1858-9.	1859-60.	1861.
Total in one year	236	250	261	271	261	236	294
By causes beyond their own control	38	39	38	38	35	23	69

It has been calculated that out of 16,168,459 travel-

ers by railway one person is killed, and out of 463,870 one is injured by causes beyond their own control. In 1854, 68 persons were killed and 631 injured.

MEMORABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Very many, where only 2 persons killed, are not noted; in nearly all cases a large number were injured.

W. Huskisson, M.P. killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway . . . Sept. 15, 1830
 Great Corby (Newcastle and Carlisle): train runs off line; 3 killed. Dec. 2, 1836
 Brentwood (Eastern Counties): carriages overturned; 3 killed. Aug. 21, 1840
 Cuckfield (London and Brighton): engine runs off line; 4 killed. Oct. 2, 1841
 Sunnyhill Cutting near Reading: engine forced off the line; 9 killed. Dec. 24, "Versailles: carriages take fire, passengers locked in; 58 or 63 lives lost, including Admiral D'Urville. May 8, 1849
 Masborough (Midland Counties): collision; Mr. Boteler and others killed, many injured, Oct. 20, 1845
 Stratford (Eastern Counties): collision through great carelessness; Mr. Hind killed, many mangled. July 18, 1846
 Pevensey (Brighton and Hastings): collision; 40 persons injured. Aug. 24, "Clifton (Manchester and Bolton): express runs off line; 3 killed, many injured. Dec. 15, "Chester (Chester and Shrewsbury): train runs over bridge; 4 killed, great number injured. May 18, 1847
 Wolverton (Northwestern): collision; 7 killed, many injured. June 5, "Shrivvenham (Great Western): collision; 7 killed, many injured. May 10, 1848
 Carlisle (Caledonian): axle-tree of carriage breaks; 5 killed. Feb. 10, 1849
 Frodsham Tunnel (Chester and Warrington Junction): collision; 6 killed. April 30, 1851
 Newmarket (Lewes and Brighton): train runs off line; 4 killed. June 6, "Bicester (Buckinghamshire): collision; 6 killed, 4 injured. Sept. 6, "Burnley (Lancashire and Yorkshire): collision; 4 killed. July 12, 1852
 Duxford (Lancashire and Yorkshire): engine wheels broke; 7 killed. March 4, 1853
 Near Straffan (Great Southern and Western, Ireland): collision; 13 killed. Oct. 5, "Near Harling, Norfolk (Eastern Counties): collision; 6 killed. Jan. 12, 1854
 Croydon (Brighton and Dover): collision; 8 killed, 2 injured. Aug. 24, "Burlington, between New York and Philadelphia: 21 killed. Aug. 29, "Reading (Southeastern): collision; 5 killed. Sept. 12, 1855
 Near Paris: collision; 9 killed. Oct. 9, "Between Thoret and Moret: collision; 16 killed. Oct. 23, "Campbell (N. Pennsylvania): collision; above 100 killed. July 17, 1856
 Dunkett (Waterford and Kilkenny): collision; 7 killed. Nov. 19, "Kirby (Liverpool and Blackpool): collision; 200 injured, none killed. June 27, 1857
 Lewisham (N. Kent): collision; 11 killed, June 28, "Between Pyle and Port Talbot: collision; 4 killed. Oct. 14, "Attleborough (Northwestern): train thrown off the line through a cow crossing the rails; 3 killed. May 10, 1858
 Near Mons, Belgium: coke wagon on the rails; 21 killed. June, "Chilham (Southeastern): either too great speed or broken axle-tree; 3 killed. June 20, "Near Round Oak Station (Oxford and Wolverhampton)—excursion train: collision; 14 killed. Aug. 23, "Tottenham (Eastern Counties): engine wheel breaks; 4 killed. Feb. 20, 1860
 Helmsboro (Lancashire and Yorkshire) excursion train: collision; 11 killed. Sept. 4, "Atherstone (Northwestern): collision of mail and cattle trains; 11 killed. Nov. 16, "Near Wimbledon: Dr. Baly killed. Jan. 28, 1861
 Railway tunnel falls in near Haddon Hall, Derbyshire: 5 men killed. July 2, "Clayton Tunnel (London and Brighton): collision; 25 killed, 176 injured. Aug. 25, "Kentish Town (Hampstead Junction): 16 killed, 890 injured. Sept. 2, "Market Harborough: collision; 1 killed and 60 injured. Aug. 28, 1863

RAVENNA (on the Adriatic), a city of the Papal States. It was founded by Greek colonists. It fell under the Roman power about 224 B.C. It was favored and embellished by the emperors, and Honorius made it the capital of the Empire of the West about A.D. 404. In 568 it became the capital of an exarchate. It was subdued by the Lombards in 752, and their king, Astolphus, in 764 surrendered it to Pepin, king of France, who gave it in 764 to the Pope Stephen, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of the Holy See. On April 11, 1512, a great battle was fought between the French under the great Gaston de Foix (Duke of Nemours and nephew of Louis XII.), and the Spanish and Papal armies. De Foix perished in the moment of his victory, and his death closed the fortunes of the French in Italy. The confederate army was cut to pieces. The Duke of Nemours had performed prodigies of valor, but, being too eager in his pursuit of the Spaniards, who were retreating in good order, he was slain.—*Hénault*. Ravenna became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

READING (Berkshire). Here Alfred defeated the Danes, 871. The abbey was founded in 1211 by Henry I. The last abbot was hanged in 1539 for denying the king's supremacy.

REAPING MACHINES. One was invented in this country early in the present century, but failed from its intricacies. McCormack's American machine was invented about 1831, and perfected in 1846, and received a gold medal from the jurors of the Exhibition of 1861. Hussey's machine, also American, exhibited at the same time, was highly commended.

REASON was decreed to be worshiped as a goddess by the French Republicans, Nov. 10, 1793. Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason" was published in 1794-5.

REBECCA RIOTS. See *Wales*, 1843.

REBELLIONS (OR INSURRECTIONS) IN BRITISH HISTORY. Among the most memorable from the period of the Norman Conquest were the following:

Against William the Conqueror, in favor of Edgar Atheling, aided by the Scots and Danes, 1069.

By Odo of Bayeux and others, against William II., in favor of his brother Robert, 1088. Extinguished, 1090.

Of the Welsh, who defeated the Normans and English, commenced in 1095.

In England, in favor of the Empress Maude, 1189. Ended, 1193.

The rebellion of Prince Richard against his father Henry II., 1189.

Of the Barons, April, 1215. Compromised by the grant of *Magna Charta*, June 15 following. See *Magna Charta*.

Of the Barons, 1261. This rebellion terminated in 1267.

Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favorites, the Gavestons, 1312. Again, on account of the Spencers, 1321.

Of Walter the Tyler, of Deptford, vulgarly called *Wat Tyler*, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a poll-tax collector to his daughter. He killed the collector in his rage, and raised a party to oppose the tax itself, 1381. See *Tyler*.

Of the Duke of Gloucester, and other lords, in England, 1387.

In Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the viceroy and heir presumptive to the crown, was slain, 1398.

Of Henry, duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399.

Rebellion of the English and Welsh, 1400-2.

Against King Henry IV. by a number of confederated lords, 1405.

Of Jack Cade, in favor of the Duke of York, against Henry VI., 1450. See *Cade's Insurrection*.

In favor of the house of York, 1462, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI., and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1461.

Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.

Under Edward IV., 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.

and tied to the rack, a wooden engine in the shape of St. Andrew's cross. His right hand, within which was fastened the knife with which he did the murder, was first burned at a slow fire. Then the fleshy and most delicate parts of his body were torn with red-hot pincers, and into the gaping wounds melted lead, oil, pitch, and rosin were poured. His body was so robust that he endured this exquisite pain, and his strength resisted that of the four horses by which his limbs were to be pulled to pieces. The executioner, in consequence, cut him into quarters, and the spectators, who refused to pray for him, dragged him through the streets.

Of the Earl of Richmond against Richard III., 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.

Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, 1486, which ended the same year in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son; he was pardoned.

Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck.

Under Thomas Flammock and Michael Joseph, in Cornwall, against taxes levied to pay the Scottish war expenses. They marched toward London, and Lord Audley took the command at Wells. They were defeated at Blackheath, June 22, and the three leaders were executed, June 23, 1497.

Of the English in the West, to restore the ancient liturgy, etc., 1549: suppressed same year.

In Norfolk, headed by Ket, the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug., 1549.

In favor of Lady Jane Grey against Queen Mary. Lady Jane was proclaimed Queen of England on the death of Edward VI., July 10, 1553; but she reigned the crown to Mary a few days afterward: she was beheaded for high treason, in the Tower, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17.

Of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, and others, against Queen Mary's marriage with Philip of Spain, etc., falls: he is beheaded April 11, 1554.

Of the Roman Catholic Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland against Queen Elizabeth, Nov. and Dec., 1567. The former fled to Scotland, but was given up by the Regent Murray and executed.

Of the Irish, under the Earl of Tyrone, 1593, suppressed in 1601.

Under the Earl of Essex, against Queen Elizabeth, 1600: it ended in his death, 1601.

Of the Irish, under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Neil, etc., against the English in Ireland; it ended in 1651.

Rebellion of the Scots, 1666; soon afterward put down. Under the Duke of Monmouth, 1685; it ended in his death.

Of the Scots in favor of the Old Pretender, 1715; quelled in 1716.

Of the Scots, under the Young Pretender, 1745; suppressed in 1746, when Lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock were beheaded.

Of the Americans, on account of taxation, 1774. This rebellion led to a disastrous war, to the loss of our chief North American colonies, and to the independence of the United States, 1782.

In Ireland, called the *Great Rebellion*, when great numbers took up arms, commenced May 24, 1798; suppressed next year.

Again in Ireland, under Robert Emmet, a gifted enthusiast, July 23, 1803, when Lord Kilwarden was killed, with several others, by the insurgents.

Canadian Insurrection (*which see*), Dec., 1837, to Nov., 1838.

Of Chartists at Newport (*which see*), Nov. 4, 1839.

Smith O'Brien's silly Irish rebellion: terminated in the defeat and dispersion of a multitude of his deluded followers by Sub-Inspector Trant and about sixty police constables, on Boulagh Common, Baltingary, county Tipperary, July 29, 1848. See *Ireland*. Rebellion in India (*see India*), 1857-8.

REBELLION, DORR'S. For nearly two hundred years the people of Rhode Island had lived under a charter from Charles II., according to which only those owning a certain amount of property could vote. In 1843 the desire to change this provision gave rise to two parties, the "Suffrage" and the "Law and Order," each determined to secure to their party the administration of affairs, and each elected their own state officers. Thomas W. Dorr was chosen governor by the "Suffrage" party, and took possession of the state arsenal; the militia were called out, and he was compelled to flee. In a second attempt, the party was overpowered by United States troops, and Dorr was arrested, brought to trial, convicted of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life; but some time after he was pardoned. A free Constitution was adopted in the mean time by the people, under which the government is now conducted.

REBELLION, SLAVE'S. At the close of the Revolution, the United States were burdened with a very heavy foreign and domestic debt. They were impoverished by the long war, and it was difficult to raise the means to meet the arrears of pay due the soldiers of the Revolution. On the recommendation of Congress, each state endeavored to provide means for raising its quota by a direct tax. This effort produced much excitement in some of the states, and, finally, in 1787, a portion of the people of Massachusetts openly rebelled. Daniel Shays, who had been a captain in

the Continental army, marched at the head of a thousand men, took possession of Worcester, and prevented a session of the Supreme Court. He repeated his performance at Springfield; and the insurrection soon became so formidable that the governor was compelled to call out several thousand militia under Gen. Lincoln, to suppress it. This was speedily accomplished. Though some of the insurgents were sentenced to death, none were executed. A free pardon was finally given to all.

RECIPROCITY TREATY between Great Britain and the United States, regulating the relation between the latter and Canada in regard to trade, fisheries, etc., was negotiated by Lord Elgin, and ratified Aug. 2, 1854. Its abrogation was proposed by the United States' government in 1864.

RECITATIVE, a species of singing differing but little from ordinary speaking, and used for narratives in operas, is said to have been first employed at Rome by Emilio del Cavaliere, who disputed the claim of Hincinelli to the introduction of the Italian opera, 1600. See *Opera*. It was soon after adopted in other parts of Italy, and throughout Europe.

RECORDS, PUBLIC, IN ENGLAND, began to be regularly preserved in 1100, by order of Henry I. The repositories which possessed materials the most ancient and interesting to the historian were, the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, and the Queen's Remembrancer's offices of the Exchequer. The early records of Scotland, going from London, were lost by shipwreck in 1298. In Ireland, the council-chamber and most of the records were burned, 1711. Public Records Act, 3 Vict., c. 94 (Aug. 10, 1839).—A new **RECORD OFFICE** has been erected on the Rolls estate, between Chancery and Fetterlanes, to which the records will be gradually removed.

RECOVERY, FORT, DEFENSE OF. General Wayne succeeded St. Clair in command of the troops in the Northwest, and on the site of the latter's defeat (see *St. Clair's Defeat*) he erected a fort, and called it Recovery. In June, 1794, the garrison, commanded by Major William M'Mahon, were attacked by a large force of Indians. M'Mahon was killed, with 25 of his command, and 30 were wounded. The Indians were repulsed.

RECREATION. See *Play-ground*.

REDEMPТОRISTS. See *Liguorians*.

RED RIVER CAMPAIGN OF 1864. After the capture of Port Hudson, General Halleck urged upon Banks (Aug. 6) the necessity, for diplomatic reasons, of occupying Texas. There was some difference in the views of these officers, Halleck preferring an advance upon Shreveport, and Banks favoring a descent upon the coast and thence into the interior. An expedition for the capture of Sabine Pass started from New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1863, but resulted in complete failure. Brazos Santiago, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, was occupied Nov. 3d. During that month nearly the entire Texan coast was occupied by Banks's forces. He was about to proceed against Galveston, when his attention was again called to Halleck's original plan for an advance up the Red River. On the 25th of March his army was concentrated at Alexandria; it advanced to Natchitoches (April 2-3) and to Pleasant Hill (April 7). On the 8th was fought the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, in which Banks was defeated by Kirby Smith. Then began the retreat. At Pleasant Grove the Confederates were checked by Emory's division of the Nineteenth Corps. On the 9th the Confederates were defeated at Pleasant Hill; but Banks continued his retreat, reaching Alexandria on the 22d. A. J. Smith's corps (10,000 strong) operated with Banks in this campaign; but the affair, from first to last, was mismanaged; and even if the expedition, with Porter's co-operating fleet, had reached Shreveport, that position could not have been maintained, and the fleet would have been captured or destroyed. General Steele, who marched a co-operative column from Little Rock against Kirby Smith, encountered great difficulties in his movement, and before he could be of any assistance, Banks had already retreated.

RED SEA. In 1826 Ehrenberg discovered that the color was due to the presence of marine plants, which he named "*Trichodanum Erythraum*."

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT, a chief source of agitation for many years. Mr. Pitt's motion for a reform in Parliament was lost by a majority of 20 in 1793, of 144 in 1793, and of 74 in 1796. The first ministerial measure of Reform was in Earl Grey's administration, when it

was proposed in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, March 1, 1831.

BILL OF 1831.

First division; *second reading*; for it, 302; against it, 301—majority, one, March 22. On motion for a committee, General Gascoyne moved an amendment, "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished." Amendment carried on a division, 299 to 291—majority, eight, April 12. The bill was abandoned and Parliament dissolved, April 22. A new Parliament assembled, June 14. Bill again introduced, June 24. Division on *second reading*: for it, 367; against it, 251—majority, 116, July 4. Division on *third reading* of the bill: for it, 349; against it, 236—majority, 113, Sept. 21. In the Lords—*first division* on *second reading*: Lord Wharncliffe moved "that the bill be read that day six months." For the amendment, 199; against it, 168—majority, thirty-one, Oct. 8. [Parliament prorogued, Oct. 20, 1831.]

BILL OF 1832.*

Read in the Commons a *first time*, without a division, Dec. 12, 1831. *Second reading*; division, viz.: for the bill, 324; against it, 162—majority, 162, Dec. 17, 1831. *Third reading*; division, viz.: for the bill, 356; against it, 239—majority for it, 116, March 23, 1832. In the Lords—read a *first time* on motion of Earl Grey, March 26. *Second reading*: for the bill, 184; against it, 176—majority, nine, April 14. In the committee Lord Lyndhurst moved "that the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement." The division was 151 and 116—majority against ministers, thirty-five, May 7. Resignation of ministers, May 9; great public excitement ensued, and they were induced to resume office on the king granting them full power to secure majorities by the creation of new peers. In the Lords, the bill was carried through the committee, May 30; read a *third time*: 106 against 22—majority, eighty-four, June 4; received the royal assent, June 7, 1832.

The royal assent given to the Scotch Reform Bill July 17; and to the Irish one, Aug. 7, 1832.

Lord John Russell introduced a *new reform bill*, Feb. 13, 1854, which was withdrawn, April 11, 1854, in consequence of the war with Russia.

On Feb. 28, 1859, Mr. Disraeli brought in a reform bill, which was rejected by the Commons on March 31 by a majority of 89. This led to a dissolution of Parliament, and eventually a change of ministry.

The new government (Lords Palmerston and J. Russell) brought forward a new bill, March 1, 1860, but withdrew it, June 11. No reform bill was brought forward by the government, 1861-65. See *Commons*, note.

The discussion respecting Parliamentary Reform was revived in the autumn of 1864 and 1865, in connection with the approaching elections, and various plans were proposed. Mr. Baines's Reform Bill was rejected by the Commons, May 8, 1865.

REFORMATION, THE. Efforts for the reformation of the Church may be traced to the reign of Charlemagne, when Paulinus, bishop of Aquileia, employed his voice and pen to accomplish this object. The principal reformers were Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Savonarola, Luther, Zuinglius, Tyndal, Calvin, Melancthon, Erasmus, Cramer, Latimer, Knox, and Browne. See *Wickliffites*, *Protestants*, *Calvinists*, *Lutherans*, *Presbyterians*, etc. The era of the reformation are as follow:

In England (<i>Wickliffe</i>).....	1300
In Bohemia (<i>Huss</i>).....	1406
In Germany (<i>Luther</i>).....	1517
In Switzerland (<i>Zuinglius</i>).....	1519
In Denmark.....	1521
In Prussia.....	1527
In France (<i>Calvin</i> ; see <i>Huguenots</i>).....	1529
Protestants first so called.....	"
In Sweden (<i>Petri</i>).....	1530
In England (<i>Henry VIII.</i>).....	1534
In Ireland (<i>Archbishop George Browne</i>).....	1535
In England, completed (<i>Cramer, Bucer, Fugius</i> , etc.), 1547; annulled by Mary, 1553; restored by Elizabeth.....	1553
In Scotland (<i>Knox</i>), established.....	1560
In the Netherlands, established.....	1562

* By this "Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales" (2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 45), 16 boroughs in England were disfranchised (schedule A.); 30 were reduced to one member only (B.); 22 new boroughs were created to send two members (C.); and 50 to send one member (D.), and other important changes were made.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS. The increasing number of juvenile delinquents* has long occupied the minds of philanthropists, and various schemes have been devised to check the evil. Two great institutions have been recently set up for this purpose; the Reformatory Schools at Mettray, near Tours in France, and Redhill, near Reigate in Surrey. The former was established in 1839 by M. de Metz, formerly a councillor at Paris, warmly seconded in his beneficent work by the Vicomte de Courcelles, who gave the estate on which the establishment is placed. The latter is situated on land purchased in 1849 by the Philanthropic Society, and was placed under the direction of the Rev. Sydney Turner. The first stone of the building was laid April 30, 1849, by the prince consort. The inmates of these establishments are instructed in farm labor, and are divided into so-called families. In 1854 the Juvenile Offenders' Act was passed. In 1851 and 1853 great meetings were held on the subject; and in Aug., 1856, the first grand conference of the National Reformatory Union was held. In 1852 the Northwest London Preventive and Reformatory Institution, in the New Road, was established: in this, all kinds of trades are taught. Acts for establishing reformatory schools were passed in 1857 and 1858. In 1868 there were fifty-one reformatory schools in England, and nine in Ireland. In 1865 an international exhibition of the works of these schools, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, near London, was opened by the Prince of Wales.

REGENCY BILLS. One was proposed to Parliament in consequence of the mental illness of George III., and debated Dec. 10, 1788. It was relinquished on his majesty's recovery, Feb. 26, 1789. The return of the malady led to the Prince of Wales (afterward George IV.) being sworn in before the privy council as regent of the kingdom, Feb. 5, 1811. The Regency Bill providing for the administration of the government, should the crown descend to the Princess Victoria while under eighteen years of age, passed 1 Will. IV., Dec. 28, 1830. A Regency Bill appointing Prince Albert regent in the event of the demise of the queen, should her next lineal successor be under age, Aug. 4, 1840.

REGENTS. See *Protectorates*.

REGENT'S PARK, originally part of the grounds belonging to a palace of Queen Elizabeth, near to the north end of Tottenham Court Road, pulled down in 1791. Since 1600 the property was let to various persons, but the leases having expired, it reverted to the crown; and in 1814 great improvements were commenced under the direction of Mr. Nash. The park consists of about 450 acres: within it are the gardens of the Zoological Society and the Royal Botanical Society.

REGGIO. See *Rhegium*.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY were formed in France about 1533. See *Infantry*. The following are the dates of the establishment of several of the British regiments:

CAVALRY.

The Dragoon Guards, the Royal Irish, and the Scots Greys were formed by James II. about 1635-6. Oxford Blues are erroneously said to have been formed in the reign of Henry VIII. (they derive their name from their colonel, the Earl of Oxford) in 1661. Three Indian regiments (19th, 20th, and 21st) added.....Aug., "

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, established by Monk in.....1690
1st Royal.....1638
8d Buffs.....1690
2d Queen's Royal.....1661
4th King's Own.....1685
5th Northumberland Fusiliers....."
26th Cameronian.....1639
100th Canadian.....1858
101st to 109th (Indian), added.....Aug., 1861
The Highland regiments are the 42d, 71st, 72d, 78th, 79th, 92d, and 93d.

REGISTERS. The registering of deeds and conveyances disposing of real estates was appointed to be effected in Yorkshire and Middlesex, 3 Anne, 1708, *et seq.* By this regulation, greater security was made for purchasers and mortgagees, and the value of estates increased in the register counties. Wills have been for a series of years kept and registered, in Lon-

don, at Doctors' Commons. See *Wills*. The registering of shipping in the Thames was commenced 1786; and throughout England, 1787: and several acts and amendments of acts have since followed for keeping and improving registers. See *Revealing Barristers*.

REGISTERS, PAROCHIAL, were established by Cromwell, Lord Essex, by which the dates of births, marriages, and burials became ascertainable, 37 Hen. VIII., 1580-3. This measure was opposed by the people, who feared some new taxation. A stamp-tax was laid on them in 1784. Laws for their better regulation were enacted in 1813, *et seq.* The great Registration Act (introduced by Lord John Russell), 6 & 7 Will. IV., c. 86, passed Aug. 17, 1834. See *Bills of Mortality, etc.*

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS in England was enacted by the Reform Act, passed June, 1832.

REGIUM DONUM (royal gift), an allowance granted by the sovereign to dissenting ministers in Ireland, began in 1672, and has since been greatly increased. Its acceptance has been censured by some Nonconformists.

REICHSRATH, the representative council of the Empire of Austria, reconstituted by a decree, March 5; met on May 31, 1860. In May, 1861, the upper house consisted of 17 spiritual, 65 hereditary, and 39 peers. The lower house consisted of 136 elected deputies. No representatives came from Hungary, Transylvania, Venetia, the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia, and Istria. The Reichsrath was abolished by a rescript, Sept. 21, 1865, with the view of restoring autonomy to Hungary and other provinces.

REIGN OF TERROR. Maximilien Robespierre headed the populace in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, demanding the dethronement of the king, July 17, 1791. He was triumphant in 1793, and great numbers of eminent men and citizens were sacrificed during his sanguinary administration. Billaud Varennes denounced the tyranny of Robespierre in the tribune, July 28, 1794. Cries of "Down with the tyrant!" resounded through the hall; and he was immediately ordered to the place of execution and suffered death. A large number of his companions were also executed. See *France*. This has been termed the *Red Terror*. The reaction, disgraced by many atrocious acts of wanton cruelty, has been termed the *White Terror*. The Jesuits were conspicuous in the destruction of their adversaries.

RELIGION (from *religio*, I bind again, in the sense of a vow or oath) comprehends a belief in the being and perfections of God, and obedience to his commandments. The Christian religion is set forth in the New Testament, which is the spirit and interpreter of the Old. Departure from these Scriptures has been the origin of all corrupt forms of religion, as foretold in them. See *Mohammedanism*, and other religions and sects under their names. The population of the globe with reference to religious worship is given by Balbi (who assumed the total population to be 1,050,000,000) and Dieterici (who assumed it to be 1,233,000,000) as follows:

	Balbi (1856).	Dieterici (1861).
Jews.....	4,500,000	5,000,000
Christians.....	225,000,000	335,000,000
Roman Catholics.....	160,000,000	170,000,000
Mohammedans.....	155,000,000	160,000,000
Idolaters, etc., not professing the Jewish, Christian, or Mohammedan worship....	665,500,000	800,000,000

REMONSTRANCE, THE GRAND, was drawn up by the House of Commons, and presented to King Charles I., Dec. 1, 1641. It consisted of 206 articles, and dwelt bitterly on all the king's illegal and oppressive acts.

RENAISSANCE, a term applied to the revival of the classic style of art at the beginning of the 16th century, under the patronage of the Medici and others. See *Painters and Sculptors*.

RENTS were first made payable in money, instead of in kind, 1185. Numerous statutes have been enacted in various reigns to define the relations and regulate the dealings between landlord and tenant. 8 & 9 Vict., c. 106 (1845) regulates leases. By the act 8 Anne, 1709, no goods are removable from tenements under an execution until the rent shall have been paid to the landlord by the sheriff, 1709. In England the Duke of Sutherland received his rents in the value of corn, and in Scotland in the value of wool and sheep. The rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was £20,000,000 about the year 1600, and twelve years' purchase the value of land. About 1690 the rental amounted to £14,000,000, and the land was worth eighteen

* It was calculated (about 1856) that there were in London 30,000, and in England 100,000 youths under 17 leading a vagabond life, and that out of 15,000 who were committed for trial nearly half were in custody for the first time.

years' purchase.—*Davenport on the Revenue*. The present rental of the United Kingdom has been estimated in the present century at £127,000,000. See *Land*, etc.

REPEAL OF THE UNION, IRELAND. An Irish association was formed with this object under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell in 1829.

A proclamation of the lord lieutenant prohibited the meetings of a society "leagued for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the Union, under the name of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Society."

Oct. 18, 1830

The House of Commons, by a majority of 484, reject Mr. O'Connell's motion for repeal, April 27, 1834

A new association in 1841, 1842, and 1843 became more violent. Assemblies of the lower classes of the people were held in the last-named year in various parts of Ireland, some of them amounting to 150,000 persons, and called "monster meetings."

The great meeting at Trim took place on March 19; other meetings were held at Mullingar, Cork, and Longford, on May 14, 21, and 28, respectively; at Drogheda, Kilkenny, Mallow, and Dundalk, on June 5, 8, 11, and 29; at Donnybrook and Balinglass, July 8 and 20; at Tara, Aug. 15; at Longhrea, Clifton, and Lismore, Sept. 10, 17, and 24; and at Mullaghmast Oct. 1, 1843

A meeting to be held at Clontarf, on Oct. 8, was prevented by government; and Mr. O'Connell and his chief associates were brought to trial for political conspiracy, Jan. 15, 1844, and convicted, Feb. 12; but the decision was reversed by the House of Lords, Sept. 4. See *Trials*.

The association for the repeal of the Union continued for some time under the direction of Mr. John O'Connell, but was little regarded. The total "repeal rent" amounted to £134,879.

A fruitless attempt was made in Dublin to revive repeal agitation.....Dec. 4, 1800

REPUBLICANS. See *Democrats*.

REPUBLICS. See *Athens, Rome, Genoa, Venice*, etc.

RESACA DE LA PALMA, BATTLE OF, between the Americans under General Taylor and the Mexicans under General Arista. The battle occurred on the 9th of May, 1846, the day after the conflict at Palo Alto (*which see*). It was shorter, but more sanguinary than that. The Americans lost, in killed and wounded, 110 men. The loss of the Mexicans was estimated at at least 1000, and 100 made prisoners; among the latter was General La Vega.

RESTORATION, THE, that of King Charles II. to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, between Jan. 30, 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, and May 29, 1660, when Charles II. was restored, and entered London amid the acclamations of the people.

RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND GREEKS, who had joined the army of the younger Cyrus in his revolt against his brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon. Cyrus was defeated and slain at Cunaxa, 401 B.C. Artaxerxes having enticed the Greek leaders into his power and killed them, Xenophon was called by his countrymen to the command. Under continual alarms from sudden attacks, he led them across rapid rivers, through vast deserts, over the tops of mountains, till he reached the sea. The Greeks returned home after a march of 1156 parasangs or leagues (3465 miles), which was performed in 216 days, after the absence of fifteen months. This retreat has been immortalized by the account given by its conductor.

REUSS-GREIZ AND REUSS-SCHLEIZ, two principalities in Central Germany, with a united population of 131,200. The reigning family sprang from Ekbert, count of Osterode, in the 10th century. The princely dignity was conferred by the Emperor Sigismund in 1426.

1856. Reigning prince of Reuss-Schleiz, Henry LXIX., Sept. 16; born May 19, 1792.

1859. Reigning prince of Reuss-Greiz, Henry XXII., Nov. 8; born March 25, 1844.

REVELATION. See *Apocalypses*.

REVENUE, PUBLIC, OF ENGLAND. The revenue collected for the civil list, and for all the other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordinary, was £1,200,000 per annum in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II. In 1690 was raised £6,000,000, every branch of the revenue being anticipated; this was the origin of the funds and the national debt, 2

William and Mary.—*Salmon*. The revenue laws were amended in 1861.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE SINCE THE CONQUEST.

William I.....	£400,000	Elizabeth	£500,000
William Rufus.....	350,000	James I.....	600,000
Henry I.....	800,000	Charles I.....	898,519
Stephen.....	250,000	Commonwealth	1,517,247
Henry II.....	200,000	Charles II.....	1,400,000
Richard I.....	150,000	James II.....	2,001,855
John.....	100,000	William III.....	3,896,205
Henry III.....	80,000	Anne (at the Un-	
Edward I.....	150,900	ion).....	5,691,903
Edward II.....	100,000	George I.....	6,762,648
Edward III.....	154,000	George II.....	8,622,540
Richard II.....	130,000	George III., 1788	15,672,971
Henry IV.....	100,000	" 1800, about	88,000,000
Henry V.....	76,648	United King-	
Henry VI.....	64,976	dom, 1820.....	65,599,570
Edward IV.....	" " "	George IV., 1825	62,871,800
Edward V.....	100,000	William IV., 1830	65,451,817
Richard III.....	130,000	" 1836	60,494,732
Henry VII.....	400,000	Victoria, 1845, net	63,080,354
Henry VIII.....	800,000	" 1850.....	52,310,650
Edward VI.....	400,000	" 1863.....	54,480,344
Mary.....	450,000		

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1855, net.....	£68,864,605	£65,692,962
1856.....	68,008,623	58,438,545
1857.....	66,056,065	75,558,067
1858.....	61,812,525	68,123,590
1859, gross.....	65,477,524	64,668,882
1860.....	71,059,669	69,502,280
1861.....	70,603,501	69,302,005
1862.....	70,208,964	67,066,286
1863.....	70,313,456	
1864.....	68,735,662	67,454,769
1865.....	68,663,515	69,499,055

Surplus on the year ending June 30, 1865, £2,498,549. Previously to 1854 there had been an average surplus of £2,500,000 since 1849. In consequence of the Russian War, the *deficiency* in 1854 was £2,309,060; in 1855, £21,141,183; in 1856, £10,104,412. In 1867 there was a *surplus* of £28,097; in 1868, of £1,127,667; in 1869, a *deficiency* of £2,019,584.

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES:

STATEMENTS OF THE RECEIPTS INTO THE NATIONAL TREASURY FROM CUSTOMS, INTERNAL REVENUE, DIRECT TAXES, SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS, AND LOANS AND TREASURY NOTES, FROM 1789 TO 1859.

Years.	Customs.	Internal and Direct Taxes.	Sales of Land.	Aggregate in each Year.	Time Loans and Treasury Notes.	Total Receipts.
	Dolla.	Dolla.	Dolla.	Dolla.	Dolla.	Dolla.
1789	4,299,473	.....	.....	4,299,473	5,791,113	10,210,626
1790	6,616,449	779,136	.....	7,395,585	5,074,647	12,621,460
1809	7,396,321	11,563	442,252	7,449,835	.....	7,775,472
1819	20,283,609	313,944	3,274,432	23,871,976	7,291	24,605,668
1829	27,861,966	26,536	1,517,175	29,395,579	.....	29,395,579
1839	22,137,593	.....	7,391,118	30,399,042	3,867,278	32,866,349
1849	26,244,738	.....	7,127,608	31,074,347	59,075,212	98,796,567
1859	49,648,824	.....	3,920,641	53,408,071	28,387,500	81,773,967

Since the civil war of 1861-65 the revenue has been much increased by the internal revenue tax and income tax.

REVIEWS. The *Journal des Savans*, published on Jan. 5, 1665, by Denis de Salo, under the name of Hédoüville, was the parent of critical journals. It was soon imitated throughout Europe, and was itself translated into various languages. It is still published. George III. spoke of this publication to Dr. Johnson, in the private interview with which he was honored by his majesty, in the library of the queen's house, in Feb., 1767.—*Boswell*. The *Bibliothèque Anglaise* came out in 1716-27. For Military Reviews, see *Volunteers*.

Monthly Review..... 1749 Westminster..... 1824
Critical..... 1756 Southern American..... 1828
Anti-Jacobin..... 1798 Dublin..... 1836
Edinburgh..... 1802 North British..... 1844
Quarterly..... 1809 British Quarterly..... 1844
Eclectic..... 1813 National..... 1855
North American..... 1815 Saturday..... "
Retrospective..... 1820 Fortnightly..... 1865

REVIEWING BARRISTERS' COURTS, to examine the lists of voters for members of Parliament, were instituted by the Reform Bill of 1832.

REVOLUTIONS:

The Assyrian Empire destroyed, and that of the

Modes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great.....	B.C. 536
The Macedonian Empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, by the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great.....	331
The Roman Empire established on the ruins of the Republic by Julius Cæsar.....	47
The Empire of the Western Franks begun under Charlemagne.....	A.D. 800
In Portugal.....	1640
In England.....	1649 and 1688
In Poland.....	1704, 1795, and 1830
In Russia.....	1730 and 1763
In Sweden.....	1772 and 1809
In North America.....	1775
In France.....	1789, 1830, 1848, and 1851
In Holland, 1795; counter-revolution.....	1813
In Venice.....	1797
In Rome.....	1798 and 1848
In the Netherlands.....	1830
In Brunswick.....	"
In Brazil.....	1831
In Hungary.....	1848
In Italy.....	1859 and 1860
In United States.....	1860-5

(See the countries respectively.)

REVOLVERS. See *Pistols*.

RHEGIUM (now REGGIO), S. Italy, a Greek colony, flourished in the 5th century B.C. It was held by the Campanian legion, 281-271, afterward severely punished for its rebellion. Reggio was taken by Garibaldi, Aug., 1860.

RHEIMS (N. France). The principal church here was built before 400; it was rebuilt in the 12th century, and is now very beautiful. The corpse of St. Remy, the archbishop, is preserved behind the high altar in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France were crowned at Rheims; probably because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral in 496. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held here. The city was taken and retaken several times in the last months of the French War, 1814.

RHETORIC. Rhetorical points and accents were invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium, 900 B.C. Rhetoric was first taught in Latin at Rome by Photius Gallus, about 87 B.C. He taught Cicero, who said, "We are first to consider what is to be said; secondly, how; thirdly, in what words; and, lastly, how it is to be ornamented." A regius professor of rhetoric was appointed in Edinburg, April 20, 1762, when Dr. Blair became first professor.

RHINE. This river was fortified as the frontier of the Roman Empire, 298 and 369, and became the boundary of the French Republic in 1794. See *Confederation*.

RHODE ISLAND. One of the United States. It was settled by Roger Williams in 1639. It was one of the original thirteen states. It was taken in the War of Independence by the British, Dec. 8th, 1776, but was evacuated by them Oct. 26th, 1779.

RHODES, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, is said to have been peopled from Crete as early as 916 B.C. The Rhodians were famous navigators, masters of the sea, and instructors of a maritime code which was afterward adopted by the Romans. The city was built about 439, and flourished 300-200 B.C. See *Colossus*. Rhodes, long an ally of the Romans, was taken by the Emperor Vespasian A.D. 71. It was held by the Knights Hospitaller from 1309 to 1522, when it was conquered by the Turks, who still retain it. The knights retired to Malta (*which see*). Rhodes suffered severely by an earthquake on April 22, 1863.

RHODIUM, a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore by Dr. Wollaston in 1804. It has been used for the points of metallic pens.

RIALTO BRIDGE OF THE, at Venice (mentioned by Shakespeare in his "*Merchant of Venice*"), built about 1590, consists of a marble arch across the Grand Canal, 30 feet wide and 24 feet high.

RIBBONISM, a term given to the principles of a secret society in Ireland, organized about 1820, to retaliate on landlords any injuries done to their tenants, not scrupling even at assassination. To the Ribbonmen are attributed many of the agrarian murders.

RICH MOUNTAIN (West Virginia), BATTLE OF. On the 18th of May, 1861, General George B. McClellan assumed command of the Department of the Ohio. Soon after the secession of Virginia efforts were made by

Governor Fletcher to occupy West Virginia, and to secure possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Recruiting for the Confederate armies proved unsuccessful in West Virginia, owing to the devotion of the inhabitants to the Union. A Convention was held at Wheeling (May 18th), which, with the election of the 22d, virtually separated West Virginia from the rest of the state. Then Colonel Porterfield, commanding a Confederate force at Grafton, proceeded to destroy the railroad. McClellan then determined to cross the Ohio and drive out these hostile forces. Colonel Kelly, with a West Virginia regiment, occupied Grafton (May 30), Porterfield falling back to Philippi. The next day General T. A. Morris arrived at Grafton with three Indiana regiments. On the 3d of June Porterfield was threatened by a movement in front and rear, and narrowly escaped capture. During the month which followed, General R. S. Garnett was placed in command of the Confederate forces in West Virginia, and took up positions at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain. McClellan then (June 21) took the field in person. On the 11th of July, Rosecrans, with 1843 men, was sent to occupy the Beverly Road, in the rear of Pegram's position at Rich Mountain. The march of eight miles was accomplished by Rosecrans, who attacked and drove the Confederates, the latter leaving behind 135 killed, with their cannon and stores. McClellan failed to attack in front, not receiving information of Rosecrans's success. Pegram attempted to escape, but on the road was compelled to surrender his command, 600 strong. Rosecrans occupied Beverly on the 18th, flanking Garnett's position at Laurel Hill. Garnett abandoned his works and tried to escape by way of Cheat River Valley. Morris pursued and overtook Garnett at Carrick's Ford, where the latter was routed and slain. These national successes compelled General Wise, who had accumulated a small Confederate army, to retreat to Ganley Bridge.

RICHMOND (Sussex), anciently called Sheen, which in the Saxon tongue signifies *resplendent*. Here stood a palace in which Edward I. and II. resided, and Edward III. died, 1377. Here also died Anne, queen of Richard II. The palace was repaired by Henry V., who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497 it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond, he having borne the title of Earl of Richmond (Yorkshire) before he obtained the crown; and here he died in 1509. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace for a short time during the reign of her sister. When she became queen it was one of her favorite places of residence; and here she died, March 24, 1603. It was afterward the residence of Henry, prince of Wales. The beautiful park and gardens were inclosed by Charles I. The Observatory was built by Sir W. Chambers in 1769. In Richmond, Thomson "sang the Seasons and their change," and died Aug. 27, 1748.—**RICHMOND** (Virginia) became the capital of the Southern Confederate States. The Congress adjourned from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, where it met July 20, 1861. After a siege of 1452 days and many desperate battles, Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates, April 2, 1865. See *United States*.

RIFLE CORPS. See *National Association and Fire-arms*.

RIGHTS, BILL OF, one of the bulwarks of the British Constitution, obtained by Parliament from King Charles I., although he had endeavored by various artifices to avoid granting it, June 26, 1689. To the PETITION of RIGHTS, preferred March 17, 1627-8, his majesty answered, "I will that right be done, according to the laws and customs of the realm." Both houses addressed the king for a fuller answer to their petition of rights, whereupon he gave them an answer less evasive, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré*," June 7, 1628. An important declaration was made by the Lords and Commons of England to the Prince and Princess of Orange on Feb. 13, 1689, in an act "declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown."

RIMNIK, near Martinești, Wallachia. Here the Austrians and Russians, under Prince Coburg and Suwarrow, gained a great victory over the Turks, Sept. 22, 1788.

RINDERPEST, German for *cattle-plague* (*which see*).

RINGS anciently had a seal or signet engraved on them, to seal writings, and they are so used to this day. In *Genesis* xli. 42, it is said that Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring. Rings are now put upon women's fourth finger at marriage; but the first use of rings

by the Jews was at the espousal or contract *before* marriage.

RIO JANEIRO (S. America) was made capital of the Empire of Brazil in 1807.

RIOTS in New York, July 12-16, 1863. The immediate and exciting occasion of these riots was the conscription bill which exempted those who paid \$300 commutation was especially unpopular. The opposition journals of New York City dwelt upon this obnoxious feature, and it is due mainly to articles printed in these journals on the morning of the 18th that the popular tumult rose to its height and culminated in violence. The draft began on the 11th, and on that day there was no disturbance; the next day was Sunday, and the matter was that day made a subject of universal discussion, so that the dissatisfied and turbulent only needed an incendiary spark to flame them into fury. The opposition press furnished this spark. The riot began at the corner of Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, where Captain Jenkins was about to recommence the drafting. The building in which the operation was proceeding was broken open and finally burned, the rioters not allowing the fire company to extinguish the fire. The city was denuded of troops, the militia having been sent to the front to resist Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. A detachment of marines was sent to disperse the mob. No sooner had these arrived and fired their volley of blank cartridges, than they were overwhelmed by the rioters, some of them killed, some terribly beaten, and the others dispersed. A squad of police also suffered a like fate in a similar attempt. The mob, in the mean while joined by gangs of thieves and desperadoes, gave itself up to the work of pillage, arson, and murder, and the city was panic-stricken and helpless for defense. The negroes were the especial objects of its brutality, and were hunted down, and in many instances suffered the most shameful torture and death. The colored orphan asylum on Fifth Avenue was burned down. Several conflicts occurred between the police and the rioters, in which the former were almost invariably successful. Several buildings were burned. The mob was quiet in its operations, but exceedingly malignant. But with the city at its mercy, it is remarkable that its outrage was not more extensive and ruinous. The 14th was a repetition of the previous day, but the operations of the mob were chiefly directed against negroes. On this day what military force there was in the city was organized, and was successful in all cases of collision. The citizens also began to take measures for self-defense. It was not until the 16th that quiet was restored. In these riots the mob suffered more than those opposed to it, losing over a thousand men.

RIOTS in BRITISH HISTORY. The riotous assembling of twelve or more persons, and their not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by a statute enacted 2 & 3 Edw. VI., 1548-9. The present Riot Act was passed 1 Geo. I., 1714. See *below*.

Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster Abbey: the ring-leader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Hen. III., 1221.

Goldsmiths' and Tailors' companies fought in the streets of London; several were killed; the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262.

A riot at Norwich; the rioters burn the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ring-leaders executed, 1271.

Riot of Evil May-day (*which see*), 1517.

Dr. Lamb killed by the mob, June, 1623.

A riot on pretense of pulling down houses of ill fame; several of the ring-leaders hanged, 1663.

Another, at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs; several considerable persons who seized the lord mayor were concerned, 1692.

At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union, 1707.

In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverell's trial; several dissenting meeting-houses were broken open, Feb. 1710.

Riot of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs, 1716.

The *Mug-house* riot, in Salisbury Court, between the Whigs and Tories. The riot quelled by the Guards. Five rioters hanged, July, 1716.

Of the Spitalfield weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland. Quelled by the military, but many lives lost, 1736.

Porteous riot at Edinburgh (see *Porteous*), 1736.

The nailers in Worcestershire march to Birmingham, and make terms with the iron-merchants there, 1737.

Of sailors who were robbed and ill used at a house of ill fame in the Strand; being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house and destroyed the furniture of several other houses, turning the women naked into the streets, 1749.

Of the Spitalfield weavers; the Duke of Bedford narrowly escaped death; many lives lost, 1763.

A mob in St. George's Fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench Prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, died upon and killed, 1768.

Gordon's "No Popery" riots, 1780.

At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French Revolution, July 14, 1791, when several houses were destroyed.

In various parts of Scotland, on account of the Militia Act, Aug., 1797, when several were killed.

At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others, May 22, 1798; the Earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavoring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted, April 25, 1799.

At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a press-gang, June 27, 1800.

O. P. riot (*which see*) at Covent Garden, Sept., 1809.

In Piccadilly, in consequence of the House of Commons committing Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, April 6, 1810.

At Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed, April 14, 1812.

Machinery destroyed by rioters at Nottingham from Nov., 1811, to Jan., 1812.

In various parts of the North of England, by the Luddites, during 1811 and 1812.

At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on account of the celebrated *Dog of Montargis*, several nights, Dec., 1814.

Alarming riots at Westminster on account of the Corn Bill; they lasted several days, March, 1815.

At the depot at Dartmoor, in quelling which seven Americans were killed and thirty-five wounded, April, 1815.

Popular meetings at Spafields, when the shops of the gunsmiths were attacked for arms. Mr. Platt shot in that of Mr. Beckwith on Snow Hill, Dec. 2, 1816. Watson tried for high treason, but acquitted, June, 1817.

In the Park, on the prince regent going to the House, in which an air-gun was fired at him, Jan. 28, 1817.

At Manchester, at a popular meeting, March 8, 1817.

Affray at Manchester, called the "Field of Peterloo," Aug. 16, 1819. See *Manchester Reform Meeting*.

At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, of several nights' duration, 1819.

Riot at Paisley and Glasgow; many houses plundered, Sept. 16, 1819.

At Edinburgh, on the acquittal of Queen Caroline, Nov. 19, 1820.

In London, at the funeral of the queen, through the military opposing the body being carried through the city, Aug. 14, 1821.

At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Honey and Francis, Aug. 26, 1821.

At the Theatre in Dublin; the riot called the "*Bottle Conspiracy*," against the Marquess Wellesley, lord lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1822.

Riot at Ballybay; Mr. Lawless was arrested, Oct. 9, 1823.

Riot at Limerick; the provision warehouses plundered and mischief done, June 15, 1830.

Fatal affrays at Castlepollard, May 23, 1831; and Newtonbarry (*which see*), June 18, 1831.

Alarming riots at Merthyr-Tydfil among the iron-workers, several of whom, fired on by the military, were killed and wounded, June 8, 1831.

Riot at the Forest of Dean, June 8, 1831. See *Dean*.

Nottingham Castle burnt by rioters, Oct. 10, 1831.

Reform riots at Bristol (see *Bristol*), Oct. 29, 1831.

Affray at Castleshock, county Kilkenny, when a number of police, attacked by the populace, were, with their commander, Mr. Giblin, killed, Dec. 14, 1831.

Riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a body of persons called *Thomites*, headed by a fanatic named Thom, or Courtenay, who, with others, was killed, May 31, 1838. See *Thomites*.

Great riots throughout the country, occasioned by the Chartists. Suppressed by proclamation, Dec. 12, 1838.

Riots in Birmingham, when much mischief ensued, July 15, 1839. See *Birmingham*.

Chartist riot at Newport (*which see*), Nov. 4, 1839.

Meditated Chartist outbreak at Sheffield, with most destructive objects, providentially discovered, and many persons arrested, Jan. 11, 1840.

Rebecca riots against turnpikes in Wales, in 1843.
 Chartist demonstration (see *Chartists*), April 10, 1848.
 Fatal affray at Dolly's Brae, near Castlewellan, in Ireland, between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics: several of the latter lost their lives, and some of their houses were ransacked and burnt, July 12, 1849.
 Serious riots at Yarmouth, through a dispute between the ship-owners and the seamen, Feb. 23, 1851.
 Riots occasioned by a procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and several lives lost, July 14, 1851.
 Riot at Stockport, Cheshire: two Catholic chapels destroyed and houses burnt, June 29, 1852.
 Fierce religious riots at Belfast, in Ireland, occur July 14, 1852.
 Fatal election riot at Six-mile Bridge, in the county of Clare, in Ireland: five persons shot dead by the military, July 22, 1862. See *Six-mile Bridge*.
 Riots at Wigan among the coal-miners, suppressed by the military without loss of life, Oct. 28, 1853.
 Bad riots at Liverpool, Feb. 19, 1855.
 Riots at Hyde Park, about Sunday Bill, July, 1855; about dearness of bread, Oct. 14, 21, 28, 1855.
 Riots at Belfast through the open-air preaching of the Rev. Hugh Hanna, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 1858.
 Religious riots at St. George's in the East, London, on Sundays in Sept. and Nov., 1859.
 Breakout of the convicts at Chatham, suppressed by the military, Feb. 11, 1861.
 Violent riots at Belfast begin, through an Orange demonstration, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Fierce rioting (caused by the Irish against the favorites of Garibaldi) at Hyde Park, London, Sept. 28 and Oct. 5; and at Birkenhead, Cheshire, Oct. 8 and 15, 1862.
 Rioting at Staleybridge (on account of the mode of relief to unemployed cotton-workers), principally Irish, put down by the military, March 21, 1863.
 Fierce conflicts between Romanists and Protestants at Belfast: 9 persons killed and about 150 injured, Aug. 10-27, 1864.

(See *Rebellions*.)

RIPON (Yorkshire), an ancient town. About 661 an abbey cell was built here by Eata. Ripon was made a bishopric by Archbishop Wilfred in 690, but did not endure so. It suffered much by the ravages of the Danes, the Normans (1069), and the Scots (1319 and 1323). The present see was erected Oct., 1836, out of the archdeaconry of York in the West Riding. Income, £4500.

RIVER RAISIN is remarkable in history as the place of a foul massacre, on the 23d of January, 1813. General Winchester, with about 800 Americans, was encamped on that river, and at dawn on the 23d of January, General Proctor, with 1500 British and Indians, fell upon them. After a severe action, Winchester surrendered, under promise of protection from the Indians. But Proctor marched off, leaving no guard for the Americans. His Indians returned, and killed and scalped a large number of them. The entire loss of the Americans was 397 killed, 27 wounded, and 35 officers and 467 men made prisoners. The British lost 24 killed and 163 wounded.

ROAD MURDER. On the night of June 29-30, 1860, Francis Savile Kent, four years old, was murdered, and his body hid in a garden water-closet. His sister, Constance Kent (aged sixteen), and the nurse, Elizabeth Gough, the first suspected, after several examinations, were discharged for want of evidence. The coroner was severely blamed for charging the jury improperly, but the Court of Queen's Bench, in Jan., 1861, refused to issue a writ for a new inquiry. Constance Kent, on April 25, 1865, before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow Street, and on July 21 following, at her trial at Salisbury, confessed herself to be guilty of the murder. Her punishment was commuted to penal servitude for life.

ROADS OF ENGLAND. The first general repair of the highways of this country was directed about 1285. Acts were passed for the purpose in 1594 and 1555, followed by others in Elizabeth's and succeeding reigns. Roads through the Highlands of Scotland were begun by Gen. Wade in 1746. London M'Adam's roads were introduced about 1818: he prescribes the breaking of stones to six ounces' weight, and calculates the expense of breaking stones at a shilling a ton; clean flints and granite clippings answer best. Wooden pavements were tried with partial success in the streets of London: at Whitehall in 1839, and in other streets in 1840. Asphalt pavement soon after. See *Roman Roads* and *Wooden Pavements*. An act "for the better management of the highways" was passed in 1862, after much opposition. See *M'Adam*.

ROANOKE ISLAND (North Carolina), BATTLE OF, Feb. 8, 1862. Roanoke Island was occupied by General Wise with 2500 men. On the north shore were three forts—Barton, Huger, and Blanchard. An expedition for the capture of this island started from Hampton Roads Jan. 11th. The fleet, consisting of 20 vessels, 59 guns, was commanded by Flag-officer L. M. Goldsborough; the military force, nearly 15,000 strong, by General A. E. Rumside. The forts were bombarded Feb. 7th, and under cover of this bombardment the troops were landed. On the 8th, after a short conflict, Wise's command was surrendered. The National loss in all amounted to 250. On the Confederate side, a son of General Wise was killed.

ROASTING ALIVE. An early instance is that of Bocchoris, king of Egypt, by order of Sabacon of Ethiopia, 737 B.C.—*Lenglet*. Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was thus put to death in 1413, and M. Servetus, for heresy, at Geneva, in 1553. See *Burning Alive* and *Martyrs*.

ROBBERS. First punished with death by Edmund I.'s laws, which directed that the eldest robber should be hanged. Remarkable robbers were Robin Hood, in England, 1189 (see *Robin Hood*), and Claud du Val, "executed at Tyburn," says a historian, quaintly, "to the great grief of the women." In Ireland, the famous MacCabe was hanged at Naas, Aug. 19, 1691. Galloping Hogan, the Rapparee, flourished at this period. Freney, the celebrated highwayman, surrendered himself, May 10, 1742. The accomplished Barrington was transported, Sept. 22, 1790. See *Trials*.

ROBIN HOOD, captain of a band of robbers, in Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire. Some assert that he was the Earl of Huntingdon, disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession (1189). Robin Hood and Little John and their band are said to have continued their depredations till 1247, when Robin died.—*Stow*.

"**ROBINSON CRUSOE**," by Daniel de Foe, first appeared in 1719.

ROCHELLE (W. France), a sea-port on the Atlantic, belonged to the English for some time, but finally surrendered to the French leader, Du Guesclin, in 1372. It became a strong-hold of the Calvinist party, and was vainly besieged by the Duke of Anjou in 1573. It was taken after a siege of thirteen months by Cardinal Richelieu in 1628. The Duke of Buckingham was sent with a fleet and army to relieve it, but the citizens declined to admit him. A conspiracy here in 1822 caused loss of life to Sergeant Bories and others.

ROCHESTER, in Kent, an ancient city, built by the Romans, and called *Durobrivæ*. The bishopric, founded by Augustine, 604, is the next in age to Canterbury. The first cathedral was erected by Ethelbert, king of Kent. St. Justus was bishop in 604; alterations were made in the diocese in 1845. Rochester is valued in the king's books at £593 3s. 2½d. per annum. Present income, £5000.

ROCKETS, destructive war implements, were invented by Sir William Congreve about 1803. The carcase-rockets were first used at Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1804, when they set the town on fire, their powers having been previously demonstrated in the presence of Mr. Pitt and several of the cabinet ministers, 1806. Improved rockets were made by Hales in 1846.

ROCKINGHAM ADMINISTRATIONS.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1765, to Aug., 1766.
 Charles, marquess of Rockingham, *First Lord of the Treasury*.
 William Dowdsonwell, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.
 Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, *Lord President*.
 Duke of Newcastle, *Privy Seal*.
 Earl of Northington, *Lord Chancellor*.
 Duke of Portland, *Lord Chamberlain*.
 Duke of Rutland, *Master of the Horse*.
 Lord Talbot, *Lord Steward*.
 Henry Seymour Conway and the Duke of Grafton, *Secretaries of State*.
 Lord Egmont, *Admiralty*.
 Marquess of Granby, *Ordinance*.
 Viscount Barrington, *Secretary at War*.
 Viscount Howe, *Treasurer of the Navy*.
 Charles Townshend, *Paymaster of the Forces*.
 Earl of Dartmouth, *First Lord of Trade*.
 Lords Besborough and Grantham, Lord John Cavendish, Thomas Townshend, etc.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, March to July 2, 1782, when the marquess died.

Marquess of Rockingham, *First Lord of the Treasury*.
 Lord John Cavendish, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Lord Camden, *President of the Council*.
Duke of Grafton, *Privy Seal*.
Lord Thurlow, *Lord Chancellor*.
William, earl of Shelburne, and Charles James Fox, *Secretaries of State*.
Augustus Keppel, *First Lord of the Admiralty*.
Duke of Richmond, *Master General of the Ordnance*.
Thomas Townshend, *Secretary at War*.
Isaac Barré, Edmund Burke, etc.

ROCKY MOUNT, BATTLE AT. On the 30th of July, 1780, General Sumter, with a considerable force, attacked a British post at Rocky Mount, on the Catawba River, in South Carolina. The skirmish was severe, and Sumter was repulsed. He lost three men killed and ten wounded. The British lost ten killed and the same number wounded.

ROCROY (N. France). Here, May 19, 1648, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the French, commanded by the great Condé.

RODNEY'S VICTORIES. Admiral Rodney fought, near Cape St Vincent, the Spanish admiral, Don Langara, whom he defeated and made prisoner, capturing six of his ships, one of which blew up, Jan. 16, 1780. On April 12, 1782, he encountered the French fleet in the West Indies, commanded by the Count de Grasse, took five ships of the line, and sent the French admiral prisoner to England: Rodney was raised to the peerage, June, 1782.

ROGATION WEEK. Rogation Sunday received its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following it, called Rogation Days, derived from the Latin *rogare*, to beseech.*

ROHILLAS, an Afghan tribe, who emigrated from Cabul at the end of the 17th century, and established themselves in the eastern parts of Delhi. They were defeated by the English in 1774, and nearly exterminated by the sovereigns of Oude; and after a struggle, finally subdued by the English in 1849.

ROLLS. See *Master of the Rolls*, and *Records*.

ROLLS' CHAPEL (London), founded by Henry III., in 1233, for ordaining Jewish rabbis converted to Christianity. On the banishment of the Jews, the buildings now called the Rolls, and the Chapel, were annexed by patent to the office of the keeper or master of the rolls of Chancery, from which circumstance they took their name. A number of public records from the time of Richard III. were kept in presses in this chapel.

ROMAGNA, a province of the Papal States, comprised in the legations of Forlì and Ravenna. It was conquered by the Lombards; but taken from them by Pepin, and given to the Pope, 753. Caesar Borgia held it as a duchy in 1501, but lost it in 1503. In 1589 the Romagna threw off the temporal authority of the pope, and declared itself subject to the King of Sardinia, who accepted it in March, 1860. It now forms part of the province of Emilia. In the new kingdom of Italy. Population (1860) 1,014,593. See *Rome*.

ROMAINVILLE AND BELLEVILLE, heights near Paris, where Joseph Bonaparte, Mortier, and Marmont were defeated by the Allies after a vigorous resistance, March 30, 1814. The next day Paris capitulated.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, called also **ROMANISTS** and **PAPISTS**. Their religion was the established one till the Reformation. Since then many laws were made against them, which have been repealed.† See *Religion*.

Bishop Fisher, Sir Thomas More, and others, executed for denying the king's supremacy.....1535
Catholics absolved from their allegiance to the king by Paul III., 1535; by Pius V.....1570
They rebel in.....1549 and 1567
The Gunpowder Plot (*which see*).....1605
They suffer by Oates's fictitious Popish Plot.....1678
They are excluded from the throne.....1689
They suffer by the Gordon Riots.....June, 1780
Various disabilities removed in.....1790 and 1791
Mr. Pitt proposes measures for their relief, which he gives up.....1801-4

* Extraordinary prayers and supplications for these three days are said to have been appointed in the 4d century, as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's ascension on the next day succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day. The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation Week; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop Week, Grass Week, and Procession Week. The perambulations of parishes have usually been made in this week.

† Among other disabilities, Roman Catholics were excluded from corporate offices, 1667; from Parliament, 1691; forbidden to marry Protestants, 1703; to possess arms, 1695, etc. See *Sauley's History of the Penal Laws*, 1812.

Roman Catholic Association organized in Ireland, with the object of removing the political and civil disabilities of Roman Catholics.....1824
Bills in their favor frequently brought in without effect from.....1819 to 1828
An act of Parliament passed for the suppression of the Catholic Association, March 5, 1829; but it voted its own dissolution, Feb. 13, preceding.
The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel carry the great Catholic Emancipation Bill (10 Geo. IV., c. 7) in the Commons, March 30; in the Lords, April 10; it receives the royal assent.....April 13, 1829

The Duke of Norfolk, and Lords Dormer and Clifford, the first Roman Catholic peers, take their seats.....April 23, "
The first English member returned, the Earl of Surrey for Hoxham.....May 4, "
Mr. O'Connell, elected for Clontarf, takes his seat (first Roman Catholic M.P. since 1689)....."
Mr. Alexander Raphael the first Roman Catholic sheriff of London.....Sept. 28, 1834
Sir Michael O'Loughlin, the first Roman Catholic judge (as master of the rolls in Ireland), appointed.....Oct. 30, 1836
Mr. O'Connell elected first Roman Catholic lord mayor of Dublin.....1841
The "Papal Aggression" (*which see*) Cardinal Nicholas Wiseman appointed Archbishop of Westminster.....Sept. 20, 1850
Agitation in favor of the pope.....1860-2
[In 1851 there were in England 670 Roman Catholic chapels, with 184,111 sittings. The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland consists of four archbishops, 94 bishops, and (in 1854) 2291 priests; there are numerous monasteries and convents.]
Roman Catholic University founded at Drumcondra, Ireland.....July 30, 1862
Roman Catholic chaplains permitted for jails by Prison Ministers' Act.....July, 1863
Sergeant Wm. Shee made a justice of the Queen's Bench, the first Roman Catholic judge since the Reformation.....Dec. 15, "
Death of Cardinal Wiseman, aged 69; 7th English cardinal since the Reformation.....Feb. 15, 1863
Henry Manning (formerly an archdeacon in the English Church) consecrated Archbishop of Westminster.....June 8, "
ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND. Our historians maintain, but are mistaken, that there were but four of these roads.—Camden. "The Romans," says Isidore, "made roads almost all over the world, to have their marches in a straight line, and to employ the people;" and criminals were frequently condemned to work at such roads, as we learn from Suetonius, in his life of Caligula. They were commenced and completed at various periods, between the 2d and 4th centuries, and the Roman soldiery were employed in making them, that inactivity might not give them an opportunity to raise disturbances.—Bede.

1st, **WATLING STREET**, so named from Vitellianus, who is supposed to have directed it, the Britons calling him in their language *Guetatin* (from Kent to Cardigan Bay).
2d, **IKENELD or IKENILD STREET**, from its beginning among the *Iceni* (from St. David's to Tynemouth).
3d, **FOSSE, or FOSSE WAY**, probably from its having been defended by a fosse on both sides (from Cornwall to Lincoln).
4th, **ERMIN STREET**, from *Irmunsul*, a German word, meaning Mercury, whom our German ancestors worshipped under that name (from St. David's to Southampton).

ROMAN WALLS. One was erected by Agricola (79 to 85) to defend Britain from the incursions of the Picts and Scots; the first wall extended from the Tyne to the Solway Frith (80 miles); the second from the Frith of Forth, near Edinburgh, to the Frith of Clyde, near Dumbarton (36 miles). The former was renewed and strengthened by the Emperor Adrian (121), and by Septimius Severus (208). It commenced at Bowness, near Carlisle, and ended at Wallsend, near Newcastle. It had battlements and towers to contain soldiers. The more northern wall was renewed by Lollius Urbicus in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about 140. Many remains of these walls still exist, particularly of the southern one. See Bruce's "*Roman Wall*," published in 1853.

ROMANCES. As Helliodorus, a bishop of Trices, in Thessaly, was the author of *Ethiopia*, in Greek, the first work in this species of writing, he is hence styled the "Father of Romances." He flourished 398.—*Étude de Origine Fabul. Roman.* Dunlop's "History of Fic-

tion," published in 1814, is an esteemed book on this subject.

ROME. The foundation of the city, by Romulus, was laid on the 20th of April,* according to Varro, in the year 8961 of the Julian period (3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, 431 years after the Trojan War, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. Other dates given: Cato, 751; Polybius, 750; Fabius Pictor, 747; Cincius, 738 B.C.). The Romans conquered nearly the whole of the then known world. In the time of Julius Cæsar, the empire was bounded by the Euphrates, Taurus, and Armenia on the east; by Æthiopia on the south; by the Danube on the north; and by the Atlantic on the west. Numerous ecclesiastical councils have been held at Rome, beginning in 197.

Foundation of the city by Romulus..... B.C. 753
The Romans seize on the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives..... 750
The Cæninians defeated, and first triumphal procession..... 748
Rome taken by the Sabines; the Sabines incorporated with the Romans as one nation..... 747
Romulus sole king of the Romans and Sabines... 743
The Circensian Games established..... 733
Romulus said to have been murdered by the senators..... 716
Numa Pompilius elected king, 715; institutes the priesthood, the augurs and vestals..... 710
Roman calendar of 10 months reformed and made 12..... "
The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three *Horatii*, Roman knights, and the three *Curiatii*, Albans, having been elected by their respective countries, engaged in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the *Horatii*, united Alba to Rome, about 609

War with the Fidenates; the city of Alba destroyed..... 685
Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, built..... 627
The first census of the Roman state is taken (*Lex-let*)..... 566
Political institutions of Servius Tullius..... 550
The rape of Lucretia by Sextus, son of Tarquin..... 510
Royalty abolished: the Patricians establish an aristocratical commonwealth..... 509
Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus first consuls; first alliance of the Romans with Carthage..... 506
The Capitol finished, and dedicated to *Jupiter Capitolinus*..... 507
First dictator Titus Lartius..... 501
The Latins and the Tarquins declare war against the republic, 501; defeated at the Lake Regillus..... 496
Secession of the plebeians to the Sacred Mount; establishment of tribunes of the plebeians..... 494
First agrarian law passed; Spurius Cassius put to death by the patricians..... 493
C. Marius Coriolanus banished..... 491
He (with the Volsci) besieges Rome, but withdraws at the suit of his wife and mother..... 488
Contests between the patricians and plebeians respecting the agrarian law..... 486
The Fabii slain (see *Fabii*)..... 477
Consulship of Cincinnatus..... 460
The Secular Games first celebrated..... 456
The Decemviri created..... 451
Virginius kills his daughter Virginia to save her from the decemvir Appius Claudius..... 449
The Canuleian law passed, permitting marriages between patricians and plebeians..... 445
Military tribunes first created..... 444
Office of censor instituted..... 443
Rome afflicted with an awful famine, and many

persons on account of it drown themselves in the Tiber..... B.C. 448
The Volscians defeated, and their king Tolumnus slain..... 437
War with the Tuscan..... 434
A temple is dedicated to Apollo on account of a pestilence..... 433
Æqui and Volsci defeated..... 431
Two new questors are added to the former number..... 421
Another and more dreadful famine occurs at Rome..... 411
Three questors are chosen from the plebeians for the first time..... 409
Institution of the Lectisternian festival on account of a pestilence..... 399
Veli taken after a siege of more than ten years..... 396
Banishment of Camillus..... 391
The Gauls, under Brennus, besiege Clusium (see *Gauls*)..... 380
They are expelled by Camillus..... 389
Rome burnt to the ground by the Gauls, who besiege the Capitol..... 387
M. Manlius Capitolinus thrown from the Tarpeian Rock on a charge of aiming at sovereign power..... 384
The first appointment of curule magistrates..... 371
Lucius Sextus, the first plebeian consul..... 366
Marcus Curtius leaps into the gulf which had opened in the Forum..... 363
The Gauls defeated in Italy..... 350
War with the Samnites, which lasts 51 years..... 343
Embassy to Alexander the Great..... 334
Defeat at Caudium..... 321
Priests first elected from the plebeians..... 300
End of the Samnite War..... 290
The Gauls invade the Roman territory; siege of Arrezzo..... 284
The Etruscans defeated at the Vadimonian Lake, 810 and 883
Pyrrhus of Epirus invades Italy, 281; defeats the Romans at Pandosia, 280; and at Asculum, 278; defeated by them at Benevento..... 273
All Italy subdued by Rome..... 266
First Punic War commenced (see *Punic Wars*)..... 264
First Roman fleet built..... 260
Attalus Regulus said to be put to a cruel death by the Carthaginians..... 255
End of first Punic War; Sicily made a Roman province..... 241
Temple of Janus closed..... 235
Corsica and Sardinia annexed..... 231
First Roman embassy to Greece..... 223
Great invasion of the Gauls; repulsed..... 225
Second Punic War breaks out..... 218
The Romans are defeated by Hannibal at Thraymene, 217; Cannæ..... 216
Syracuse taken by Marcellus..... 212
Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama, in Africa..... 202
The Macedonian wars with Philip begin, 213 and 200; his defeat at Cynoscephalæ..... 197
Death of Scipio Africanus the elder..... 185
Third Macedonian War begins, 171; Macedon conquered and annexed..... 168
First public library erected at Rome..... 167
Philosophers and rhetoricians are banished from Rome..... 161
Third Punic War begins..... 149
Corinth and Carthage destroyed by the Romans (see *Corinth* and *Carthage*)..... 146
Numantine War in Spain..... 153-133
Attalus III. of Pergamos bequeaths his kingdom and riches to the Romans..... 133
The Servile War in Sicily..... 139
Two plebeian consuls chosen..... "
The Jugurthine War..... 112-106
The Mithridatic War (which see)..... 108-63
The Ambrones defeated by Marius..... 102
The Social War..... 90-88
Rome besieged by four armies (viz., those of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius) and taken..... 87
Sylla defeats Marius..... 82
Bithynia bequeathed to the Romans by King Nicomedes..... 74
Revolt of Spartacus and the slaves..... 73-71
Syria conquered by Pompey..... 66
The Catiline conspiracy suppressed by Cicero..... 63
The first triumvirate: Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus
Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul, 68; in Britain..... 55
Crassus killed by the Parthians..... 53
Gaul conquered and made a province..... 51
War between Cæsar and Pompey..... 50
Battle of Pharsalia (which see)..... 48
Cæsar defeats Pharnaces at Zela, and writes home "Veni, vidi, vici!"..... 47

* In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of Mount Palatine; and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for criminals, debtors, or murderers, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder the Romans had covered with their habitations the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, and Esquiline hills, with Mounts Collina and Quirinalia.

† Appius Claudius became enamored of her, and attempted to remove her from the place where she resided. She was claimed by one of his favorites as the daughter of a slave, and Appius had adjudged her to his friend, when Virginius arrived from the camp. The father demanded to see his daughter, and when she came he plunged a knife into her breast, exclaiming, "This is all, my daughter, I can give thee to preserve thee from the lust of a tyrant!" Virginius ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand, and the increased soldiers marched to Rome. Appius was seized, but destroyed himself in prison. Spurius Oppius, another decemvir, killed himself also. Marcus Claudius, the favorite of Appius, was put to death, and the decemviral power abolished.

Cato kills himself at Utica	B.C.
Cæsar killed in the senate-house	Mar. 15,
Second triumvirate: Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus	43
Cicero killed, proscribed by Antony	43
Battle of Philippi (<i>which see</i>)	42
Lepidus ejected from the triumvirate; war between Octavius and Antony, 83; Antony defeated totally at Actium	Sept. 2,
Octavius becomes emperor, and assumes the title of <i>Augustus</i>	27
The empire now at peace with all the world; the Temple of Janus shut; Jesus Christ born (<i>see Jews</i>)	April 4,
Ovid banished to Tomi.	A.D.
Death of Ovid and Livy	18
Tiberius retires to Capri; tyranny of Sejanus	26
A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are stated to amount to 6,944,000. [It is now considered that the population of Rome within the walls was under a million.]	43
Caractacus brought in chains to Rome	51
St. Paul arrives in bonds at Rome	62
Nero burns Rome to the ground, and charges the crime upon the Christians	64
Seneca, Lucan, etc., put to death	65
Peter and Paul said to be put to death	67
Jerusalem leveled to the ground by Titus	70
Colosseum founded	75
The Dacian War (continues 15 years)	86
Pliny Junior, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians	109
Trajan's expedition into the East against the Parthians, etc.; subdues Dacia	106
Trajan's column erected at Rome	114
Adrian resides in Britain, and builds the wall	191
The Capitol destroyed by lightning	188
Byzantium taken; its walls razed	196
The Goths are paid tribute	222
[The Goths, Vandals, Alani, Suevi, and other Northern nations attack the empire.]	
Pompey's amphitheatre burnt	243
Invasion of the Goths	250
Pestilence throughout the empire	259
Great victory over the Goths obtained by Claudius; 800,000 slain	269
Dacia relinquished to the Goths	270
Palmyra conquered, and Longinus put to death	273
The era of Martyrs, or of Diocletian	284
The Franks settle in Gaul (<i>Frères</i>)	287
Constantius dies at York	286
Four emperors reign at one time	306
Constantine the Great, it is said, in consequence of a vision, places the Cross on his banners, and begins to favor the Christians	312
Constantine defeats Licinius at Chrysopolis, and reigns alone	Sept. 18,
He tolerates the Christian faith	323
Puts his son Crispus to death	324
Constantine convokes the first general council of Christians at Nice	325
The seat of empire removed from Rome to Byzantium, 323; dedicated to Constantine	330
Constantine orders the heathen temples to be destroyed	"
Revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves suppressed	336
Death of Constantine soon after being baptized	337
The army under Julian proclaims him emperor	360
Julian, who had been educated for the priesthood, and had frequently officiated, abjures Christianity, and reopens the heathen temples, becoming the pagan pontiff	361
Julian killed in battle; Christianity restored by Jovian	363
The empire divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, brothers; the former has the Western portion, or Rome	364
(<i>See Western and Eastern Empires; and Italy.</i>) Rome placed under the exarchate of Ravenna	404
Taken by Alaric	410
Taken and pillaged by Genseric	June,
Odoacer takes Rome, and thus becomes King of Italy	476
Rome recovered for Justinian by Belisarius	526
Retaken by the Goths, 546; recovered by Belisarius, 547; seized by Totila, 549; recovered by Narses, and annexed to the Eastern Empire	583
Rome independent under the popes, about	728
Peplin of France compels Astolphus, king of the Lombards, to cede Ravenna and other places to the Holy Church	755
Confirmed and added to by Charlemagne	774

Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West by the pope at Rome	A.D. Dec. 25, 800
The Emperor Henry IV. takes Rome	March, 1084
Arnold of Brescia, endeavoring to reform Church and State and to establish a senate, is put to death as a heretic	1153
The pope moves to Avignon	1309
Nicola di Rienzi, as tribune of the people, establishes a republic, but is compelled to abdicate, 1347; returning, is assassinated	Sept. 8, 1354
Papal court returns to Rome	1371
Rise of the families Colonna, Orsini, etc., about	1377
Julius II. conquers the Romagna, Bologna, and Perugia	1503-18
The city greatly embellished by Pope Leo X.	1513-21
It is captured by the Constable de Bourbon, who is slain	June 6, 1527
Ferrara annexed	1597
Harassed by the French, German, and Spanish factions from the 16th to the 18th century	
The French invasion; the legations incorporated with the Cisalpine republic	1796
The French proclaim a Roman republic, March 20, 1798	1798
Recovered for the pope by the Neapolitans	1799
Retaken by the French	1803
Restored to Pope Pius VII.	1801
Annexed by Napoleon to the kingdom of Italy, and declared second city of the empire	1808
Restored to the pope, who returns	Jan. 1814
He re-establishes the Inquisition and the Jesuits	Aug. "
The papal government endeavor to annul all innovations, and thus provoke much opposition; the Carbonari increase in numbers	1815-17
Political assassinations in the Romagna	1817
The "Young Italy" party established by Joseph Mazzini; temporary insurrections at Bologna suppressed by Austrian aid	1831
Election of Pius IX., June 16, 1846, who proclaims an amnesty, and authorizes a national guard and municipal institutions	1847
The Romans desire to join the King of Sardinia against the Austrians; the pope hesitates; the Antonelli ministry retires; and the Mamiani ministry is formed	1848
Count Rossi, minister of justice of the pontifical government, assassinated on the staircase of the Chamber of Deputies at Rome	Nov. 15, "
Insurrection at Rome; the populace demand a democratic ministry and the proclamation of Italian nationality; the pope (Pius IX.) hesitates, the Romans surround the palace, and a conflict ensues. The pope accepts a popular ministry	Nov. 16, "
[Cardinal Palmieri, the pope's secretary, was shot in this conflict.]	
A free Constitution published	Nov. 30, "
The pope escapes in disguise from Rome to Gaëta	Nov. 30, "
M. de Courcelles leaves Paris for Rome, a French armed expedition to Civita Vecchia having preceded him, to afford protection to the pope	Nov. 27, "
Protest of the pope against the acts of the provisional government	Nov. 28, "
A Constituent Assembly meets at Rome	Feb. 5, 1849
The Roman National Assembly divests the pope of all temporal power, and adopts the republican form of government	Feb. 8, "
The pope appeals to the great Roman Catholic powers	Feb. 18, "
Civita Vecchia occupied by the French force under Marshal Oudinot	April 28, "
A French force repulsed from Rome with loss	April 30, "
Engagement between the Romans and Neapolitans; the former capture 60 prisoners and 400 muskets	May 5, "
The French, under Marshal Oudinot, commence an attack on Rome	June 8, "
After a brave resistance, the Romans capitulate to the French army	June 20, "
The Roman Assembly dissolved	July 4, "
An officer from Oudinot's camp arrives at Gaëta, to present the pope with the keys of the two gates of Rome by which the French army had entered the city	July 4, "
The re-establishment of the pope's authority proclaimed at Rome	July 18, "
Oudinot issues a general order stating that the pope (or his representative) now repossesses the administration of affairs, but that public security in the pontifical dominions still remains under the special guarantee of the French army, Aug. 3, "	

The pope arrives at Portici on a visit to the King of Naples.....Sept. 4, 1849
 He arrives at Rome; Cardinal Antonelli becomes foreign minister.....April, 1850
 He issues the bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England (see *Papal Aggression*).....Sept. 24, "
 Important concordat with Austria.....Aug., 1855
 The pope visits his dominions.....June, 1857
 Insurrection in the Romagna, at Bologna, and Ferrara.....June, 1859
 They declare for adhesion to Piedmont.....Sept., "
 Accept Buoncompagni as governor general, Nov., "
 The pope appeals to Europe for help against Sardinia.....July 12, "
 The legations form a defensive alliance with Tuscany, Parma, and Modena.....Aug. 20, "
 The Queen of Spain engages to send troops to Rome if the French retire.....Aug. 20, "
 The Assembly at Bologna vote annexation to Piedmont, Sept. 7; the king engages to support their cause before the great powers, Sept. 15; the pope annuls the acts of the Assembly at Bologna; and denounces the punishment due to those who attack the Holy See, Sept. 26; and dismisses the Sardinian chargé d'affaires at Rome.....Oct. 1, "
 The Romagna, Modena, and Parma formed into a province, to be called Emilia.....Dec. 24, "
 The Sardinian government annul the Tuscan concordat, Jan. 27; and the Lombard one, March 20, 1860
 Riots at Rome suppressed by the police with great cruelty.....March 19, "
 The pope excommunicates all concerned in the rebellion in his states.....March 24, "
 General Lamoricière takes command of the papal army, March; which is reorganized, and increased by volunteers from Ireland, etc.....May, "
 Irish volunteers are severely treated for insubordination; many dismissed.....July, "
 The papal army estimated at 20,000.....Aug., "
 Tuscan volunteers enter the Papal States and are repulsed.....May 19, "
 Insurrection in the Marches, Sept. 8; Fossombrone subdued by the papal troops; the people appeal to the Sardinian government, whose troops, under Cialdini and Fanti, enter the Papal States, Sept. 11, "
 Fanti takes Pesaro, Sept. 12; and Perugia, including General Schmidt and 1600 prisoners, Sept. 14, "
 Ancona besieged by sea and land.....Sept. 17, "
 Severe allocution of the pope against France and Sardinia; he appeals to Europe for help, Sept. 23, "
 Cialdini defeats Lamoricière at Castel-Fidardo, Sept. 18; and takes Ancona.....Sept. 29, "
 Additional French troops sent to Rome.....Oct., "
 The Marches vote for annexation to Sardinia, Nov., "
 Monastic establishments suppressed in the legations; the monks pensioned; educational institutions founded.....Dec., "
 Subscriptions raised for the pope in various countries; the formal collection forbidden in France and Belgium; permitted in England.....Nov., "
 The French emperor advises the pope to give up his revolted provinces.....Dec. 21, "
 Publication of *Rome et les Evêques*, Jan. 6; and of *La France, Rome et l'Italie*, Feb. 15; great excitement, and strong advocacy of the pope's temporal government (attacked by Prince Napoleon) in the French Chambers.....March, 1861
 Petition to the Emperor Napoleon to withdraw French troops from Rome, signed by numbers of the Romans.....May 10, "
 The Emperor of France declines a union with Austria and Spain for the maintenance of the pope's temporal power.....June, "
 Grand ceremony at the canonization of 27 Japanese martyrs (see *Canonization*).....June 8, "
 The pope declares a severe allocution against the Italians.....June 9, "
 Garibaldi calls for volunteers, taking as his watchword "Rome or death".....July 19, 1862
 Railway between Rome and Naples completed; its opening opposed by the papal government, Nov., "
 Earl Russell's offer to the pope of a residence at Malta, Oct. 25; declined.....Nov. 11, "
 Antonelli's resignation of his office not accepted, March 5, 1863
 Convention between France and Italy; French troops to quit Rome within two years, Sept. 16, 1864
 Encyclical letter of the pope, censuring 80 errors in religion, philosophy, and politics (caused much dissatisfaction, and was forbidden to be read in churches in France and other countries).....Dec. 8, "

Jews persecuted at Rome.....Dec., 1864
 Fruitless negotiations between the pope and the King of Italy (by Vegezzi); mutual concessions proposed.....April 21 to June 23, 1865
 Pope's severe allocution against secret societies (Freemasons, Fenians, etc.).....Sept. 25, "
 Meroze, the papal minister of war, dismissed, Oct. 20, "
 A part of the French troops leave the papal dominions.....Nov., "
 (See *Italy*, and *France*, 1862-3.)

KINGS OF ROME.

BEFORE CHRIST.

725. Romulus, murdered by the senators.
 [Tatius, king of the Sabines, had removed to Rome in 747, and ruled jointly with Romulus six years.]
 716. [Interregnum.]
 715. Numa Pompilius, son-in-law of Tatius the Sabine, elected; died at the age of 82.
 672. Tullus Hostilius, murdered by his successor, by whom his palace was set on fire; his family perished in the flames.
 640. Ancus Martius, grandson of Numa.
 616. Tarquinius Priscus, son of Demaratus, a Corinthian emigrant, chosen king.
 578. Servius Tullius, a manumitted slave, married the king's daughter, and succeeded by the united suffrages of the army and the people.
 534. Tarquinius Superbus, grandson of Tarquinius Priscus, assassinated his father-in-law, and usurps the throne.
 510. [The rape of Lucretia, by Sextus, son of Tarquin, and consequent insurrection, leads to the abolition of royalty and the establishment of the consulate.]

REPUBLIC.

BEFORE CHRIST.

- 510-82. *First period.* From the expulsion of Tarquin to the dictatorship of Sylla.
 82-27. *Second period.* From Sylla to Augustus.

EMPERORS OF ROME.

BEFORE CHRIST.

48. Caius Julius Cæsar, perpetual dictator; assassinated March 15, 44 B.C.
 81. Octavianus Cæsar; in the year 27 B.C. AUGUSTUS IMPERATOR (*Idem*).

AFTER CHRIST.

14. Tiberius (Claudius Nero).
 87. Caius Calpurnia, murdered by a tribune.
 41. Claudius I. (Tiber. Drusus), poisoned by his wife Agrippina, to make way for
 54. Claudius Nero; deposed; kills himself, 68.
 68. Servius Sulpicius Galba, slain by the prætorians.
 69. M. Salvius Otho, stabbed himself.
 " Anus Vitellius, deposed by Vespasian, and put to death.
 " Titus Flavius Vespasian.
 79. Titus (Vespasian), his son.
 81. Titus Flavius Domitian, brother of Titus; last of the twelve Cæsars; assassinated.
 96. Cocceius Nerva.
 98. Trajan (M. Ulpius Crinitus).
 117. Adrian or Hadrian (Publius Ælius).
 139. Antoninus Titus, surnamed Pius.
 161. Marcus Aurelius (a philosopher) and Lucius Verus, his son-in-law; the latter died in 169.
 180. Commodus (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of Marcus Aurelius, poisoned by his favorite mistress, Marcia.
 198. Publius-Helvinus-Pertinax, put to death by the prætorian band.
 [Four emperors now start up: Didianus Julianus, at Rome; Pescennius Niger, in Syria; Lucius Septimius Severus, in Pannonia; and Clodius Albinus, in Britain.]
 " Lucius Septimius Severus, died at York, in Britain, in 211; succeeded by his sons,
 211. M. Aurelius Caracalla and Septimius Geta. Geta murdered the same year by his brother, who reigned alone till 217, when he was slain by his successor.
 217. M. Opilius Macrinus, prefect of the guards; beheaded in a mutiny.
 218. Hellogabalus (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a youth, put to death for enormities.
 222. Alexander Severus, assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus.
 235. Caius Julius Verus Maximinus, assassinated in his tent before the walls of Aquileia.
 237. M. Antonius Gordianus and his son; the latter

having been killed in a battle with the partisans of Maximinus, the father strangled himself in a fit of despair, at Carthage, in his 80th year.

233. Balbinus and Pupienus, put to death.

"Gordian, junior, grandson of the elder Gordian, in his 16th year; assassinated by the guards at the instigation of his successor,

244. Philip the Arabian; assassinated by his own soldiers; his son Philip was murdered at the same time, in his mother's arms.

249. Metius Decius; he perished with his two sons, and their army, in an engagement with the Goths.

251. Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus; both slain by the soldiery.

253. Æmilianus; put to death after a reign of only four months.

253. Valerianus and his son Gallienus; the first was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.

260. Gallienus reigned alone.

[About this time thirty pretenders to imperial power start up in different parts of the empire; of these, Cyriades is the first, but he is slain.]

263. Claudius II. (Gallienus having been assassinated by the officers of the guard) succeeds; dies of the plague.

270. Quintillus, his brother, elected at Rome by the senate and troops; Aurelian by the army in Illyricum. Quintillus, despairing of success against his rival, who was marching against him, opened his veins and bled himself to death.

270. Aurelian, assassinated by his soldiers on his march against Persia, in Jan., 275.

275. [Interregnum of about nine months.]

"Tacitus, elected Oct. 25; died at Tarsus, in Cilicia, April 13, 276.

276. Florian, his brother; his title not recognized by the senate.

276. M. Aurelius Probus; assassinated by his troops at Sirmium.

282. M. Aurelius Carus; killed at Ctesiphon by lightning; succeeded by his sons

283. Carinus and Numerianus; both assassinated, after transient reigns.

284. Diocletian, who associated as his colleague in the government

286. Maximianus Hercules; the two emperors resign in favor of

286. Constantine Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus; the first died at York, in Britain, in 306, and the troops saluted as emperor his son

306. Constantine, afterward styled the Great, while at Rome the pretorian band proclaimed

"Maxentius, son of Maximianus Hercules. Besides these were,

"Maximianus Hercules, who endeavored to recover his abdicated power;

"Flavius Valerius Severus, murdered by the last-named pretender; and

307. Flavius Valerianus Licinius, the brother-in-law of Constantine.

[Of these, Maximianus Hercules was strangled in Gaul in 310; Galerius Maximianus died wretchedly in 311; Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber in 312; and Licinius was put to death by order of Constantine in 324.]

323. Constantine the Great now reigned alone; died on Whitsunday, May 22, 337.

337. { Constantine II. sons of Constantine, divided the empire between them; the first was slain in 340, and the second murdered in 350, when the third became sole emperor.

361. Julian the Apostate, so called for abjuring Christianity, having been educated for the priesthood; mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians, 363.

363. Jovian; reigned 8 months; found dead in his bed, supposed to have died from the fumes of charcoal.

364. Valentinian and Valens.

375. Valens with Gratian and Valentinian II.

379. Theodosius I., etc.

392. Theodosius alone.

The Roman Empire divided. See *Eastern Empire*, *Western Empire*, and *Pope*.

RONCESVALLES (in the Pyrenees), where, it is said, Charlemagne's paladin, Roland, or Orlando, was surprised, defeated, and slain, 778. On July 25, 1813, Marshal Soult was defeated by the British entering France.

ROOF. The largest in the world is said to be that

over a riding-school at Moscow, erected in 1791, being 235 feet in span. The proposed width of the roof of the London station of the Midland Railway is 240 feet (1866).

ROPE-MAKING MACHINE. One was patented by Richard March in 1784, and by Edmd. Cartwright in 1792. Many improvements have been made since.

ROSAMOND'S BOWER. Rosamond was daughter of Lord Clifford, and mistress of Henry II. about 1154. A conspiracy was formed by the queen, Prince Henry, and his other sons, against the king, on account of his attachment to her. Henry kept her in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where his queen, Eleanor, it is said, discovered her apartments by the clew of a silk thread, and poisoned her. She was buried at Godstow church, from whence Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, had her ashes removed, 1191.

ROSARY. See *Deeds*.

ROSAS (N.E. Spain), Bay of, where a brilliant naval action was fought by the boats of the *Cumberland*, *Volontaire*, *Apollon*, *Topaze*, *Philomel*, *Scout*, and *Tuscan*, commanded by Lieut. Tailour, which ended in the capture or destruction of eleven armed vessels in the bay, Nov. 1, 1809.

ROSBACH (Rosebec), in Flanders. Here Charles VI. of France beat the Flemings, who had revolted against their count, 1382. At Rosbach, in Prussia, a great battle was fought between the Prussians, commanded by Frederick the Great, and the combined army of French and Austrians, in which the latter sustained a complete defeat and severe loss, Nov. 6, 1767.

ROSE. See under *Flowers*.

ROSES, WARS OF THE, between the Lancastrians (who chose the red rose as their emblem) and the Yorkists (who chose the white rose), began 1455 and ended 1485.† It is stated that in the Wars of the Roses there perished 12 princes of the blood, 200 nobles, and 100,000 gentry and common people. The union of the roses was effected in the marriage of Henry VII. with the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., 1486.

ROSETTA (in Egypt), taken by the French in 1798; and by the British and Turks, April 19, 1801. The Turks repulsed the British here, May 21, 1807. Near Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, was fought the memorable battle of Aug. 1, 1798, between the fleets of France and England, the latter commanded by Nelson. See *Nile*. Ali Pacha rendered great service to his country by constructing a canal between Rosetta and Alexandria.

ROSCRUCIANS, a sect of mystical philosophers, who first appeared in Germany in the 14th century, and again early in the 17th century. They derived their name from the *Confessio Rosæ Crucis* of Valentine Andreas, 1615. They swore fidelity, promised secrecy, and wrote hieroglyphically, and affirmed that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gymnosopists of the Indies, taught the same doctrine.

ROTHSCHILD FAMILY. Meyer Amschel, or Anselm, was born at No. 149 Judengasse (Jew Lane), Frankfurt, in 1748. In 1773 he began business as a money-lender and dealer in old coins, in the same

* The rose, a symbol of silence, gave rise to the phrase *sub rosa*, "under the rose;" said, by Italian writers, to have risen from the circumstance of the pope's presenting consecrated roses, which were placed over the confessionals at Rome, to denote secrecy, 1526.

† Richard III., who succeeded his grandfather Edward III. in 1377, was deposed and succeeded in 1399 by his cousin Henry IV. (son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the fourth son of Edward III.), in prejudice to the right of Roger Mortimer (grandson of Lionel, duke of Clarence, Edward's third son), who was declared presumptive heir to the throne in 1385. Roger's grandson, Richard, duke of York, first openly claimed the crown in 1449. Attempts at compromise failed, and the war began in 1455. The Lancastrians were defeated at St. Alban's, May 23, 1455. The Protector Somerset was slain; a truce was made, and Richard became his successor. The war was renewed, and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians at Bloreheath, Sept. 23, 1459, but eventually dispersed, and the duke was attainted. In 1460 he defeated his opponents at Northampton, took Henry prisoner, and was declared heir to the crown, but fell into an ambush near Wakefield, and was put to death, Dec. 31, 1460. His son (Edward) continued the struggle. He was installed as king, March 4, 1461; defeated the Lancastrians at Towton, March 29; was deposed by Warwick, who restored Henry VI., Sept., 1470; defeated the Lancastrians at Barnet, April 14, 1471; and finally at Tewkesbury, May 4. The struggle ended with the defeat and death of Richard III. at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.

‡ The Rosetta Stone, discovered by the French in 1796, was brought from Rosetta in a French vessel, from whence it was taken by Mr. Wm. R. Hamilton, who deposited it in the British Museum. In 1841, Mr. Letronne published the text and a translation of the Greek inscription. It is a piece of black basalt, about 3 feet long and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages, viz., hieroglyphics, modified hieroglyphics (or cursive), and Greek, setting forth the praises of Ptolemy Epiphanes (about 194 B.C.). It has been investigated by Dr. T. Young and Champollion.

house, over which he placed the sign of the Red Shield (in German, Roth Schild). Having had dealings with the Landgrave of Hesse, that prince intrusted him with his treasure (said to have been £250,000) in 1806, when the French held his country. With this sum as capital, Anselm traded and made a large fortune, and restored the £250,000 to the landgrave in 1815. At his death his sons continued the business as partners. His son Nathan began at Manchester in 1793, removed to London in 1803, and died immensely rich, July 28, 1836.

ROTTERDAM, the second city in Holland. Its importance dates from the 13th century. The commerce of Antwerp was transferred to it in 1609. It suffered much from the French revolutionary wars, and from inundations in 1775 and 1925. Desiderius Erasmus was born here in 1467. The museum and picture-gallery of Rotterdam were destroyed at the fire of the Schiedland palace, Feb. 16, 1864.

ROUEN (N. France), an archbishopric, 260, became the capital of Normandy in the 10th century. It was held by the English king till 1304, and was retaken by Henry V., Jan. 19, 1419. Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was burnt here, May 30, 1431. It was subdued by the King of France in 1449, and was besieged 1563 and 1691.

ROUMANIA, the name assumed by the Danubian principalities on Dec. 23, 1861, when their union was proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy.

ROUNDHEADS. In the civil war which began in 1641, the adherents of Charles I. were called Cavaliers, and the friends of the Parliament were Roundheads. The term, it is said, arose from those persons who distinguished themselves by having a round bowl or wooden dish put upon their heads, and their hair cut by the edges or brim of the bowl. See *Cavaliers*.

ROUNDWAY DOWN, near Devizes, Wiltshire. Here the Royalists defeated the Parliamentarians with great slaughter, July 13, 1648.

ROXBURGHE CLUB was instituted in 1812 by Earl Spencer and a number of gentlemen for the republication of rare books or hitherto unpublished MSS.

ROYAL ACADEMY. A society of artists met in St. Peter's Court, St. Martin's Lane, about 1739, which Hogarth established as the Society of Incorporated Artists, who held their first exhibition at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, April 21, 1760. From this sprang the Royal Academy, in consequence of a dispute between the directors and the fellows. On Dec. 10, 1768, the institution of the present Royal Academy was completed under the patronage of George III.; and Sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed its first president.—*Leigh*. The first exhibition of the Academicians (at Pall-Mall) was in 1769. In 1771 the king granted them apartments in old Somerset House, and afterward, in 1790, in new Somerset House, where they remained till 1868, when they removed to the National Gallery. Among its professors have been Johnson, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Macaulay, and Hallam. Turner, the painter, gave funds to the academy for the award of a medal triennially for landscape painting, which was awarded to Mr. N. O. Lupton in 1867. A commission of inquiry into the affairs of the academy, appointed in 1862, recommended various changes in July, 1863.

PRESIDENTS.

- 1768. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
- 1792. Benjamin West.
- 1820. Sir Thomas Lawrence.
- 1830. Sir Martin A. Shee.
- 1850. Sir Charles Eastlake, died Dec. 23, 1865.
- 1866. Sir Edwin Landseer elected president, declines Jan. 24; Francis Grant elected Feb. 1.

ROYAL EXCHANGE (Cambium Regis), London. The foundation of the original edifice was laid by Sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566, on the site of the ancient Tin Prison. Queen Elizabeth opened it in Jan. 23, 1571, and her herald named it the *Royal Exchange*.—*Hume*. It was totally destroyed by the great fire, Sept., 1666. Charles II. laid the foundation-stone of the next edifice, Oct. 23, 1667, which was completed by Mr. Hawkmore, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren's, in about three years; it was repaired and beautified in 1769. This also was burnt, Jan. 10, 1838, with a number of public offices, etc. The new Royal Exchange, commenced in 1842 under the direction of Mr. Tite, was opened by the queen Oct. 23, 1844.—The *Royal Exchange*, Dublin, was commenced in 1769, and opened in 1779.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, the

earliest of the kind in London, was founded March, 1799, by Count Rumford and Sir Joseph Banks, assisted by Earls Spencer and Morton, and other noblemen and gentlemen. It received the immediate patronage of George III., and was incorporated Jan. 13, 1800, by royal charter, as "The Royal Institution of Great Britain, for the diffusing knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life." It was enlarged and extended by an act of Parliament in 1810, the original plan, as drawn up by Count Rumford in 1799, having been considerably modified.*

ROYAL SOCIETY (London). In 1645 several learned men met in London to discuss philosophical questions and report experiments, the *Novum Organon* of Bacon, published in 1620, having given great impulse to such pursuits. Some of them (Drs. Wilkins, Wallis, etc.), about 1648-9, removed to Oxford, and with Dr. (afterward Bishop) Seth Ward, the Hon. Robert Boyle, Dr. (afterward Sir) W. Petty, and several doctors of divinity and physic, frequently assembled in the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, in Wadham College, Oxford. They formed what has been called the Philosophical Society of Oxford, which only lasted till 1690. The members were, about 1693, called to various parts of the kingdom on account of their respective professions; and the majority, coming to London, constantly attended the lectures at Gresham College, and met occasionally till the death of Oliver Cromwell in 1659. See *Societies*.

RUBICON, a small river flowing into the Adriatic Sea, separated Cisalpine Gaul from Italy proper. Roman generals were forbidden to pass this river at the head of an army. Julius Cæsar did so, 49 B.C., and thereby began a revolt and deadly civil war.

RUBIDIUM, an alkaline metal, discovered by Bunsen by means of the spectrum analysis, and made known in 1861.

RUGBY SCHOOL (Warwickshire), was founded in 1567 by Lawrence, sheriff, a London tradesman. Dr. Thomas Arnold, the historian, entered on the duties of head-master here in August, 1828, and under him the school greatly prospered. He died June 13, 1842.

RUHMKORFF'S INDUCTION COIL. See *Induction*.

RULING MACHINES, used for ruling paper with faint lines for merchants' account-books, etc. They were invented by an ingenious Dutchman, resident in London, in 1738, and were subsequently greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, and others. They were improved in Scotland in 1808. An invention has lately rendered account-books perfect by the numbering of the pages with types, instead of the numbers being written by a pen, so that a page can not be torn out from them without being discovered.

RUM (French *rhum*), ardent spirit distilled from sugar lees and molasses, deriving its peculiar flavor from a volatile oil. Rum is principally made in the West Indies. The duty (since 1868) on colonial rum imported into the United Kingdom is 8s. 2d. per gallon, on foreign rum (since 1846) is 15s. per gallon. The duty on rum to be employed as methylated spirits was reduced in 1863.

Imported	Gallons	Imported	Gallons
1848.....	6,868,981	1855.....	8,714,387
1861.....	4,745,244	1867.....	6,615,668
1863.....	5,206,948	1863.....	7,194,789

RUMP PARLIAMENT. See *Pride's Purge*.

RUNNY-MEDE (council-mead), near Egham, Surrey. Here King John signed Magna Charta, June 15, 1215.

RUSSELL ADMINISTRATIONS.† See *Palmerston Administration*, etc.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (formed on the resignation of Sir Robert Peel), July, 1846.

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord John Russell.

* The members are elected by ballot, and pay five guineas on admission, and five guineas annually, or a composition of sixty guineas.

† Lord John Russell, 3d son of John, duke of Bedford, was born Aug. 18, 1793; M.P. for Tavistock, 1818; for London, 1841-61; was paymaster of the forces, 1820-34; secretary for home department, 1835-4; for the colonies, 1839-41; first minister, July, 1846, to March, 1852; secretary for foreign affairs, Dec., 1852, to Feb., 1853; president of the council, June, 1854, to Feb., 1855; secretary for the colonies, March to Nov., 1855; secretary for foreign affairs, June, 1859, to Oct., 1865, when he succeeded Lord Palmerston as premier; created a peer as Earl Russell, July 30, 1861. His motion for reform in Parliament was negatived in 1822; adopted March 1, 1831; he introduced the Registration Bill, and a new Marriage Bill, in 1834.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham (succeeded by Lord Truro).
Lord President of the Council, Marquess of Lansdowne.
Privy Seal, Earl of Minto.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. (now Sir Charles) Wood.

Foreign, Home, and Colonial Secretaries, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, and Earl Grey.
Boards of Control and Trade, Sir John Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton) and Earl of Clarendon (succeeded by Mr. Labouchere).

Admiralty, the Earl of Auckland (succeeded by Sir Francis Thornhill Baring).

Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Campbell (succeeded by the Earl of Carlisle (late Viscount Morpeth)).

Secretary at War, Mr. Fox Maule.

Postmaster, Marquess of Clanricarde.

T. B. Macaulay, etc.

Lord John Russell and his colleagues resigned their offices, Feb. 21, 1851, but were induced (after the failure of Lord Stanley's party to form an administration) to return to power March 3 following:

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (or continuation of his first),
 March, 1851.

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord John Russell.

President of the Council, Marquess of Lansdowne.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Minto.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood.

Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston (succeeded by Earl Granville, Dec. 32), and Earl Grey.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Truro.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Francis T. Baring.

Board of Control, Lord Broughton.

Board of Trade, Mr. Labouchere.

Secretary at War, Mr. Fox Maule (afterward Lord Panmure, and now Earl of Dalhousie).

Postmaster General, Marquess of Clanricarde.

Paymaster General, Earl Granville.

Lord Seymour, Earl of Carlisle, etc.

This ministry resigned Feb. 21, 1853. See *Derby Administration*.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION. (On the decease of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18, 1865, Earl Russell received her majesty's commands to reconstruct the administration.)

First Lord of the Treasury, John, earl Russell.

Lord Chancellor, Robert, lord Cranworth.

Postmaster General, John, lord Stanley of Alderley.

President of the Poor-law Board, Chas. Pelham Villiers.

Lord President of the Council, George, earl Granville.

Lord Privy Seal, George, duke of Argyll.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Wm. E. Gladstone.

Secretaries—*Foreign Affairs*, George, earl of Clarendon; *Colonies*, Edward Cardwell; *Home*, Sir George Grey; *War*, George, earl De Grey and Ripon; *India*, Sir Charles Wood.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Edward, duke of Somerset.

President of the Board of Trade, Thos. Milner Gibson.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Geo. J. Goschen.

Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortescue.

Resignation of Sir Charles Wood; Earl de Grey becomes Secretary for India, and Lord Hartington Secretary of War, Feb., 1866.

RUSSELL INSTITUTION (Great Coram Street, London) was founded in 1808 by Sir Samuel Romilly, Francis Horner, Dr. Mason Good, Henry Hallam, Lord Abinger, and others. The building comprises a library, lecture-room, news-room, etc.

RUSSELL TRIAL. William, lord Russell's trial for complicity in the Rye-house Plot was marked by a most touching scene. When he supplicated to have some one near him to take notes to help his memory, he was answered that any of his attendants might assist him; upon which he said, "My wife is here, and will do it for me." He was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21, 1683, having slept soundly the night before his execution. Lady Russell survived him 40 years, dying Sept. 29, 1723, in her eighty-seventh year. The attainder of this nobleman was reversed, 1 Will. III., 1689, his execution having been deemed a murder.

RUSSIA, the eastern part of ancient Sarmatia. The name is generally derived from the Roxolani, a Slavonic tribe. Ruric, a Varangian chief, appears to have been the first to establish a government, 863. His descendants ruled amid many vicissitudes till 1683. The progress of the Russian power under Peter the Great and Catharine II. is unequalled for rapidity in the history of the world. The established religion of Russia is the Greek Church, with a free toleration, however, of other sects, even the Mohammedans. By

an imperial ukase in 1802, six universities were established, viz., at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat (in Livonia), Charcov, and Kasan; but literature has made little progress, the native publications being very few, and the best books being all translations. The Russian language, though not devoid of elegance, is, to a foreigner, of very difficult pronunciation: the number of letters and diphthongs is forty-two. The estimated population of the empire in 1863 was 80,256,480. By the first Russian budget (1863), the estimated revenue was £24,500,000; expenditure, £27,950,000.

Russia invaded by the Huns.....A.D. 876

Ruric the Norman, or Varangian, arrives at Novgorod (or New City), and becomes grand duke [anniversary kept Sept. 20, 1862]..... 803

Oleg successfully invades the Greek Empire..... 904

Vladimir the Great marries Anne, sister of the Emperor Basil II., and is baptized..... 988

The Golden Horde of Tartars conquer a large part of Russia about..... 1238

The Grand-duke Jurie killed in battle..... 1287

The Tartars establish the Empire of the Khan of Kaptechak, and exercise great influence in Russia..... 1243

Alexander Newski defeats the invading Danes, etc..... 1244

He is made Grand-duke of Russia by the Tartars..... 1252

Tartar War, 1280; Moscow burnt..... 1353

Tamerlane, after ravaging Tartary, invades Russia; but retires..... 1395

Accession of Ivan III. the Great—able and despotic..... 1463

The foundation of the present monarchy laid..... 1475

Ivan introduces fire-arms and cannon into Russia..... 1475

Great invasion of the Tartars; consternation of Ivan..... 1479

His general Svenigorod attacks them and annihilates their power..... 1481

Ivan takes the title of czar..... 1483

Accession of Ivan IV., a cruel tyrant..... 1533

The English, "Russian Company" established..... 1553

Richard Chancellor sent to open the trade..... 1554

Discovery of Siberia..... 1583

The royal body-guard (the Strelitz) established..... 1593

Ivan solicits the hand of Queen Elizabeth of England..... 1579

The race of Ruric, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct..... 1598

The imposition of Demetrius (see *Impostors*)..... 1606

Michael Fedorovitz, of the house of Romanoff, ascends the throne..... 1613

Finland ceded to Sweden..... 1617

Russian victories in Poland..... 1654

First Russian vessel built..... 1667

Subjugation of the Cossacks..... 1671

Reign of Ivan and Peter I., or the Great..... 1683

Peter sole sovereign..... 1689

He visits Holland and England, and works in the dock-yard at Deptford..... 1697

Recalled by a conspiracy of the Strelitz, which he cruelly revenges; 2000 tortured and slain; he beheads many with his own hand..... 1697

The Russians begin their new year from Jan. 1 (but retain the old style)..... 1700

War with Sweden; Peter totally defeated by Charles XII. at Narva..... Nov. 30, "

Peter founds St. Petersburg as a new capital..... 1703

The Strelitz abolished..... 1704

Charles XII. totally defeated by Peter at Pultowa, and flees to Turkey..... July 8, 1709

14,000 Swedish prisoners sent to colonize Siberia, "War with Turkey; Peter and his army cross the Pruth, and are surrounded by the Turks; they escape by the energy of the Empress Catharine, who obtains a truce..... June, 1711

Estonia, Livonia, and a large part of Finland added to the empire..... 1715

Peter visits Germany, Holland, and France..... 1715

The Jesuits expelled..... 1718

Conspiracy and mysterious death of the Prince Alexis..... July, "

Peter II. (last of the Romanoffs) deposed, and the crown given to Anne of Courland..... 1730

Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., reigns, in prejudice of Ivan VI., an infant, who is imprisoned for life..... 1741

Peter III. dethroned and murdered, succeeded by Catharine his wife..... 1762

Ivan VI., the rightful heir, till now immured, put to death..... 1764

Rebellion of the Cossacks, 1774; suppressed..... 1775

Dismemberment of Poland; commenced by Catharine (see *Poland*), 1773; completed..... 1795

Successful invasions of the Crimea..... 1769-84
Catharine gives her subjects a new code of laws;
abolishes torture in punishing criminals; and
dies..... 1796
Unsuccessful war with Persia.....
Russian treaty with Austria and England..... 1798
Suwarrow, with an army, joins the Austrians, and
checks the French in Italy..... 1799
Mental derangement of Paul..... 1800
He is murdered..... March 22, 1801
Accession of Alexander I. (who makes peace with
England).....
He joins the coalition against France..... April, 1805
Allies defeated at Ansterlitz..... Dec. 2,
Treaty of Tilsit with France..... July 8, 1807
Russians defeated by the Turks near Silistria,
Sept. 26, 1809
War with France..... June, 1812
The Russians defeated at Smolensko, Aug. 17; and
at the Borodino..... Sept. 7,
Moscow burnt by the Russians; retreat of the
French..... Sept.,
Alexander present at the battle of Lelpeic, Oct.,
1813; entered Paris..... March, 1814
He visits England..... June,
Alexander forms the Holy Alliance..... 1815
The Grand-duke Constantine renounces the right
of succession..... Jan. 26, 1822
Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow..... Sept. 3, 1826
Russian war against Persia..... Sept. 28,
Nicholas visits England; invested with the Order
of the Garter..... July 9, 1827
Peace between Russia and Persia..... Feb. 22, 1828
War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte de-
clared (see *Turkey* and *Battles*)..... April 30,
The war for the independence of Poland against
Russia (see *Poland*)..... Nov. 29, 1830
Failure of the expedition against Khiva..... Jan., 1840
Treaty of London (see *Syria*)..... July 18,
The Emperor Nicholas arrives in London, June 1, 1844
The Grand-duke Constantine arrives at Port-
smouth in the *Ingermanland* of 74 guns. June 9, 1846
[For the participation of Russia in the Hungarian
War of 1848-9, see *Hungary*.]
Russia demands the expulsion of the Hungarian
and Polish refugees from Turkey (see *Turkey*),
Nov. 5, 1849
They are sent to Konieh, in Asia Minor..... Jan., 1850
Conspiracy against the life and policy of the em-
peror detected..... Jan. 6,
Harbor of Sebastopol completed..... Feb.,
The emperor decrees seven men in each thousand
of the population of Western Russia to be en-
rolled in the army, giving a total increase of
130,000 soldiers..... Aug., 1850
The czar visits Vienna..... May 8, 1854
Concentrates his forces on the frontiers of Tur-
key..... Feb., 1853
Origin of the Russo-Turkish War (which see, and
Holy Places)..... March,
Conference between the Emperors of Russia and
Austria at Olmutz..... Sept. 24,
And King of Prussia at Warsaw..... Oct. 2,
Interview of Mr. J. Sturge and other Quakers with
the czar, to obtain peace..... Feb., 1854
Ten northern provinces put in a state of siege,
March 5,
The czar issues a manifesto to his subjects; he
will combat only for the faith and Christianity,
April 22,
Death of the Czar Nicholas, and accession of Al-
exander II.; no change of policy..... March 2, 1855
Most extensive levy ordered by the czar (at Nico-
laieff)..... Nov. 8,
He visits his army at Sebastopol..... Nov. 10,
Death of Prince Ivan Pasklewitsch, aged 74, Feb. 1, 1856
Amnesty granted to the Poles, May 27; political
offenders, etc..... Sept. 7,
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow..... Sept. 2,
Manifesto on account of the English and French
interference in the affairs of Naples..... Sept. 2,
St. Petersburg and Warsaw Railway begun by go-
vernment, 1851; ceded to Great Russian Railway
Company (about 335 miles, the half completed),
Grand-duke Constantine visits France and En-
gland..... April, 1857
The czar meets the Emperor Napoleon at Stutt-
gard, Sept. 26; and the Emperor of Austria at
Weimar..... Oct. 1,
Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial
domains..... July 2, 1858
A Russian naval station established at Villa Fran-
co, on the Mediterranean, creates some political
excitement..... Aug.,

New commercial treaty with Great Britain, Jan. 12, 1859
Russia reproves the warlike movements of the
German Confederation during the Italian War,
May 27, "
The czar protests against the recognition of the
sovereignty of peoples..... Feb. 12, 1860
Fruitless meeting of the Emperors of Russia and
Austria and the Regent of Prussia at Warsaw,
Oct. 20-25, "
Treaty with China for enlargement of commerce,
Jan. 1, 1861
Decree for the total emancipation of the serfs
(23,000,000) throughout the empire in two years,
March 3, "
Demonstrations and repression in Poland (which
see)..... Feb.-April, "
Disturbances in South Russia, caused by an im-
postor asserting himself to be a descendant of
Peter II.; many peasants shot and flogged,
May and June, "
Inundations at Kiev, Moscow; 616 houses under
water..... May, "
Death of Prince Michael Gortschakoff, governor
of Poland..... May 30, "
Student riots at the University of St. Petersburg,
which is closed, Oct. 6-9; reopened..... Oct. 24, "
The nobles sign a petition for a political Consti-
tution..... Nov., "
Increased privileges granted to the Jews..... Jan. 26, 1863
Death of Nesselrode, the chancellor of the empire,
March 23 or 24, "
Alarming increase of fires at St. Petersburg, Mos-
cow; the government suppresses various educa-
tional institutions..... June, "
Russia recognizes the kingdom of Italy..... July 10, "
Anniversary of the foundation of the establish-
ment of the Russian monarchy at Novgorod cele-
brated..... Sept. 20, "
Reorganization of the departments of justice de-
creed; juries to be employed in trials, etc.,
Oct. 14, "
Trade tax-bill introduced; admitting foreigners
to merchants' guilds, etc..... Nov. 26, "
Insurrection in Poland..... Jan. 22-24, 1863
[For events, see *Poland*.]
Termination of serfdom..... March 2, "
Provincial institutions established throughout
Russia..... Jan. 12, 1864
Great victory over the Oubykhs in the Caucasus,
March 31; emigration of the Caucasian tribes
into Turkey, April; submission of the Abghas;
the war declared to be at an end..... June 2, "
The czarowitch betrothed to the Princess Dagmar
of Denmark..... Sept. 28, "
Serfdom abolished in the trans-Caucasian prov-
inces; new judicial system promulgated..... Dec., "
The Russian nobles request the emperor to estab-
lish two houses of representatives (declined),
Jan. 24, 1865
New province, "Turkestan," in Central Asia, cre-
ated..... Feb. 14, "
The Czarowitch Nicholas dies at Nice..... April 24, "
Industrial exhibition at Moscow closes..... July 16, "
Censorship of the press relaxed; law begins,
Sept. 13, "

DUKES, CZARS, AND EMPERORS.

DUKES OF KIEV.

862. Ruric.
878. Igor.
935. {Oleg, regent.
 {Swiatoslaw or Sprendoblos.
972. Jaropalk I.
990. Vladimir, Wladimir, or Waldimir I., styled the
 Great.
1015. Jaraslav, or Jaroslaw I.
1064. Isjislaw I.
1078. Wsewolod I.
1093. Swiatopalk.
1114. Vladimir II.
1125. Mislaw or Michael I.
1132. Jaropalk II.
1138. {Wlatschelow,
 {Wsewolod II.
1139. {Isjislaw II.
1146. {Isjislaw II.
1154. {Rostislaw.
1155. Jurie or George I.: the city of Moscow was built
 by this duke.

GRAND-DUKES OF WLADIMIR.

1157. {Andrew I. until 1175; first grand-duke.
 {Michael II.
1177. Wsewolod III.
1213. {Jurie or George II.
 {Constantine, until 1218.

1233. Jaraslaw II.; succeeded by his son,
1245. Alexander-Nevski or Newski, the Saint.
1263. Jaraslaw III.
1270. Varall or Basil I.
1277. "Dmitri or Demetrius I.
1284. "Andrew II.
1294. "Daniel-Alexandrovitz.
1302. "Jurie or George III.; deposed.
1305. "Michael III.
1320. "Vasall or Basil II.
1325. "Jurie or George III.; restored.
[Those marked thus * are doubtful, owing to the difficulty that occurs at every step in early Russian annals.]

GRAND-DUKES OF MOSCOW.

1328. Ivan or John I.
1340. Simon, surnamed the Proud.
1358. Ivan or John II.
1359. Demetrius II., prince of Susdal.
1362. Demetrius III., Donskoi.
1389. "Vasall or Basil III., Temnoi.
1425. Vasall or Basil IV.

CZARS OF MOSCOW.

1462. Ivan (Basilovitz) or John III.: took the title of czar 1482.
1505. Vasall or Basil V. obtained the title of emperor from Maximilian I.
1533. Ivan IV.
1584. Feodor or Theodor I.: supposed to have been poisoned, and his son, Demetrius, murdered by his successor.
1593. Boris-Godonof, who usurped the throne.
1606. Demetrius, the Impostor, a young Polish monk; pretended to be the murdered prince Demetrius; put to death.
" Vasall-Choniski, or Zoulinski.
1610. [Interregnum.]
1613. Michael-Feodorovitz, of the house of Romanoff, descended from the Czar Ivan-Basilovitz.
1645. Alexis, son of the preceding, styled the father of his country.
1676. Feodor or Theodor II.
" Ivan IV. and
1682. { Peter I., brothers of the preceding.

EMPERORS.

1689. Peter I., the Great, alone; born 1672; took the title of emperor in 1713; founded St. Petersburg 1703, and elevated the empire.
1725. Catharine I., his consort; at first the wife of a Swedish dragon, who is said to have been killed on the day of marriage.
1727. Peter II., son of Alexis-Petrovitz, and grandson of Peter the Great; deposed.
1730. Anne, duchess of Courland, daughter of the Czar Ivan.
1740. Ivan VI., an infant, grand-nephew to Peter the Great; immured in a dungeon for 13 years; murdered in 1764.
1741. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, reigned during Ivan's captivity.
1762. Peter III., son of Anne and of Charles-Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorf; deposed, and died soon after, supposed to have been murdered.
" Catharine II., his consort; a great sovereign; extended the Russian territories on all sides; died in 1796.
1796. Paul, her son; found dead in his chamber; supposed to have been murdered.
1801. Alexander, his son; who, after many adverse battles, and a forced alliance with France, at length aided in the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte.
1825. Nicholas, brother to Alexander; succeeded Dec. 1, 1825.
1855. Alexander II., son of Nicholas, born April 29, 1818; succeeded at his father's death, March 9, 1855; married April 23, 1841, Mary, princess of Hesse; the present Emperor of Russia.
[Heir: his son Alexander, born March 10, 1843.]

RUSO-TURKISH WAR.* The Russian and

* In 1844, when the czar was in England, he conversed with the Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen (whom he had known many years) respecting the dissolution of the Turkish Empire, and on his return he embodied his views in a memorandum drawn up by Count Nesselrode, which was transmitted to London, but kept secret till March, 1854. In January and February of that year the czar had several conversations on the subject with the British envoy at St. Petersburg, Sir G. H. Seymour, in one of which (Jan. 14) he compared Turkey to a man in a state of decrepitude and sickness, on the point of death, and made proposals to the British government as to the disposal of his property. He stated frankly that he would not permit the British to establish themselves at Constantinople, but said in another conversation he would not object to their possessing Egypt. The purport of these conversations was conveyed in dispatches to Lord John Russell, who replied that the

French governments having each taken a side in the dispute between the Greek and Latin churches as to the exclusive possession of the *Holy Places* (which see) in Palestine, the Porte advised the formation of a mixed commission, which decided in favor of the Greeks, and a firman was promulgated accordingly, March 9, 1838: to this decision the French acceded, although dissatisfied.

The Russians make farther claims, and Prince Menschikoff (who arrived at Constantinople Feb. 23, 1838), by various notes (between March 22 and May 18), demands that a convention should be signed by the sultan granting to the czar such a protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey as the sultan considered inimical to his own authority..... March 22-May 18, 1838
Menschikoff's ultimatum rejected; he quits Constantinople..... May 21, "

The sultan issues a hatt-i-sherif confirming all the rights and privileges of the Greek Christians, and appeals to his allies..... June 6, "
The English and French fleets anchor in Besika Bay..... June 13, "
The Russians, under General Luders, cross the Pruth and enter Moldavia..... July 2, "
Circular of Count Nesselrode in justification, July 2; Lord Clarendon's reply..... July 10, "
The conference of representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia meet at Vienna, agree to a note, July 31, which is accepted by the czar, Aug. 10, but the sultan requires modifications, Aug. 19, which the czar rejects..... Sept. 7, "
Two English and two French ships enter the Dardanelles..... Sept. 14, "
The sultan (with the consent of a great national council) declares war against Russia..... Oct. 5, "
The Turkish fortress at Isaktochia fires on a Russian flotilla (the first act of war)..... Oct. 23, "
The Turks cross the Danube at Widdon and occupy Kalafat..... Oct. 28-Nov. 3, "
Russia declares war against Turkey..... Nov. 1, "
English and French fleets enter Bosphorus, Nov. 2, "
Russians defeated at Oltenitz..... Nov. 4, "
Turks (in Asia) defeated at Bayandur, Atskur, and Achaltzik..... Nov. 14, 18, 26, "
Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope..... Nov. 30, "
Collective note from the four powers requiring to know on what terms the Porte will negotiate for peace..... Dec. 5, "
Contests at Kalafat (Russians defeated at Citate, Jan. 6)..... Dec. 31, 1838-Jan. 9, 1854
At the request of the Porte (Dec. 5), the allied fleets enter the Black Sea..... Jan. 4, "
Reply of the Porte to the note of Dec. 5, containing four points as bases of negotiation, viz. 1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definitive settlement of the convention respecting the holy places (dated Dec. 31), approved by the four powers..... Jan. 13, "
Vienna conferences close..... Jan. 16, "
Kalafat invested by the Russians..... Jan. 23-31, "
Proposal in a letter from the Emperor of France to the czar (Jan. 29) declined..... Feb. 9, "
Turkish flotilla at Rnstchuk destroyed by the Russians under Schilders..... Feb. 15, "
Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg..... Feb. 27, "
The czar "did not judge it suitable to give an answer"..... March 19, "
Baltic fleet sails, under Sir C. Napier..... March 11, "
Treaty between England, France, and Turkey, March 12, "
Russians, under Gortschakoff, pass the Danube and occupy the Dobrudscha: severe conflicts; the Turks retire..... March 23, 24, "
France and England declare war against Russia, March 27-28, "
Rupture between Turkey and Greece..... March 28, "
General Canrobert and French troops arrive at Gallipoli, soon after followed by the English, March 31, "
Russians defeated by the Turks at Karakal, May 30, "
English vessel *Furious*, with a flag of truce, fired on at Odessa..... April 8, "
Four powers sign a protocol at Vienna, guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey, and civil and religious rights of her Christian subjects..... April 10, "

British government declined to make any provision for the contingency of the fall of Turkey: The czar made similar proposals to the French government, with the same result.

Russians defeated at Kostell by Mustapha Pacha, April 10, 1854
 Offensive and defensive alliance between England and France..... April 10, "
 Treaty between Austria and Prussia..... April 20, "
 Bombardment of Odessa by allied fleet..... April 22, "
 Russians, under General Schilders, assault Kalafat; repulsed; the blockade raised..... April 29-31, "
 The *Tiger* steamer run aground near Odessa, captured by the Russians..... May 12, "
 Russians defeated at Turtukal..... May 13, "
 Siege of Silistria begun..... May 17, "
 Allied armies disembark at Varna..... May 29, "
 Mouths of the Danube blockaded by allied fleets, June 1, "
 Russians repulsed at Silistria; Paaskiewitch and many officers wounded..... June 5, "
 Turks defeated at Ozurgheti (in Asia)..... June 10, "
 Severe conflict before Silistria; the siege raised, June 18-26, "
 Batteries at the Sullina mouths destroyed by Captain Parker..... June 26, 27, "
 Captain Parker killed..... July 8, "
 Russians defeated at Glurgevo..... July 7, "
 10,000 French troops embark at Boulogne for the Baltic..... July 15, "
 Turks defeated at Bayazid in Armenia, July 29, 30; and near Kars..... Aug. 5, "
 Surrender of Bomarsund..... Aug. 16, "
 [In July and August the allied armies and fleets in the East suffered severely from cholera.]
 The Russians defeated by Schamyl in Georgia, about..... Aug. 23, "
 They evacuate the principalities..... Aug., Sept. 20, "
 By virtue of a treaty with Turkey (June 14), the Austrians under Count Coronini enter Bucharest..... Sept. 6, "
 Allies sail from Varna, Sept. 3, and land at Old Fort, near Eupatoria..... Sept. 14, "
 Skirmish at the Bulgianac..... Sept. 19, "
 Battle of the Alma (see *Alma*)..... Sept. 20, "
 Russians sink part of their fleet at Sebastopol, Sept. 23, "
 Allies occupy Balaklava..... Sept. 26, "
 Death of Marshal St. Arnaud..... Sept. 29, "
 General Canrobert his successor..... Nov. 24, "
 Siege of Sebastopol commenced—grand attack (without success)..... Oct. 17, "
 Battle of Balaklava—charge of the light cavalry, with severe loss..... Oct. 25, "
 Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed by Generals Evans and Bosquet..... Oct. 26, "
 Russian attack at Inkermann; defeated..... Nov. 5, "
 Miss Nightingale and nurses arrive at Scutari, Nov. 6, "
 Great tempest in the Black Sea; loss of the *Prince* and store vessels..... Nov. 14-16, "
 Treaty of alliance between England, France, Austria, and Prussia—a commission to meet at Vienna; signed..... Dec. 2, "
 Russian sortie..... Dec. 20, "
 Omar Pacha arrives in the Crimea (followed by the Turkish army from Varna)..... Jan. 5, 1855 "
 Sardinia joins England and France..... Jan. 26, "
 Great sufferings in the camp from cold and sickness..... Jan. and Feb., "
 Russians defeated by the Turks at Eupatoria, Feb. 17, "
 Death of Emperor Nicholas; accession of Alexander II. (no change of policy)..... March 3, "
 Sortie from the Malakhoff tower..... March 22, "
 Capture of Russian rifle-pits..... April 19, "
 Arrival of Sardinian contingent..... May 8, "
 Resignation of General Canrobert, succeeded by General Pellissier..... May 16, "
 Desperate night combats..... May 22-24, "
 Expedition into the Sea of Azof (under Sir E. Lyons and Sir G. Brown); destruction of Kertch and large amount of stores..... May 24-June 8, "
 Taganrog bombarded..... June 8, "
 Massacre of an English boat's crew with flag of truce at Hango..... June 6, "
 Russians evacuate Anapa..... June 6, "
 The White Works and Mamelon Vert taken, June 6, 7, "
 Unsuccessful attack on the Malakhoff tower and Redan..... June 18, "
 Death of Lord Raglan; succeeded by General Simpson..... June 28, "

* 40,000 men, a large number of horses, and a powerful artillery were landed in one day.

Russians invest Kars in Armenia, defended by General Williams..... July 16, 1855 "
 Bombardment of Sweaborg..... Aug. 2, "
 Defeat of the Russians at the Tchernaya..... Aug. 16, "
 Ambuscade on the glacié of the Malakhoff taken; Russian sortie repulsed..... Aug. 18, "
 The French take the Malakhoff (which see) by assault; the English assault the Redan without success; the Russians retire from Sebastopol to the North Forts, and the allies enter the city; the Russians destroy or sink the remainder of their fleet..... Sept. 8, etc., "
 Tanan and Fanagoria captured..... Sept. 24, "
 The Russians assaulting Kars are defeated with great loss..... Sept. 29, "
 Russian cavalry defeated (60 killed, 105 prisoners) at Koughil, near Eupatoria, by the French, Sept. 29, "
 Kinburn taken..... Oct. 17, "
 Russians blow up Oczakoff..... Oct. 18, "
 Large stores of corn destroyed near Ghelek, in the Sea of Azof..... Nov. 4, "
 Defeat of the Russians, and passage of the Ingour by the Turks under Omar Pacha..... Nov. 6, "
 The czar visits his army near Sebastopol..... Nov. 10, "
 Sir Wm. Codrington takes the command in room of Gen. Simpson..... Nov. 14, "
 Explosion of 100,000 lbs. of powder in the French siege-train at Inkermann, with great loss of life, Nov. 15, "
 Sweden joins the allies by a treaty..... Nov. 21, "
 Capitulation of Kars to Gen. Mouravieff, after a gallant defense by Gen. Williams..... Nov. 26, "
 Death of Admiral Bruat..... Nov. 27, "
 Russian attack on the French posts at Balidar repulsed..... Dec. 8, "
 Proposals of peace from Austria, with the consent of the allies, sent to St. Petersburg..... Dec. 12, "
 Centre dock at Sebastopol blown up by the English..... Jan. 2, 1856 "
 Council of war at Paris..... Jan. 11, "
 Protocol signed accepting the Austrian propositions as a basis of negotiation for peace..... Feb. 1, "
 Destruction of Sebastopol docks..... Feb. 1, "
 Report of Sir John M'Neill and Col. Tulloch on state of the army before Sebastopol, published Feb. 5, "
 Peace conferences open at Paris, an armistice till March 31 agreed on..... Feb. 25, "
 Suspension of hostilities..... Feb. 29, "
 Proclamation of peace in the Crimea, April 3; in London..... April 29, "
 The Crimea evacuated..... July 9, "

RUTHENIUM, a rare metal, discovered in the ore of platinum by M. Claus in 1845.

RUTHERFORD'S ACT, LORD (13 & 14 Vict., c. 36), for simplifying law proceedings in Scotland, passed 1850.

RUTHVEN, RAMP OF, a term applied to the seizure of the person of James VI. of Scotland by William Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, and other nobles, in 1602. They compelled the king to dismiss his favorites, Arran and Lennox. Ostensibly for this, Gowrie was judicially put to death by his two opponents in 1684.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT, a plot (some think pretended) to secure the succession of the Duke of Monmouth to the throne in preference to the Duke of York (afterward James II.), a Roman Catholic. Some of the conspirators are said to have projected the assassination of the king, Charles II., and his brother. This design was said to have been frustrated by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22, 1681. See *Newmarket*. The plot was discovered June 13 following. Lord William Russell on July 21, and Algernon Sidney on Dec. 7 following, suffered death for being concerned in this conspiracy. The name was derived from the conspirators' place of meeting, the Rye-house at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire.

RYSWICK (Holland), where the celebrated peace was concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed, by their representatives, Sept. 20, and by the Emperor of Germany, Oct. 30, 1697.

* The English lost: killed in action and died of wounds, about 3500; died of cholera, 494; of other diseases nearly 16,000. Total loss nearly 24,000 (including 750 officers); 2873 were disabled. The war added to the national debt £41,041,000. The French lost about 62,500 men; the Russians about half a million. The army suffered greatly by sickness. See *Scutari*, *Times*, and *Nightingale*.

S.

SABBATARIANS. Traces exist of Sabbataril, or Sabbathaires, among the sects of the 18th century on the Continent. Upon the publication of the "Book of Sports" in 1618, a long and violent controversy arose among English divines on these two points: first, whether the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was in force among Christians; and secondly, whether, and on what ground, the first day of the week was entitled to be distinguished and observed as "the Sabbath." In 1638, Theophilus Bradbourne, a clergyman, published the first work in favor of the Seventh-day or Saturday, as the true Christian Sabbath. He and several others suffered great persecution for this opinion; but after the Restoration there were three or four congregations observing the last day of the week for public worship in London, and seven or eight in the country parts of England. In 1861 there were three Sabbatarian or Seventh-day Baptist congregations in England; but in America (especially in the New England states) they are more numerous.

SABBATH: ordained by God (*Gen. ii.; Exod. xx., 8; Isaiah lviii., 13*). Jews observe the seventh day in commemoration of the creation of the world and of their redemption from the bondage of the Egyptians; Christians observe the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and the redemption of man. See *Sunday*.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS. The first "Sabbath-school" was founded by Ludwig Hacker between the years 1740 and 1747, at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, among the German Seventh-day Baptists there. The school-room was used as a hospital after the battle of Brandywine, fought in 1777. This event occasioned the breaking up of the school, about five years before the first Sunday-school was instituted in England, at Gloucester, by Robert Halkes, about 1782. See *Sunday-schools*.

SABBATICAL YEAR: a Jewish institution, 1401 B.C. Every seventh year, during which time the very ground had rest, and was not tilled; and every forty-ninth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, etc., that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, etc.—*Leviticus*.

SABELLIANISM, from Sabellius (of Ptolemais, in Egypt), who flourished in the 3d century, and who taught that there was but one person in the Godhead, the other persons of the Trinity being but different names of the same person. This doctrine was condemned at a council held at Rome, 368.

SABINES, from whom the Romans, under Romulus, took away their daughters by force, having invited them to some public sports or shows on purpose. When the Sabines determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their husbands, the Romans, and a lasting peace was made between them; the Sabines became a part of the Roman people, 750 B.C. One of the ecclesiastical provinces is still called Terra Sabina; chief town, Magliano.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, DEFENSE OF. A British force of 750 men landed from a British fleet and attacked Sackett's Harbor, at the east end of Lake Ontario, on the 29th of May, 1813. They were repulsed by 1000 men under Gen. Jacob Brown. The Americans lost 23 killed and 84 wounded; the British loss was somewhat greater.

SACRAMENT (from *sacramentum*, an oath, obligation, also mystery). The Council of Trent, in 1547, affirmed that there were seven sacraments, viz., baptism, the Lord's Supper, confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. The name was given to the Lord's Supper by the Latin fathers. The wine was laid aside, and communion by the laity under one form alone, that of bread, took its rise in the West, under Pope Urban II., 1096.—*M. de Marca*. Communion in one kind only was authoritatively sanctioned by the Council of Constance in 1414.—*Dr. Hook*. Henry VIII. of Germany was poisoned by a priest in the consecrated wafer, 1514. The sacramental wine was poisoned by the grave-digger of the church at Zürich, by which sacrilegious deed a number of persons lost their lives, Sept. 4, 1776. In 1614, by the Test Act, all members of both houses of Parliament were order-

ed to take the sacrament, as a guard against the introduction of Roman Catholics. The act was repealed in 1838.

SACRAMENTO, Sr., a Portuguese settlement in S. America, claimed by Spain in 1680, but relinquished in 1713; ceded in 1777; and acquired by Brazil in 1825.

SACRED WAR (*Sacrum Bellum*). The first, concerning the temple of Delphi, took place 448 B.C. The Athenians and Lacedæmonians were auxiliaries on opposite sides. The second Sacred War occurred on Delphi being seized by the Phocians, 357 B.C. This latter war was terminated by Philip of Macedon taking all the cities of the Phocians, and dispersing the inhabitants, 346 B.C.—*Plutarch*.

SACRIFICE. The first religious sacrifice was offered to God by Abel, 8875 B.C. Sacrifices to the gods were introduced into Greece by Phoroneus, king of Argos, 1778 B.C. Human sacrifices seem to have originated with the Chaldeans, from whom the custom passed into other Eastern nations. All sacrifices to the true God were to cease with the sacrifice of Christ, 38 (*Heb. x., 12, 14*). Pagan sacrifices were forbidden by the Emperor Constantius II., 341.

SADDLES. In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddles nor stirrups. Saddles were in use in the 3d century, and are mentioned as made of leather in 804, and were known in England about 600. Side-saddles for ladies were introduced by Anne, queen of Richard II., in 1383.—*Stow*.

SADDUCEES, a Jewish sect, said to have been founded by Sadoc, a scholar of Antigonus, about 800 B.C., who, misinterpreting his master's doctrine, taught that there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor spirit; that the soul was mortal, and that there was no resurrection of the body from the dead. The Sadducees were opposed by the Pharisees.

SADLER'S WELLS (N. London), so called after Mr. Sadler, who built an orchestra to entertain the invalids who used the waters medicinally, 1638. In time the orchestra was inclosed, and the building became a place for dramatic performances. The present theatre was opened in 1765. Eighteen persons were trampled to death at this theatre, on a false alarm of fire, Oct. 15, 1807. See under *Theatres*.

SAFETY-LAMP. One was invented in 1815 by Sir Humphry Davy to prevent accidents which happen in coal and other mines. The safety-lamp is founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron-wire meshes, loses so much of its heat as not to be capable of igniting inflammable gases. It should be mentioned that the father of all safety-lamps is Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, whose invention and improvements are authenticated in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts* for 1817. A safety-lamp, the "Geordie," was also devised by George Stephenson, the engineer, in 1815. A miner's electric light, by M.M. Dumas and Benoit, was exhibited in Paris on Sept. 5, 1863.

SAFFRON (*Saffran*, French; *Saffrano*, Italian), the flower of crocus, was first brought to England in the reign of Edward III. by a pilgrim, about 1339, probably from Arabia, as the word is from the Arabic *saphar*.—*Miller*. It was cultivated in England in 1593; and the best grows in Essex, between Cambridge and Saffron Walden.

SAGE (*Saupe*, French; *Salvia*, Latin), a wholesome herb, comfortable to the brain and nerves.—*Mortimer*. A species of this garden plant grew early in England, and some varieties were imported. The Mexican sage, *Salvia Mexicana*, was brought from Mexico, 1724. The blue African sage, *Salvia Africana*, and the golden African sage, *Salvia aurea*, were brought to England from the Cape of Good Hope in 1781.

SAGUNTUM (now *Murviedro*, in Valencia, Eastern Spain), renowned for the dreadful siege it sustained, 219 B.C. The heroic citizens, after performing incredible acts of valor for eight months, chose to be buried in the ruins of their city rather than surrender to Hannibal. They burnt themselves, with their houses and all their effects, and the conqueror became master of a pile of ashes, 218 B.C.

SALADS, introduced into England from the Low Countries, 1620-47.

SALAMANCA (W. Spain), taken from the Saracens 861. The University was founded 1240, and the Cathedral built 1513. Near here the British and Allies, commanded by Lord Wellington, totally defeated the French army under Marshal Marmont, July 22, 1812. The loss of the victors was most severe, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing to nearly 6000 men. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7141 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 6 stands of colors, and 3 eagles. This victory was followed by the capture of Madrid.

SALAMIS (near Athens). In a great sea-fight here, Oct. 20, 480 B.C., Themistocles, the Greek commander, with only 810 sail, defeated the fleet of Xerxes, king of Persia, which consisted of 2000 sail.—Near Salamis, in Cyprus, the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet, 449 B.C.

SALDANHA BAY, S. Atlantic Ocean, northward of the Cape of Good Hope. Here, on Aug. 17, 1796, a Dutch squadron, under Admiral Lucas, was captured by Vice Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, without resistance; Sir George was created Lord Keith.

SALEM WITCHCRAFT. See *Witchcraft*.

SALENCKEMEN, on the Danube. Here a victory was gained by the Imperialists, under Prince Louis of Baden, over the Turks, commanded by the Grand Vizier Mustapha Kimpriçli, Aug. 19, 1691.

SALIQUE, or **SALIC LAW**, by which females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France, is said to have been instituted by Pharamond, 494, and ratified in a council of state by Clovis I., the real founder of the French monarchy, in 611.—*Utaut*. This law prevailed long in Spain, but was formally abolished, March, 1390, and on the death of Ferdinand VII. his daughter succeeded to the sceptre as Isabella II., Sept. 29, 1833. See *Spain*. By this law also Hanover was separated from England when Queen Victoria ascended the English throne in 1837.

SALISBURY (Wills), founded in the beginning of the 13th century, on the removal of the Cathedral hither from Old Sarum. National councils or Parliaments were repeatedly held at Salisbury, particularly in 1296, by Edward I.; in 1328, by Edward III.; and in 1384. Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was executed here, by order of Richard III., in 1483. On Salisbury Plain is Stonehenge (*which see*). This plain was estimated at 500,000 acres. On it were so many cross-roads, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, for the traveler's guide. The first seat of the Bishopto was at Sherborne, St. Aldhelm being prelate, 705. Herman removed the seat to Old Sarum, about 1072; and the see was removed to this city, under the authority of a papal bull, in 1217. It has yielded to the Church of Rome one saint and two cardinals. The building of the Cathedral commenced April 28, 1220, and was completed in 1253. This edifice is reckoned one of our finest ecclesiastical erections. Its spire, the loftiest in the kingdom, was considered in danger in April, 1864, and subscriptions were begun for its repair. The bishopric is valued in the king's books at £1367 11s. 8d. Present income, £5000.

SALMON FISHERIES. The laws relating to them were consolidated and amended in 1861, and the report of a commission of inquiry (including Sir Wm. Jardine) was published in Feb., 1862. An act restricting the exportation of salmon at certain times was passed in 1863.

SALT (chloride of sodium, a compound of the gas chlorine and the metal sodium) is procured from rocks in the earth, from salt-springs, and from sea-water. The famous salt-mines of Wieliczka, near Cracow, in Poland, have been worked 600 years. The salt-works in Cheshire, called the wicks (Nantwich, Northwich, and Middlewich), were of great importance in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy. Since 1797 salt has been largely employed in the manufacture of bleaching powder (by obtaining its chlorine) and soap (by obtaining its soda). On this are based the chemical works of Cheshire and Lancashire. The salt-mines of Staffordshire were discovered about 1670. Salt duties were first exacted in 1702; they were renewed in 1732; reduced in 1823; and in that year were ordered to cease in 1825. During the French War, the duty reached to £30 per ton. For the salt-tax in France, see *Gabelle*. The government monopoly in India was abolished in May, 1863, by Sir C. Trevelyan.

SALTPETRE (from *sal petrae*, salt of the rock), or **NITRE**, is a compound of nitric acid and potash (nitrogen, oxygen, and potassium), and hence is called Ni-

trate of Potash. It is the explosive ingredient in gunpowder, many detonating powders, and lucifer matches. Boyle, in the 17th century, demonstrated that saltpetre was composed of aqua fortis (nitric acid) and potash; but the discoveries of Lavoisier (1777) and Davy (1807) showed its real composition. Its manufacture in England began about 1625. During the French Revolutionary War, the manufacture was greatly increased by the researches of Berthollet.

SALUTE AT SEA. It is a received maxim at sea, that he who returns the salute always fires fewer guns than he receives, which is done even between the ships of princes of equal dignity; but the Swedes and Danes return the compliment without regarding how many guns are fired to them. The English claim the right of being saluted first in all places, as sovereigns of the seas; the Venetians claimed this honor within their gulf, etc. See *Flag* and *Naval Saluta*.

SALVADOR, SAN, one of the Bahamas, and the first point of land discovered in the West Indies or America by Columbus. It was previously called Guanahama, or Cat's Isle, and Columbus (in acknowledgment to God for his deliverance) named it San Salvador, Oct. 11, 1492.—A small republic, with a Constitution, established January 24, 1859. It has been much troubled by internal dissension. Present president, Francis Dueñas, elected April, 1865. The capital, San Salvador, was destroyed by an earthquake, April 16, 1854, and is now abandoned.

SAMARCAND (in Tartary) was conquered by the Mohammedans, 707; by Genghis Khan, 1219; and by Timour in 1369.

SAMARITANS. Samaria was built by Omri, 925 B.C., and became the capital of the kingdom of Israel. On the breaking up of that kingdom (721 B.C.), the conqueror Sargon placed natives of other countries at Samaria. The descendants of these mixed races were abominable to the Jews, and much more so in consequence of the rival temple built on Mount Gerizim by Sanballat, the Samaritan, 323 B.C., which was destroyed by John Hyrcanus, 130 B.C. (See *John iv.*, and *viii.*, 48, and *Luke x.*, 38.)

SAMNITES, a warlike people of S. Italy, who strenuously resisted the Roman power, and were not subjugated till after three sanguinary wars, from 343 to 299 B.C. Their brave leader, Cains Pontius, who spared the Romans at Caudium, 320, having been taken prisoner, was basely put to death, 292. They did not acquire the right of citizenship till 88 B.C.

SAMOS, an island on the W. coast of Asia Minor. Colonized by Ionians about 1048 B.C. The city was founded about 960. Here Pythagoras was born 553 B.C., and flourished in the favor of Polycrates, who aided him in his travels, 532. Samos was taken by the Athenians, 440; and, with Greece, became subject to Rome, 146. It was taken by the Venetians, A.D. 1125, who here made velvet (*amiet*), and became subject to the Turks, 1459.

SANCTUARIES. See *Asylum*. Privileged places for the safety of offenders are said to have been granted by King Lucius to churches and their precincts. St. John's, of Beverley, was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons. St. Dunelm's, in Cornwall, was privileged by Athelstan, 936; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 1029. Being much abused, the privilege of sanctuary was limited by the pope in 1503, at the request of Henry VII.; it was abolished at the Reformation.—In London, persons were secure from arrest in certain localities: these were the Minorities, Salisbury Court, Whitefriars, Fulwood's Rents, Mitre Court, Baldwin's Gardens, the Savoy, Clink, Deadman's Place, Montague Close, and the Mint. This security was abolished 1696, but lasted in some degree till the reign of George II.

SANDALS. See *Shoes*.

SANDEMANIANS. See *Glastie*.

SANDERS'S CREEK, BATTLE OF. This engagement occurred a few miles north of Camden, South Carolina, on the morning of the 16th of August, 1780, between the Americans, under Gen. Gates, and the British, under Cornwallis. They were approaching each other over a deep sandy road, without each other's knowledge of the fact, and met suddenly in the dark at a little past midnight. A brief skirmish then ensued between the vanguards, and early in the morning a general battle began. The Americans were utterly defeated and dispersed, the British being overwhelming in numbers. The loss of the Americans in killed, wounded, and prisoners was about 1000 men.

Among the killed was the Baron de Kalb. The British loss was 525.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. In *Owhy-tee* or *Hawaii*, one of these islands, he fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, Feb. 14, 1779. The king and queen visited London in 1824, and died there in July. These people have made great progress in civilization, and embraced Christianity before any missionaries were settled among them. The present king, Kamehameha V., succeeded his brother, Nov., 1863. The preceding king, Kamehameha IV., married Miss Emma Rooker, 1856. She came to England in 1865, landing at Southampton July 13, and visited the queen, Sept. 9. An English bishopric was established at Honolulu in 1861, for which Dr. Thomas Staley was consecrated, Aug. 18, 1862.

SANDY CREEK. On the 30th of May, 1814, a party of 160 British landed at Sandy Creek, on Lake Ontario, and attacked Major Appling, who was stationed there with 190 riflemen and some Oneida Indians. The British were all killed, wounded, or made prisoners. They had 10 killed and 80 wounded. The Americans had one rifleman and one Indian warrior killed.

SANHEDRIM. An ancient Jewish council of the highest jurisdiction, of seventy, or, as some say, seventy-three members, usually considered to be that established by Moses, *Numb.* xi., 16—1490 B.C. It was yet in being at the time of Jesus Christ, *John* xviii., 31. A Jewish Sanhedrim was summoned by the Emperor Napoleon I. at Paris, July 23, 1806, and assembled accordingly, Sept. 18.

SANITARY LEGISLATION. Strict cleanliness is enjoined in the law of Moses, 1490 B.C. Great attention has been paid to the public health in France since 1809. Tardieu published his "Dictionnaire de Hygiène," 1852-54. To Dr. Southwood Smith is mainly attributable the honor of commencing the agitation on the subject of public health in England about 1833, his "Philosophy of Health" having excited much attention. Since 1838 he has published numerous sanitary reports, having been much employed by the government. Among the results are—

Nuisance Removal Acts passed (repealed).....	1845-1860
Baths and Wash-houses Act.....	1846-1847
Public Health Act, and subsequent Supplemental Acts.....	1848
Common Lodging Houses Act.....	1851-1853
Laboring Classes Lodging Houses Act.....	1851
Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act (and amendment).....	1853
Diseases Prevention Act.....	1855
Public Health Act.....	1855
Metropolitan Interments Acts.....	1850-1855

SAN SALVADOR. See *Salvador*.

SANSKRIT, the language of the Brahmans of India, spoken at the time of Solomon, has been much studied of late years. Sir William Jones, who published a translation of the poem *Sakuntalâ* in 1783, discovered that a complete literature had been preserved in India, comprising sacred books (the Vedas), history and philosophy, lyric and dramatic poetry. Texts and translations of many works have been published by the aid of the East India Company, the Oriental Translation Fund, and private liberality. The professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford was founded by Colonel Boden. The first professor, H. W. Wilson, appointed in 1832, translated part of the Rig-veda *Sanhita*, the sacred hymns of the Brahmans, and several poems, etc. The present professor, Monier Williams (elected 1860), published an English and Sanskrit Dictionary, 1861. Professor Max Müller published his *History of Sanskrit Literature* in 1839, and has edited part of the original text of the Vedas. Philologists have discovered an intimate connection between the Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, Teutonic, Slavonian, Celtic, and Scandinavian languages.

SANTA CRUZ (Teneriffe, Canary Islands). Here Admiral Blake, by daring bravery, entirely destroyed sixteen Spanish ships, secured with great nautical skill, and protected by the castle and forts on the shore, April 20, 1657.—*Clarendon*. In an unsuccessful attack made upon Santa Cruz by Nelson, several officers and 141 men were killed, and the admiral lost his right arm, July 24, 1797.*

* It was remarkable that Captain Fremantle, the friend of Nelson, and his companion in most of his brilliant achievements, was also wounded in the arm immediately before Nelson had received his wound in the same limb. The following characteristic note, addressed to the lady of Captain Fremantle (who was on board with her husband at the time he wrote), has been preserved, as being the first letter written by

SANTA ROSA ISLAND (Florida). This island is a sand reef opposite Florida, on the Gulf coast, and enclosing Pensacola Harbor. On the western extremity of the island is Fort Pickens. An attack was made on the night of October 8, 1861, by the Confederates upon the Sixth New York Zouaves, Col. "Billy" Wilson. The National troops were surprised at first, but succeeded in repulsing the Confederates.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA (N.W. Spain), was sacked by the Moors in 995, and held by them till it was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1255. The order of Santiago, or St. James, was founded about 1170 to protect pilgrims to the shrine of St. James, said to be buried in the cathedral. The town was taken by the French in 1809, and held till 1814.—**SANTIAGO**, the capital of Chili, S. America, was founded by Valdivia in 1541, has suffered much by earthquakes, especially in 1822 and 1829. About seven o'clock in the evening of Dec. 8, 1863, the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the last day of a series of religious celebrations in the "month of Mary," the church of the Campana, when brilliantly illuminated in a dangerous manner, was burnt down, the fire beginning amid the combustible ornaments, and above 2000 persons, principally women, perished, the means of egress being utterly insufficient. On the 30th the government ordered the church to be razed to the ground, and much public indignation was excited against the fanatical priesthood.

SAPPHIC VERSE, invented by Sappho, the lyric poetess of Mitylene. She was equally celebrated for her poetry, beauty, and a hopeless passion for Phaon, a youth of her native country, on which last account it is said she threw herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned. The Lesbians, after her death, paid her divine honors, and called her the tenth muse, 594 B.C. Some consider the story fabulous.

SAPPHIRE, a precious stone of an azure color, and transparent; in hardness it exceeds the ruby, and is next to the diamond. Thomas Kouli Khan is said to have possessed a sapphire valued at £300,000, 1733. Artificial sapphires were made in 1857 by M. Gaudin. Equal parts of alum and sulphate of potash were heated in a crucible.

SARACENS, an Arab race, the first disciples of Mohammed, who within forty years after his death (632) had subdued a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They conquered Spain in 711, *et cetera*, and (under Abderrahman) established the caliphate of Cordova in 755, which gave way to the Moors in 1237. The empire of the Saracens closed by Bagdad being taken by the Tartars, 1258.—*Blair*.

SARAGOSSA (N.E. Spain), anciently *Cæsarea Augusta*, was taken from the Arabs by Alfonso of Spain in 1118. Here Philip V. was defeated by the Archduke Charles in 1710. On Dec. 17, 1778, 400 of the inhabitants perished in a fire at the theatre. Saragossa was taken by the French, after a most heroic defense by General Palafox, Feb. 23, 1809. The inhabitants, of both sexes, resisted until worn out by fighting, famine, and pestilence.

SARAH SANDS. See *Wrecks*, 1857.

SARATOGA (New York State, U. S.). Here General Burgoyne, commander of a body of the British army, after a severe engagement with the Americans (Oct. 7), being surrounded, surrendered all his army (5701 men) to the American General Gates, Oct. 17, 1777. This was the greatest check the British suffered in the war.

SARAWAK. See *Borneo*.

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean, successively possessed by the Phenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians (550 B.C.), Romans (subjugated it 231), Saracens, Genoese, and Spaniards. From settlers belonging to these various nations the present inhabitants derive their origin. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, acquired Sardinia in 1730, with the title of king. See *Savoy*. Population of the Sardinian dominions in 1858, 5,164,877. The King of Sardinia was recognized as King of Italy by his Parliament in Feb., 1861. See *Italy*.

James of Aragon becomes master of a large part of Sardinia.....1324
Conquered by the English naval forces under Sir John Leake and General Stanhope.....1708
Given to the Emperor Charles VI.....1714
Recovered by the Spaniards.....1717

the hero with his left hand: "My dear Mrs. Fremantle,—Tell me how Tom is; I hope he has saved his arm. Mine is off; but, thank God! I am as well as I hope to be. Ever yours, HORATIO NELSON."

Ceded to the Duke of Savoy with the title of king, as an equivalent for Sicily..... 1730
 Victor-Amadeus abdicates in favor of his son..... 1730
 Attempting to recover his throne, he is taken, and dies in prison..... 1732
 The court kept at Turin till Piedmont is overrun by the French..... 1792
 The king resigns his crown to his brother, Duke of Aosta..... June 4, 1802
 Piedmont annexed to Italy, and Napoleon crowned King of Italy..... Dec. 26, 1805
 The king resides in Sardinia..... 1793-1814
 Piedmont restored to its rightful sovereign, with Geneva added to it..... Dec. "
 King Charles-Albert promulgates a new code..... 1837
 Cavour establishes the newspaper "Il Risorgimento" ("the Revival")..... 1847
 The king grants a Constitution, and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria..... March 23, 1848
 Defeats the Austrians at Goito, and takes Peschiera..... May 30, "
 Sardinian army defeated by Radetzky..... July 24, "
 The Sardinians at Milan capitulate to Radetzky..... Aug. 4, "
 Armistice between Sardinia and Austria, Sept. 21, "
 Hostilities resumed..... March 12, 1849
 Radetzky defeats a division of the Sardinians, and occupies Mortara..... March 21, "
 Complete defeat of the Sardinians by the Austrians at Novara..... March 23, "
 Charles-Albert abdicates in favor of his son, Victor-Emmanuel..... March 23, "
 The Austrians occupy Novara..... March 25, "
 Another armistice..... March 26, "
 Death of Charles-Albert at Oporto..... July 29, "
 Treaty of Milan between Austria and Sardinia signed..... Aug. 6, "
 Adoption of the Siccardi law, which abolishes ecclesiastical jurisdictions..... April 9, 1850
 Arrest of the Bishop of Turin..... May 4, "
 He is released from the citadel..... June 2, "
 Cavour minister of foreign affairs..... 1851
 Bill for suppression of convents passed..... March 2, 1855
 Convention with England and France signed: a contingent of 15,000 troops to be supplied against Russia..... April 10, "
 10,000 troops under General La Marmora arrive in the Crimea..... May 8, "
 Who distinguish themselves in the battle of the Tchernaya..... Aug. 16, "
 The king visits London, etc..... Nov. 30, etc., "
 Important note on Italy from Count Cavour to England..... April 16, 1856
 Rupture with Austria; subsequent war, see Austria, 1857, et seq.
 Cavour declares in favor of free trade..... June, 1857
 Prince Napoleon Jerome marries Princess Clotilde..... Jan. 30, 1859
 Preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca, July 11; Count Cavour resigns, July 13; Rattazzi administration formed..... July 19, "
 The Emperor Napoleon's letter to Victor-Emmanuel, advocating the formation of an Italian Confederation: the latter declares it to be impracticable, and maintains his engagements with the Italians..... Oct. 20, "
 Treaty of peace signed at Zurich..... Nov. "
 Garibaldi retires into private life..... Nov. 17, "
 Count Cavour returns to office..... Jan. 16, 1860
 The Sardinian government refers the question of annexation of Tuscany, etc., to the vote of the people..... Feb. 29, "
 Annexation of Savoy and Nice proposed by the French government: the Sardinian government refer it to the vote of the people..... Feb. 23, "
 Annexation to Sardinia voted almost unanimously by Emilia, March 14; by Tuscany, March 16; accepted by Victor-Emmanuel..... March 18-20, "
 Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France signed..... March 24, "
 Prussia protests against the Italian annexations..... March 27, "
 New Sardinian Parliament opens..... April 2, "
 Annexation to France almost unanimously voted for by Nice, April 15; by Savoy..... April 22, "
 The government professes disapproval of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily (which see), May 18, "
 The Chambers ratify treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice..... May 29, "
 The Sardinian troops enter the papal territories (see Italy and Rome)..... Sept. 11, "
 Victor-Emmanuel enters the kingdom of Naples, Oct. 15, "

Naples and Sicily vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21, 1859
 [For future history, see Italy.]
 [For the disputes, and war with America, and the events of 1850-51, see Austria, France, Rome, Sicily, and Naples.]

KINGS OF SARDINIA. See Savoy.

1730. Victor-Amadeus I. king (as duke II.): resigned, in 1730, in favor of his son; died in 1732.
 1730. Charles-Emmanuel I., his son.
 1773. Victor-Amadeus II., his son.
 1793. Charles-Emmanuel II., son of the preceding: resigned his crown in favor of his brother.
 1802. Victor-Emmanuel I.
 1848. Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy, of which the Emperor Napoleon was crowned king, May 24, 1848.
 1814. Victor-Emmanuel restored; resigned in March, 1821; and died in 1834.
 1821. Charles-Felix; succeeded by his nephew.
 1831. Charles-Albert; abdicated in favor of his son, March 23, 1848. Died at Oporto, July 28, 1849.
 1849. Victor-Emmanuel II., March 23; born March 14, 1830; the present King of Italy.
 [Heir: Humbert, prince of Piedmont; born March 14, 1844.]

SARDIS. See Seven Churches.

SARMATIA, the ancient name of modern Russia and Poland.

SARUM, Old (Wiltshire), an ancient town, the origin of Salisbury, which see.

SATIRE. About a century after the introduction of comedy, satire made its appearance at Rome in the writings of Lucilius, who was so celebrated in this species of composition that he has been called the inventor of it, 116 B.C.—*Living*. The Satires of Horace (55 B.C.), Juvenal (about A.D. 100), and Persius (about A.D. 60), are the most celebrated in ancient times, and those of Churchill (1761) and Pope (1729) in modern times.

SATRAPIES, divisions of the Persian Empire, formed by Darius Hystaspes about 516 B.C.

SATURDAY (the last, or seventh day of the week; the Jewish Sabbath. See Sabbath). It was so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the Saxons, and, according to Verstegan, was named by them Saterne's day.—*Pardon*. It is more properly from Saturn, *dies Saturni*.—*Addison*.

SATURN, the planet, ascertained to be about 900 millions of miles distant from the sun, and its diameter to be about 77,220 miles. One of the eight satellites was discovered by Huyghens (March 25, 1656): four by Cassini (1671-84); two by Sir William Herschel (1781), and one by Bond and Lassells (1846). The ring was discovered to be twofold by Messrs. Ball, Oct. 13, 1863; and an inner ring was detected in 1850 by Dawes in England (Nov. 29) and by Bond in America.

SATURNALIA, festivals in honor of Saturn, father of the gods, were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on the earth in his golden reign. Some, however, suppose that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, after a victory obtained over the Sabines; while others suppose that Janus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learned agriculture. Others assert that they were first celebrated after a victory obtained over the Latins by the Dictator Posthumus. During these festivals no business was allowed, amusements were encouraged, and distinctions ceased.—*Langlet*.

SAVANNAH, CAPTURE OF. Sir Henry Clinton, perceiving the exposed condition of the South, sent Colonel Campbell to invade Georgia at the close of 1778. He landed at Savannah on the 29th of December, with about 2000 troops, where he was opposed by 1000 Americans under Gen. Robert Howe. Howe was repulsed, fled up the Savannah River, and took refuge in the bosom of South Carolina. Campbell took possession of the capital of Georgia. The Americans lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 553 men, including 58 officers.

SAVANNAH, SIEGE OF. A combined force of Americans under General Lincoln, and Frenchmen under the Count D'Estaing, laid siege to Savannah in the autumn of 1779. A cannonade and bombardment was opened upon the British works on the morning of the 4th of October, and continued five days. On the 9th a vigorous assault was made upon the town. The con-

fight continued five hours, during which nearly 1000 of the French and Americans had been killed or wounded. There was a truce to bury the dead. D'Estraling, anxious to leave the coast before the autumn storms commenced, would not renew the conflict. The siege was raised, D'Estraling went to sea, and Lincoln retreated into South Carolina, leaving the British in possession of Savannah. The French lost 637 men, the Americans 457, and the British 120.

SAVINGS' BANKS.* The Rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, began a Benevolent Institution in 1799; and in 1808-4 a Charitable Bank was instituted at Tottenham by Miss Priscilla Wakefield. Henry Dundas established a parish bank at Ruthwell in 1810. One was opened at Edinburgh in 1814. The benefit clubs, among artisans, having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement: hence were formed savings banks to receive small sums, returnable with interest on demand.

Sir Geo. Rose developed the system and brought it under Parliamentary control, 1816.

In 1840 there were 553 banks; 704,854 depositors; amount, £22,060,904.

Acts to consolidate and amend previous laws relating to savings' banks were passed in 1828 and 1847, extended to Scotland in 1835; again consolidated and amended in 1863.

On Nov. 20, 1851, the number of savings' banks in Great Britain and Ireland was 574, besides above twenty thousand friendly societies and charitable institutions. The depositors (in the banks) were 1,062,531, while the societies embraced a vast but unknown number of persons: the amount of deposits was £31,893,511.

Amount of stock held on account of savings' banks in 1833, £24,510,534; in 1837, £35,103,596; in 1859, £38,998,576. In 1861 the savings' banks received £8,764,870; paid, £9,621,659; estimated capital, £41,532,945 (depositors, 1,479,723). The military savings' bank held £204,817; the seamen's savings' bank held £26,448.

For Post-office Savings' Banks, established in 1861, see under *Post-office*.

The deposits in the old savings' banks had not diminished in consequence in 1864.

SAVINGS' BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES. The system of savings' banks, introduced in England in 1817, was early adopted in this country. The number, resources, and liabilities of the various institutions in this country are not known. In the state of New York, as reported in 1863, the resources of the savings' banks were put at \$43,935,991.

SAVOY, the ancient *Sapaudia* or *Subaudia*, formerly a province in N. Italy, east of Piedmont. It became a Roman province about 113 B.C. The Alemanni seized it in A.D. 395, and the Franks in 496. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till about 1048, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Humbert, with the title of count. Count Thomas acquired Piedmont in the 13th century. Amadeus, count of Savoy, having entered his dominions, solicited Sigismund to erect them into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417. Victor-Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily, by a treaty from Spain, in 1713, which he afterward exchanged with the emperor for the island of Sardinia, with the title of king, 1720. See *Sardinia*. The French subdued Savoy in 1792, and made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc, in 1800. It was restored to the King of Sardinia in 1814, but was once more annexed to France in 1800, in accordance with a vote by universal suffrage, April 23, 1860. Savoy was visited by the Emperor and Empress of the French in August, 1860. The annexation was censured in England.

DUKES OF SAVOY.

1391. Count Amadeus VIII. is made duke in 1417; he was named pope as Felix V. He abdicated as Duke of Savoy, 1439; renounced the tiara, 1449; died in 1461.

1439. Louis.	1504. Charles III.
1465. Amadeus IX.	1563. Emmanuel-Philibert.
1473. Philibert I.	1580. Charles-Emmanuel I.
1493. Charles I.	1630. Victor-Amadeus I.
1499. Charles II.	1637. Francis Hyacinthe.
1496. Philipp II.	1638. Chas.-Emmanuel II.
1497. Philibert II.	1675. Victor-Amadeus II.

* The first of these was instituted at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787, by the name of *caisse de domestiques*, being intended for servants only; another was set up in Basel in 1792, open to all depositors.

became King of Sicily, 1713; exchanged for Sardinia in 1720.

SAVOY PALACE (London) was given to Peter of Savoy, uncle of Eleanor, queen of Henry III., in 1286. Here was held the *convocations* between the clergy and the Non-conformists in 1661. It was partially taken down to make way for Waterloo Bridge. The ancient chapel was destroyed by fire, July 7, 1864, and was rebuilt at the queen's expense, and reopened, Nov. 30, 1865.

SAW. Invented by Dædalus.—*Pliny*. Invented by Talus.—*Apollodorus*. Talus, it is said, having found the jaw-bone of a snake, employed it to cut through a piece of wood, and then formed an instrument of iron like it. Saw-mills were erected in Madeira in 1420; at Breslau in 1427. Norway had the first saw-mill in 1530. The Bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary of England to the court of Rome, describes a saw-mill there, 1555. The attempts to introduce saw-mills in England were violently opposed, and one erected by a Dutchman in 1663 was forced to be abandoned. Saw-mills were erected near London about 1770. Excellent saw-machinery exists in Woolwich dock-yard. Pows and James's band-saw was patented in 1835.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (Central Germany), capitals Gotha and Coburg. Population, December, 1861, 159,481. The reigning family is descended from John, younger son of Ernest, who became Elector of Saxony in 1464.

DUKES.

1826. Ernest I., duke of Saxe-Sealfeld-Coburg; married Louisa, heiress of Augustus, duke of Saxe-Gotha, and became by convention Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Nov. 12.

1544. Ernest II., son, Jan. 23; born June 21, 1818 (married Alexandrina, duchess of Baden, May 3, 1849; no issue).

[*Heir* (presumptive): Prince Alfred of England, born Aug. 6, 1844 (in whose favor the Prince of Wales resigned his rights, April 19, 1863).]

SAXE-WEIMAR (Central Germany). The grand-dukes are descended from John Frederick, the Protestant Elector of Saxony, who was deprived by the emperor in 1548. See *Saxony*. The houses of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Gotha, Hildburghausen, and Saxe-Meiningen also sprang from him. They are all termed the senior or *Ernestine* branch of the old family.—Saxe-Weimar became a grand-duchy in 1815. The dukes have greatly favored literature, and their capital, Weimar, has been called the Athens of Germany. Population of the duchy, Dec., 1861, 273,252.

GRAND-DUKES.

1815. Charles Augustus.

1838. Charles Frederick.

1833. Charles Alexander, July 8; born June 24, 1813, the *PRESENT* (1866) grand-duke.

[*Heir*: Charles Augustus, born July 31, 1844.]

SAXONY, a kingdom in N. Germany. The Saxons were a fierce, warlike race, the terror of the inhabitants of the later Western Empire, frequently attacked France, and conquered Britain (*which see*). After a long series of sanguinary conflicts they were completely subdued by Charlemagne, who instituted many fiefs and bishoprics in their country. Witikind, their great leader, who claimed descent from Woden, professed Christianity about 735. From him descended the first and the present ruling family (the houses of Supplinburg, Guelph, and Ascania intervened from 1106 to 1421). Saxony became a duchy, 880; an electorate, 1180; and a kingdom, 1806. It was the seat of war in 1813, the king being on the side of Napoleon. Population, Dec., 1861, 2,225,240.

ELECTORS.

1423. Frederick I.

1423. Frederick II.

[His sons Ernest and Albert divide the states.]

1464. Ernest.

1466. Frederick III.

1525. John.

1582. John Frederick; deprived by the Emperor Chas.

V.; succeeded by

1548. Maurice (of the Albertine line).

1553. Augustus.

1586. Christian I.

1601. Christian II.

1611. John George I.

1654. John George II.

* His brother, Leopold, married the Princess Charlotte of England, May 2, 1816; became King of the Belgians, July 12, 1831; and Ferdinand, the son of his brother Ferdinand, married Maria da Gloria, queen of Portugal, April 9, 1836.

1680. John George III.
 1691. John George IV.
 1694. Frederick Augustus I., king of Poland, 1697.
 1735. Frederick Augustus II., king of Poland.
 1763. Frederick Augustus III. becomes king, 1806.

KINGS.

1806. Frederick Augustus I.
 1827. Anthony Clement.
 1836. Frederick Augustus II. succeeded by his brother.
 1854. John, Aug. 9 (born Dec. 12, 1801), the PRESENT king.
 [Heir: His son, Frederick Augustus Albert, born April 28, 1828.]

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, a special statute relating to any wrong, by words or in writing, done to high personages of the land, such as peers, judges, ministers of the crown, officers in the state, and other great public functionaries, by the circulation of scandalous statements, false news, or horrible messages, by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise.—*Chambers*. This law was first enacted 9 Rich. II., 1378.

SCANDINAVIA, the ancient name of Sweden, Norway, and great part of Denmark (*which see*), whence proceeded the Northmen or Normans, who conquered Normandy (about 900), and eventually England (1066). They were also called Sea-kings or Vikings. They settled Iceland and Greenland, and, it is thought, the northern regions of America, about the 9th century. A "National Scandinavian Society" has been formed at Stockholm. *See Sweden*. Dec., 1864.

SCARLET, or kermes dye, was known in the East in the earliest ages; cochineal dye, 1518. Kepler, a Fleming, established the first dye-house for scarlet in England, at Bow, 1643. The art of dyeing red was improved by Brewer, 1667.—*Beckmann*.

SCEPTRE, a more ancient emblem of royalty than the crown. In the earlier ages the sceptres of kings were long walking-staves; afterward carved and made shorter. Tarquin the Elder was the first who assumed the sceptre among the Romans, about 468 B.C. The French sceptre of the first race of kings was a golden rod, A.D. 481.—*Le Gendre*.

SCHIEDT TOLL was imposed by the treaty of Munster (or Westphalia), 1648. The toll was abolished for a compensation. The House of Commons voted £175,000 for the British portion on March 9, 1864. The Schiedt was declared free on Aug. 8, with much rejoicing at Antwerp and Brussels.

SCHIEHALLIEN, a mountain in Perthshire, where Dr. Neville Maskelyne, the astronomer-royal, made his observation with a plumb-line in 1774, from which Hutton calculated that the density of the earth is five times greater than water.

SCHLESWIG. *See Holstein, Denmark, and Gastein*.

SCHOOLS. Charity schools were introduced in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James I., 1637.—*Rapin*. Charter schools were instituted in Ireland, 1733.—*Scully*. In England there were, in 1847, 13,642 schools (exclusively of Sunday-schools) for the education of the poor; and the number of children was 998,481. The parochial and endowed schools of Scotland were (exclusively of Sunday-schools) 4386, and the number of children 181,467. The schools in Wales were 841, and the number of children 88,164; in Ireland, 13,397 schools, and 774,000 children. In 1851 there were 2510 schools in connection with the Education Committee actually inspected in England and Scotland. They included: 1718 Church of England schools in England and Wales; 289 Protestant Dissenting schools in England and Wales; 96 Roman Catholic schools in Great Britain; and 217 Presbyterian schools in Scotland, whereof 91 were of the Free Church: the whole affording accommodation for 299,425 scholars. *See Education, Design, etc.*

SCILLY ISLES (the Cassiterides or Tin Islands). They held commerce with the Phenicians; and are mentioned by Strabo as being ten in number. A memorable shipwreck of the British squadron under Sir Cloudeley Shovel occurred here. This brave admiral, returning from an expedition against Toulon, mistook these rocks for land, and struck upon them. His ship, the *Association*, in which were his lady, two sons, many persons of rank, and 800 brave men, went instantly to the bottom. The *Eagle*, Captain Hancock, and the *Romney* and *Firebrand* were also lost. The rest of the fleet escaped. Oct. 23, 1707. Sir Cloudeley's body, being found, was conveyed to London, and buried in

Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

SCIO MASSACRE. *See Chios*.

SCONE (near Perth). The Scotch coronation chair was brought from Scone to Westminster Abbey by Edward I. in 1296.

SCOTLAND. (*See Caledonia*.) A kingdom till the death of Queen Elizabeth, when James VI. of Scotland, as the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England. Each country had a separate Parliament till 1707, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain. *See England*.

Camelon, capital of the Picts, taken by Kenneth II., and every living creature put to the sword or destroyed. 843
 The Norwegians invade and occupy Caithness in the 9th century.

The feudal system established by Malcolm II. 1004
 Divided into baronies. 1023

The Danes driven out of Scotland. 1040
 Duncan I. is murdered by his kinsman Macbeth, by whom the crown is seized. "

Malcolm III., aided by Edward the Confessor, meets the usurper at Dunsinane; Macbeth is killed by Macduff. 1067

The Saxon-English language introduced into Scotland by fugitives from England escaping from the Normans. 1080

Siege of Alnwick; Malcolm III. killed. 1093
 Reign of David I., a legislator. 1124-53

Scotland invaded by Hacho, king of Norway, with 160 ships and 20,000 men the invaders are cut to pieces by Alexander III., who now recovers the Western Isles. 1263

Death of Margaret of Norway, heiress to the throne. Oct. 7, 1290

John Balliol and Edward Bruce contend for the throne, 1291; Edward I. of England, as uncle, decides in favor of John. Nov., 1299

John Balliol, king of Scotland, appears at a summons, and defends his own cause in Westminster Hall against the Earl of Fife. 1293

Edward, wishing to annex Scotland to England, deposes John, ravages the country, destroys the monuments of Scottish history, and seizes the prophetic stone (*see Coronation*). 1296

William Wallace defeats the English at Cambuskenneth, and expels them, 1297; is defeated at Falkirk, July 22, 1298; taken by the English, and executed at Smithfield. Aug. 24, 1305

Robert Bruce crowned, 1306; he defeats the English, 1307; and takes Inverness, 1318; defeats the English at Bannockburn. June 25, 1314

David II. taken prisoner at the battle of Durham by Queen Philippa of England (and detained in captivity 11 years). 1346

Battle of Chevy Chase, between Hotspur Percy and Earl Douglas (*see Otterburn*). Aug. 15, 1389

Robert III. defeated at Homeldene Hill. 1402

James I. captured by the English near Flamborough Head on his passage to France. 1406

St. Andrew's University founded by Bishop William Turnbull. 1451

University of Aberdeen founded. 1494

Battle of Flodden Field; James IV. is slain, and his army cut to pieces. Sept. 9, 1513

James V. banishes the Douglasses. 1528

He establishes the Court of Session. 1539

Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, is revived. 1540

Mary, the queen of Scots, born, Dec. 8; succeeds her father, James V. Dec. 18, "

The regent, Cardinal Beaton, persecutes the Reformers, 1539, 1546; he is assassinated at St. Andrew's. May 29, 1546

The Scots defeated at Pinkie. Sept. 10, 1547

Mary marries the Dauphin of France. April, 1558

Francis II. dies, leaving Mary a widow. Dec., 1560

The Reformation begins in Scotland during the minority of Mary. between 1560 and "

The Reformation is consummated by John Knox, Mary, after an absence of thirteen years, arrives at Leith from France. Aug. 21, 1561

Upon an inquisition, which was officially taken, by order of Queen Elizabeth, only 58 Scotsmen were found in London (*Stowe*). 1562

Mary marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley. July 27, 1565

David Rizzio, her confidential secretary, murdered by Darnley, in her presence. March 9, 1566

Lord Darnley, blown up by gunpowder, in his house (Mary accused of conniving at his death), Feb. 10, 1567

James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, carries off the queen, who marries him..... May 15, 1567
 Mary made prisoner at Carberry Hill by her nobles..... June 15, "
 Reigns her crown to her infant son, James VI.; the Earl of Murray appointed regent..... July 22, "
 Mary escapes from prison, and collects a large army, which is defeated by the Regent Murray at the battle of Langside..... May 15, 1568
 The Regent Murray murdered..... Jan. 23, 1570
 The Earl of Lennox appointed regent..... July 12, "
 The Earl of Lennox murdered; the Earl of Mar chosen regent..... Sept. 6, 1571
 Death of the Reformer John Knox..... Nov. 24, 1572
 [His funeral in Edinburgh is attended by most of the nobility, and by the Regent Morton, who exclaims, "There lies he who never feared the face of man!"]
 The University of Edinburgh founded..... 1583
 The Rald of Ruthven (see *Ruthven*)..... "
 Mary, having taken refuge in England, May 16, 1588, is, after a long captivity, beheaded at Fotheringay Castle (see *Fotheringay*)..... Feb. 8, 1587
 Gowrie's conspiracy..... Aug. 6, 1600
 Union of the crown of Scotland with that of England by the accession of James VI., March 24, 1603; James is proclaimed by the style of "King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland"..... Oct. 24, 1604
 Charles I. attempts in vain to introduce the English Liturgy..... 1687
 Solemn League and Covenant subscribed, March 1, 1688
 A Scotch army enters England..... 1640
 Charles joins the Scotch army, 1646; betrayed into the hands of the English Parliament..... Jan. 30, 1647
 Marquess of Montrose defeated at Philiphaugh, Sept. 13, 1646; put to death at Edinburgh, May 31, 1650
 Charles II. crowned at Scone, Jan. 1; defeated at Worcester..... Aug. 22, 1651
 Scotland united to the English Commonwealth by Oliver Cromwell..... Sept., "
 Charles II. revives episcopacy in Scotland..... 1661
 The Covenanters defeated on the Pentland Hills..... 1666
 Archbishop Sharpe murdered near St. Andrew's by some fanatics, headed by John Balfour of Burley..... May 8, 1679
 The Covenanters defeat Claverhouse at Drumclog, June 1, but are routed at Bothwell Bridge, June 22, "
 Revolution effected by a convention in favor of William III. and establishment of presbytery, March 14, 1689
 Insurrection of Claverhouse; killed at Killiecrankie..... July 27, "
 Massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe..... Feb. 13, 1692
 Legislative union of Scotland with England, May 1, 1707
 Insurrection under the Earl of Mar in favor of the son of James II. (see *Pretender*)..... 1715
 The rebels defeated at Preston, Nov. 13; and at Dumbane (or Sheriffmuir)..... Nov. 13, "
 Captain Porteous is killed by a mob in Edinburgh (see *Porteous*)..... Sept. 7, 1736
 Prince Charles Edward proclaimed at Perth, Sept. 4; at Edinburgh, Sept. 16; with the Highlanders defeats Sir John Cope at Preston-pans, Sept. 21; takes Carlisle, Nov. 15; arrives at Manchester, Nov. 28; at Derby, Dec. 4; retreats to Glasgow, Dec. 25, 1745
 Defeats General Hawley at Falkirk, Jan. 17; is totally defeated at Culloden..... April 16, 1746
 The Highland dress prohibited by act of Parliament..... Aug. 12, "
 Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed for high treason on Tower Hill..... Aug. 18, "
 Simon Fraser (Lord Lovat), aged 80, executed, April 9, 1747
 Thomson, the poet, dies..... Aug. 27, 1748
 The Old Pretender, "Chevalier de St. George," dies at Rome..... Dec. 30, 1765
 Prince Charles Edward Louis Casimir, the Young Pretender, dies at Rome..... Jan. 31, 1788
 Death of Robert Burns..... July 21, 1796
 Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" published..... 1806
 Cardinal Henry, duke of York (last of the Stuarts), dies..... Aug., 1807
 The Court of Session is formed into two divisions, "Waverley" published..... 1814
 The establishment of a jury court under a lord chief commissioner..... 1815
 Visit of George IV. to Scotland..... Oct., 1829
 Sir Walter Scott dies..... Sept. 21, 1839
 Seven ministers of the presbytery of Strathbogie are deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for obeying the civil in pref-

erence to the ecclesiastical law. (Their deposition was formally protested against by the minority of ministers, headed by Dr. Cook),

May 28, 1841
 The General Assembly condemn patronage as a grievance to the cause of true religion that ought to be abolished..... May 23, 1842
 Visit of the queen, Prince Albert, and the court; she landed at Granton pier..... Sept. 1, "
 The queen embarks..... Sept. 13, "
 Secession of the non-intrusion ministers of the Church of Scotland (about 400) at the General Assembly (see *Free Church*)..... May 18, 1843
 Death of Jeffrey..... Jan. 26, 1850
 National Association for vindication of Scottish rights formed..... Nov., 1863
 Act for better government of the universities passed..... Aug., 1868

(See *Edinburg*.)

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

BEFORE CHRIST.

[The early accounts of the kings are by many historians deemed in a great measure fabulous. The series of kings is carried as far back as Alexander the Great.]

380. Fergus I.: ruled 25 years; lost in the Irish Sea.*

AFTER CHRIST.

357. Eugenius I., son of Fincormachus; slain in battle by Maximus, the Roman general, and the confederate Picts.

* With this battle ended the kingdom of the Scots, after having existed from the coronation of Fergus I., a period of 706 years; the royal family fled to Denmark.—*Boece*; *Buchanan*.

[Interregnum of 27 years.]

404. Fergus II. (I.), great-grandson of Eugenius and 40th king; slain in battle with the Romans.

420. Eugenius II., or Euenus, son of Fergus; reigned 81 years.

451. Dongardus or Domangard, brother of Eugenius; defeated and drowned.

457. Constantine I., brother of Dongardus; assassinated by Dugal, a noble whose daughter he had dishonored.

479. Congallus I., nephew; just and prudent.

501. Goranus, brother; murdered.—*Boece*. Died while Donald of Athol was conspiring to take his life.—*Scott*.

535. Eugenius III., nephew—"none excelled him in justice."

553. Congallus II., brother.

569. Kinnatellus, brother; resigned for

570. Aidann or Aidan, son of Goranus.

606. Kenneth, son of Congallus II.

606. Eugenius IV., son of Aidann.

621. Ferchard or Ferquhard I., son; confined for misdeeds to his palace, where he laid violent hands upon himself.—*Scott*.

622. Donald IV., brother; drowned in Loch Tay.

640. Ferchard II., son of Ferchard I.—"most execrable."

664. Maldunus, son of Donald IV.; strangled by his wife for his supposed infidelity, for which crime she was immediately afterward burnt.

684. Eugenius V., brother.

688. Eugenius VI., son of Ferchard II.

698. Amberkeletus, nephew; fell by an arrow from an unknown hand.

699. Eugenius VII., brother; some ruffians, designing the king's murder, entered his chamber, and he being absent, stabbed his queen, Spontana, to death.—*Scott*.

715. Mordachus, son of Amberkeletus.

730. Eitinnus, son of Eugenius VII.

761. Eugenius VIII., son of Mordachus; sensual and tyrannous; put to death by his nobles.

764. Fergus III., son of Eitinnus; killed by his jealous queen, who afterward stabbed herself to escape a death of torture.

767. Solvathius, son of Eugenius VIII.

737. Achatus; a just and wise prince.

819. Congallus III.; a peaceful reign.

824. Dongal or Dougal, son of Solvathius; drowned.

* Fergus, a brave prince, came from Ireland with an army of Scots, and was chosen king. Having defeated the Britons and slain their king Collus, the kingdom of the Scots was entailed upon his posterity forever. He went to Ireland, and having settled his affairs there, was drowned on his return, launching from the shore, near the harbor, called *Carrick-Fergus* to this day, 3699 A.M.—*Anderson*.

† Some call this Fergus the first king, and suppose that either the foregoing kings were fabulous, or that they were only chiefs or generals of armies, having no royal authority. The controversy thus arising I leave to be decided by the antiquaries, and must follow the received histories of Scotland.—*Anderson*.

831. Alpine, son of Achaius; beheaded by the Picts.
 834. Kenneth II., son of Alpine, and surnamed Mac Alpine; defeated the Picts, slew their king, and united them and the Scots under one sceptre, and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland, 848.
 854. Donald V., brother; dethroned; committed suicide.
 858. Constantine II., son of Kenneth II.; taken in battle by the Danes and beheaded.
 874. Eth or Eithus, surnamed Lightfoot; died of grief in prison, having been thrown into confinement for his sensuality and crimes.
 876. Gregory the Great; brave and just.
 893. Donald VI., son of Constantine II.; excellent.
 904. Constantine III., son of Ethus; became a monk, and resigned in favor of
 944. Malcolm I., son of Donald VI.; murdered.
 953. Indulfus or Gundolph; killed by the Danes in an ambuscade.
 961. Duff or Duffus, son of Malcolm; murdered by Donald, the governor of Forres Castle.
 965. Cullen or Culenus, son of Indulfus; avenged the murder of his predecessor; assassinated at Methven by a thane, whose daughter he had dishonored.
 970. Kenneth III., brother of Duffus; murdered by Fenella, the lady of Fettercarrin.
 994. Constantine IV., son of Cullen; slain.
 995. Grimus or the Grim, son of Duffus; routed and slain in battle by Malcolm, the rightful heir to the crown, who succeeded.
 1008. Malcolm II., son of Kenneth III.; assassinated on his way to Glamis; the assassins, in their flight crossing a frozen lake, were drowned.
 1033. Duncan I., grandson; assassinated by his cousin.
 1039. Macbeth, usurper; slain by Macduff, the thane of Fife.
 * * * Historians so differ up to this reign, in the number of the kings, the dates of succession, and the circumstances narrated, that no account can be taken as precisely accurate.
 1057. Malcolm III. (Canmore), son of Duncan; killed while besieging Alnwick Castle.
 1093. Donald VII. (Donald Bane), brother of the usurper; fled to the Hebrides.
 1094. Duncan II., natural son of Malcolm; murdered.
 " Donald Bane again; deposed.
 1098. Edgar, son of Malcolm (Henry I. of England married his sister Maud).
 1107. Alexander the Fierce; brother.
 1124. David I., brother; married Matilda, daughter of Walthof, earl of Northumberland.
 1153. Malcolm IV., grandson.
 1165. William, surnamed the Lion; brother.
 1214. Alexander II., son; married Joan, daughter of John, king of England.
 1249. Alexander III.; married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England; dislocated his neck when hunting near Kinghorn.
 1285. Margaret, the "Maiden of Norway," granddaughter of Alexander, "recognized by the States of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner," died on her passage to Scotland.
 A competition for the vacant throne; Edward I. of England decides in favor of
 1292. John Balliol, who afterward surrendered his crown and died in exile.
 [Interregnum.]
 1306. Robert (Bruce) I., a great prince.
 1329. David (Bruce) II., son; Edward Balliol disputed the throne with him.
 1332. Edward Balliol, son of John; resigned.
 1342. David II. again; eleven years a prisoner in England.
 1371. Robert (Stuart) II., nephew.
 1390. Robert III., son (whose name was John).
 1406. James I., second son; imprisoned eighteen years in England; set at liberty in 1423; conspired against and murdered at Perth, Feb. 20, 1437.—*Banks*.
 1437. James II., son; killed at the siege of Roxburgh Castle by a cannon bursting, Aug. 3, 1460.
 1460. James III., son; killed in a revolt of his subjects at Bannockburn field, June 11, 1468.
 1483. James IV., son; married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. of England; killed at the battle of Flodden.
 1513. James V., son; succeeded when little more than a year old; a sovereign possessing many virtues.
 1542. Mary, daughter; born Dec. 8, 1542, succeeded in her infancy. See *Annals*, above.

1567. James VI., son. Succeeded to the throne of England, and the kingdoms became united, 1603. (See *England*.)

SCREW was known to the Greeks. The pumping-screw of Archimedes, or screw-cylinder for raising water, invented 286 B.C., is still in use. It is stated that with the assistance of the screw, one man can press down or raise up as much as 150 men can do without it.—The *Screw-Propeller* consists of two or more twisted blades, like the vanes of a windmill, set on an axis, running parallel with the keel of a vessel, and revolving beneath the water at the stern. It is driven by a steam-engine. The principle is as old as the windmill. It was shown by Hooke in 1681, and since by Du Quet, Bernouilli, and others. Patents for propellers were taken out by Joseph Bramah in 1784; by Wm. Lyttelton in 1794; and by Edward Shorter in 1799. But these led to no useful result. However, in 1836, patents were obtained by F. P. Smith and Captain John Ericsson, and to them the successful application of the screw-propeller must be attributed. The first vessels with the screw were the *Archimedes*, built on the Thames in 1836, and the *Rattler*, built in the United States (1814), and tried in England in 1845. Double screw-propellers are now employed.

SCULLABOGUE. See *Massacres*, 1793.

SCULPTURE is said to have begun with the Egyptians. Pausanias refers the nearest approach to perfection in the art to 680 B.C. Bezaleel and Aholiab built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, 1491 B.C., and their skill is recorded as the gift of God.—*Exod. xxxi.*, 3. Dipennus and Scyllis, statuarys at Crete, established a school at Sicyon. Pliny speaks of them as being the first who sculptured marble and polished it; all statues before their time being of wood, 668 B.C. Alexander gave Lysippus the sole right of making his statues, 326 B.C. He left no less than 600 pieces, some of which were so highly valued in the age of Augustus that they sold for their weight in gold. Sculpture did not flourish among the Romans; and in the Middle Ages had much degraded. With the revival of painting, it revived also; and Donato di Bardi, born at Florence, A.D. 1383, was the earliest professor among the moderns. An institute of sculptors was established in 1661.

EMINENT SCULPTORS.

Pheldon flourished B.C. 869	Bacon	1740-1799
Myron	Canova	1757-1822
Phidias	Flaxman	1754-1776
Praxiteles	Chantrey	1781-1841
Lysippus	Thorwaldsen	1770-1844
Chares	Sir R. Westmacott	1773-1856
Michael Angelo Buonarrotti	Rauch	1777-1857
A.D. 1474-1564	J. Thomas	1813-1869
Bernini	Wm. Behnes	1864
1598-1660	C. Kias	1802-1865
Roubillac, status	Sir I. Gibson	1791-1866
Sir I. Newton		

Among the more celebrated American sculptors are Paul Akers, Crawford, Hiram Powers, H. K. Brown, Greenough, Miss Harriet Hooper, Miss Margaret Foley, Miss Emma Stebbins, and Miss Lander.

SCUTAGE or ESCUAGE. The service of the shield (scutum) is either uncertain or certain. Escuage uncertain is where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord; and is called Castleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. Escuage certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. The first tax levied in England to pay an army, 5 Hen. II., 1159.—*Covent*.

SCUTARI, Asiatic Turkey, opposite Constantinople, of which it is a suburb. It was anciently called *Chrysopolis*, golden city, in consequence, it is said, of the Persians having established a treasury here when they attempted the conquest of Greece. Near here Constantine finally defeated Licinius, 324. The hospital was occupied by the sick and wounded of the Anglo-French army in 1854-5, whose sufferings were much alleviated by the kind exertions of Miss Florence Nightingale and a band of nurses under her, aided by a large fund of money (£15,000) subscribed by the public and placed in the care of the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper. See *Times*.

SCYTHIA, situate in the most northern parts of Europe and Asia. The boundaries were unknown to the ancients. The Scythians made several irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially 624 B.C., when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years, and at different periods extended their conquests in Europe, penetrating as far as Egypt. See *Tartary*.

SEA-FIGHTS. See *Naval Battles*.

SEALS or SIGNS. Engraved gems were used as such by the Egyptians, Jews, Assyrians, and Greeks (see *Ezod*, xxviii., 14). The Romans in the time of the Tarquins (about 600 B.C.) had gemmed rings. They sealed rooms, granaries, bags of money, etc. The German emperor Frederick I. (A.D. 1152) had seals of gold, silver, and tin. Impressions of the seals of Saxon kings are extant; and the English great seal is attributed to Edward the Confessor (1041-66). "A seal with armorial bearings before the 11th century is certainly false."—*Foebroke*. The most ancient English seal with arms on it is said to be that of Richard I. or John. White and colored waxes were used. Our present sealing-wax, containing shellac, did not come into general use in Germany and England until about 1566. Red wafers for seals came into use about 1624, but were not used for public seals till the 18th century.

SEA, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE. The claim of England to rule the British seas is of very ancient date. Arthur is said to have assumed it, and Alfred afterward supported this right. It was maintained by Selden, and measures were taken by government in consequence, 8 Chas I., 1633. The Dutch, after the death of Charles I., made some attempts to obtain it, but were roughly treated by Blake and other admirals. Russia and other powers of the North aimed to avoid search, 1780; again, 1800. See *Armed Neutrality and Flag*.

SEBASTIAN, Sr. (N. Spain), was taken by the French, under the Duke of Berwick, in 1719. It was besieged by the British and Allied army under Wellington. After a most heavy bombardment, by which the whole town was laid nearly in ruins, it was stormed by General Graham (afterward Lord Lynedoch), and taken Aug. 31, 1813. The loss sustained by the besiegers, though not considerable, was chiefly British.—On May 5, 1896, the fortified works, through the centre of which ran the high road to Hernanz, were carried by the English auxiliary legion under General Evans, after very hard fighting. The British naval squadron off St. Sebastian, under Lord John Hay, lent very opportune aid to the victors in this contest.—A vigorous assault was made on the lines of General De Lacry Evans at St. Sebastian by the Carlists, Oct. 1, 1836. Both parties fought with bravery. The Carlists were repulsed, after suffering severely. The loss of the Anglo-Spanish force was 376 men and 87 officers killed and wounded. General De Lacry Evans was slightly wounded.

SEBASTOPOL or SEVASTOPOL, a town and once a naval arsenal at the S.W. point of the Crimea, formerly the little village of Aktiar. The buildings were commenced in 1784 by Catharine II. after the conquest of the country. The town is built in the shape of an amphitheatre on the rise of a large hill flattened on its summit, according to a plan laid down before 1794, which has been since adhered to. The fortifications and harbor were constructed by an English engineer, Colonel Upton, and his sons, since 1830. The population in 1854 was 15,000. This place will be memorable hereafter for its eleven months' siege by the English and French in 1854 and 1855. Immediately after the battle of the Alma, Sept. 20, 1854, the Allied army marched to Sebastopol, and took up its position on the plateau between it and Balaklava, and the grand attack and bombardment commenced Oct. 17, 1854, without success. "After many sanguinary encounters by day and night, and repeated bombardments, a grand assault was made on Sept. 8, 1855, upon the Malakhoff tower and the Redans, the most important fortifications to the south of the town. The French succeeded in capturing and retaining the Malakhoff. The attacks of the English upon the great Redan, and of the French upon the little Redan, were successful, but the assailants were compelled to retire, after a desperate struggle, with great loss of life. The French lost 1646 killed, of whom 5 were generals, 24 superior and 116 inferior officers, 4500 wounded, and 1400 missing. The English lost 835 killed (29 being commissioned and 42 non-commissioned officers), 1856 wounded, and 176 missing. In the night the Russians abandoned

* In consequence of the sufferings and disasters of the army in the winter of 1854-5, the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee was appointed, and the Aberdeen administration resigned, Feb., 1855. The committee act from March 1 to May 15, Lord Aberdeen being the last person examined. Its report was presented June 15. Mr. Roebuck, the chairman, moved on July 17 that the House should pass a vote of severe reprobation on every member of the Aberdeen administration. On July 19 his motion was lost by a majority of 107 against it. In 1855 the government sent Sir John McNall and Col. Tallichet to inquire into the state of the armies in the Crimea. Their report was presented to Parliament in Feb., 1856. A commission was appointed to consider the statements in the report (which were very unfavorable to many officers), but the substance of the report was unaltered.

the southern and principal part of the town and fortifications, after destroying as much as possible, and crossed to the northern forts. They also sank or burnt the remainder of their fleet. The Allies found a very great amount of stores when they entered the place, July 9. The works were utterly destroyed in April, 1856, and the town was restored to the Russians in July. See *Russo-Turkish War*.

SECESSION ORDINANCES. The beginning of the Civil War in the United States dates from the secession from the Union of the Southern States in the spring of 1861. The Ordinances of Secession were passed by these states in the following order: By South Carolina, December 20, 1860; Florida, January 7, 1861; Mississippi, January 9, 1861; Alabama, January 11, 1861; Georgia, January 19, 1861; Louisiana, January 26, 1861; Texas, February 7, 1861; Virginia, April 17, 1861; Arkansas, May 6, 1861; Tennessee, May 6, 1861; North Carolina, May 20, 1861. At the close of a four years' war, in which the armies of the seceded states (which had united in a corporate body styled "the Confederate States of America") were subdued by the National forces, these ordinances were annulled.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The earliest authentic record of a secretary of state is in the reign of Henry III., when John Maunsell is described as "*Secretarius Noster*," 1253.—*Rymmer*. Toward the close of Henry VIII.'s reign, two secretaries were appointed; and, upon the union with Scotland, Anne added a third, as secretary for Scotch affairs: this appointment was afterward laid aside; but in the reign of George III. the number was again increased to three, one for the American department. In 1789 this last was abolished by act of Parliament, and the secretaries were appointed for home, foreign, and colonial affairs. When there were but two secretaries, one held the *portefeuille* of the Northern department, comprising the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, etc.; the other, of the Southern department, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey; the affairs of Ireland belonging to the elder secretary; both secretaries then equally directed the home affairs.—*Beaumont*. There are now five secretaries—home, foreign, colonial, war, and India (appointed in 1868), all in the cabinet. See *Administrations*.

SECTS, RELIGIOUS. See under *Worship*, and their respective titles.

SECULAR GAMES (*Ludi Seculares*). Very ancient Roman games, celebrated on important occasions. Horace wrote his "*Carmen Seculare*" for their celebration, in the reign of the Emperor Augustus (17). This took place again in the reign of Claudius (47), of Domitian (83), and for the last time, of Philip (248), believed to be 2000 years after the foundation of the city.

SEDAN CHAIRS, so called from Sedan, on the Meuse, in France. The first seen in England was in 1481. One was used in the reign of James I. by the Duke of Buckingham, to the great indignation of the people, who exclaimed that he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts. Sedan chairs came into fashion in London in 1684, when Sir Francis Duncomb obtained the sole privilege to use, let, and hire a number of such covered chairs for fourteen years. They came into very general use in 1649.

SEDEGEMOOR (Somersetshire), where the Duke of Monmouth (the natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters), who had risen in rebellion on the accession of James II., was completely defeated by the royal army, July 4, 1685. The duke was made a prisoner, in the disguise of a peasant, at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger, fatigue, and anxiety. He was beheaded on July 15 following.

SEDITION. Sedition acts were passed in the reign of George III. The proclamation against seditious writings was published May, 1792. The celebrated Sedition Bill passed Dec., 1795. Seditious societies were suppressed by act, June, 1797. The Seditious Meetings and Assemblies' Bill passed March 31, 1817. In Ireland, during the Roman Catholic and Repeal agitation, acts or proclamations against sedition and seditious meetings were published from time to time until 1848.

SEEKERS. See *Quakers*.

SEICENTO. See *Italy*, p. 269, note.

SEDLICE (Poland), where a battle was fought April 10, 1861, between the Poles and Russians. The Poles obtained the victory after a bloody conflict, taking 4000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon. The killed and wounded on both sides amounted to many thou-

sands. This success was soon followed by fatal reverses.

SEISMOMETRY (from *seismos*, Greek for earthquake), an apparatus for measuring the violence of the shocks. One is described by Mr. Robert Mallet in his work on earthquakes, published in 1863.

SELENIUM, a grayish-white metal discovered in the stone rhotile by Berzelius in 1817.

SELEUCIA, a part of Syria, was made the capital of the Syrian monarchy by its builder, Seleucus Nicator, 312 B.C. On the fall of the Seleucids it became a republic, 65 B.C. It was taken by Trajan, A.D. 116; was several times given up and retaken; was subjugated by the Saracens, and united with Ctesiphon, 636.

SELEUCIDES, ERA OF THE, dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicator. It was used in Syria for many years, and frequently by the Jews until the 15th century, and by some Arabians. Opinions vary as to its commencement. To reduce it to our era (supposing it to begin Sept. 1, 312 B.C.), subtract 311 years 4 months.

SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE, which ordained that no member of Parliament should hold any civil or military office or command conferred by either or both of the houses, or by authority derived from them, was passed April 8, 1645, by the influence of Cromwell, who thus removed the Earl of Essex and other Presbyterians out of his way. A somewhat similar ordinance was adopted by the Parliament at Melbourne, in Australia, in 1865.

SELLASIA (Laconia). Here the Spartans under Cleomenes were defeated by Antigonus Doson and the Achæans, 221 B.C.

SEMINCAS (Castile, Spain). Here, in 938, the Moors were totally defeated by Ramirez II., king of Leon and Asturias. It is said that more than 80,000 of the infidels were slain.

SEMINOLE WAR. Toward the close of 1835, the Seminole Indians in Florida, gulled by their head sachem, Micanopy, and led by their principal chief, Osceola, commenced a most distressing warfare upon the frontier settlements of Florida and Georgia. The cause of the outbreak was an attempt by the Federal government, to remove them to the wilderness beyond the Mississippi. Provision had been made for their peaceable removal. The Indians refused to go, and United States troops were sent into Florida, to remove them by force, if necessary. For almost seven years the Seminoles, in their swamps and everglades, resisted the large number of United States troops who were sent there under the most eminent army officers. At one time the Creeks, who were about to be removed from Georgia and Alabama, aided their brethren in Florida by attacking white settlers within their domain. This war cost the United States many valuable lives and millions of treasure. See *Battles*.

SEMPACH (Switzerland). Here was fought a battle between the Swiss and Leopold, duke of Austria, July 9, 1864. The Swiss gained a great victory, and the duke was slain. The liberty of their country was established, and the day is still commemorated at Sempach.

SEMPER EADEM ("Always the same"), one of the mottoes of Queen Elizabeth, was adopted by Queen Anne Dec. 15, 1702. Many suspected this motto to denote her Jacobitism. It ceased to be used after her reign.

SENESCHAL, a high officer of the French royal household. In the reign of Philip I., 1059, the office was esteemed the highest place of trust.

SENONES, a Celtic tribe, invaded Lower Italy, and were defeated by Camillus, 367 B.C. They defeated Metellus the consul at Arretium, 284, but were almost exterminated by Dolabella, 283.

SENTINUM (Central Italy). The site of a great victory of the Romans over the Samnites and Gauls, whose general, Gellius Egnatius, was slain, 396 B.C.

SEPOYS (a corruption of *Sipahi*, Hindostanee for a soldier), the term applied to the native troops in India. Under able generals they greatly aided in establishing British rule in India. For their mutinies, see *Madras*, 1807, and *India*, 1857.

SEPTEMBER, the seventh Roman month reckoned from March (from *septimus*, seventh). It became the ninth month when January and February were added to the year by Numa, 718 B.C. The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but the emperor opposed it; the Emperor Domitian gave it his own name, Germanicus; the senate under

Antoninus Pius gave it that of Antoninus; Commodus gave it his surname, Hercules; and the Emperor Tacitus his own name, Tacitus.

SEPTEMBRIZERS. In the French Revolution a dreadful massacre took place in Paris, Sept. 2-5, 1792. The prisons were broken open, and the prisoners butchered, among them an ex-bishop, and nearly 100 non-juring priests. Some accounts state the number of persons slain at 1200, others at 4000. The agents in this slaughter were named Septembrizers.

SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. Edward I. held but one Parliament every two years. In the 4th Edward III. it was enacted "that a Parliament should be held every year once." This continued to be the statute-law till 16th Charles I., 1641, when an act was passed for holding Parliaments once in three years at least; repealed in 1664. The Triennial Act was re-enacted in 1694. Triennial Parliaments thence continued till the second year of George I.'s reign, May, 1716, when, in consequence of the allegation that "a popish faction were designing to renew the rebellion in this kingdom, and the report of an invasion from abroad, it was enacted that the then Parliament should continue for seven years." This *Septennial Act* has ever since been in force. See *Parliaments*. Several unsuccessful motions have been made for its repeal; one in May, 1837.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY in 1866, Jan. 28; in 1867, Feb. 17; in 1868, Feb. 9. See *Quadragesima Sunday and Week*.

SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE BIBLE, made from Hebrew into Greek, 277 B.C. Seventy-two translators were shut up in thirty-six cells; each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison, the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or letter.—*Justin Martyr*. St. Jerome affirms that they translated only the Pentateuch; but St. Justin and others say they translated the whole. Ptolemy Philadelphus gave the Jews about a million sterling for a copy of the Testament, and seventy translators half a million more for the translation.—*Josephus*. Finished in seventy-two days.—*Hevellet*. The above statements are merely traditional. See *Bible*.

SERAPIS, TEMPLE OF (near Naples), was exhumed in 1750. The investigations of Lyell and Babbage into the history of the sinking and burying of this temple are of great geological interest.

SERFS. See *Slavery* (note), and *Russia*, 1861, 1863.

SERINGAPATAM (S. India). See *Mysore*. The battle of Seringapatam, called also the battle of Arikera, in which the British defeated Tippon Sahib, was fought May 15, 1791. The redoubts were stormed, and Tippon was reduced by Lord Cornwallis, Feb. 6, 1792. After this capture preliminaries of peace were signed, and Tippon agreed to cede one half of Mysore, and to pay \$3,000,000 of rupees (about £3,300,000 sterling) to England, and to give up to Lord Cornwallis his two eldest sons as hostages.—In a new war, the Madras army, under General Harris, arrived before Seringapatam April 5, 1799; it was joined by the Bombay army April 14; and the place was stormed and carried by Major General Baird, May 4, same year. In this engagement Tippon was killed.

SERVIA, a hereditary principality nominally subject to Turkey, south of Hungary. The Servians are of Slavonic origin. They embraced Christianity about 640. The Emperor Manuel subjected them in 1150; but they recovered their independence in 1180, and were ruled by princes, generally named Stephen, till their country was finally subdued by the Sultan Mohammed II. in 1459. Population in 1864, 985,000.

A Servian rebellion quelled.....1787
The Servians assist Austria by free companies, 1788-90
Again rebel, and capture Belgrade.....1806
Kara George, aided by the Russians, establishes a government.....1807-11
The Turks break a treaty and Kara George flees.....1814
Their governor Miloesh rebels.....March, 1815
Kara George, returning, is executed.....1816
Miloesh I. recognized as hereditary prince by the sultan.....Aug. 15, 1829
Miloesh, becoming despotic, is compelled to abdicate, and a new Constitution established,

June 18, 1839
His son Michael also retires; Alexander, son of Kara George, chosen prince.....Sept. 14, 1842
Alexander, becoming unpopular, is compelled to abdicate, and Alexander Miloesh is re-elected prince.....Dec. 23, 1858
Plot against Miloesh frustrated, July 11; the Servian assembly meets.....July 13, 1860

Milosch dies; succeeded by his son Michael III., Obrenovich (*present ruler*) Sept. 26, 1800
 Rising movement to render Servia independent of Turkey March, 1861
 Disputes between the Servians and the Turkish garrison at Belgrade, which leads to bloodshed; June 15, the city bombarded; submits, June 17; the Turkish pasha dismissed June 19, 1869
 A conference of the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople, Ang.; the Porte agrees to liberal concessions to the Servians, which their prince accepts Oct. 7, "

SESSION COURTS in England were appointed to be held quarterly in 1413, and the times for holding them regulated in 1831. See *Quarter Sessions and Court of Session*. The *kirk-session* in Scotland consists of the ministers and elders of each parish. They superintend religious worship and discipline, dispense the money collected for the poor, etc.

SESTUS, on the Thracian Chersonesus. See *Hellepont*. Near Sestus was the western end of Xerxes's bridge across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Sestus was retaken from the Persians by the Athenians 478 B.C., and held by them till 464, giving them the command of the trade of the Euxine.

SETTLEMENT, Act or, for securing the succession to the British throne, to the exclusion of Roman Catholics, was passed in 1689. This name is also given to the statute by which the crown, after the demise of William III. and Queen Anne, without issue, was limited to Sophia, electress of Hanover, granddaughter of James I., and to heirs being Protestants, 1702. The Irish Act of Settlement, passed in 1687, was repealed in 1689. See *Hanover*.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, to the angels (ministers) of which the Apostle John was commanded to write the epistles contained in the 2d and 3d chapters of his Revelation, viz., Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, 9d.

1. *Ephesus* (*which see*). Paul founded the church here, 57. In 69 he was in great danger from a tumult created by Demetrius: to the elders of this church he delivered his warning address, 60 (Acts xix., xx.). Ephesus was in a ruinous state even in the time of Justinian (527), and still remains so.
2. *Smyrna*. Now an important commercial city and sea-port of Ionia. Polycarp, its first bishop, suffered martyrdom, 175.
3. *Pergamos*. Capital of the kingdom of the same name, founded by Phileterus, whom Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals, had made governor, 283 B.C. He was succeeded by Eumenes I., 263; Attalus (who took the title of king), 241; Eumenes II. (who collected a great library), 197; Attalus II., 159; Attalus III., 138. He bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, 133. It revolted, was subdued, and made the Roman province, Asia. Pergamos is still an important place, called Bergamo. Parchment is said to have been invented here.
4. *Thyatira*. Now a mean town of 2000 houses, called Ak-hissar. "White Castle."
5. *Sardis*. Formerly the capital of Lydia, the kingdom of Croesus (540 B.C.), is now a miserable village named Sart.
6. *Philadelphia* was built by Attalus (III.) Philadelphus, king of Pergamos (160-138 B.C.); was taken by Bajazet I., A.D. 1390. It is now called Allah Shehr, "The city of God," and is a miserable town of 3000 houses.
7. *Laodicea*. In Phrygia, near Lydia, has suffered much from earthquakes. It is now a deserted place called Eke-hissar, "The old castle."

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, the conflict maintained by Frederick II. of Prussia against Austria, Russia, and France, from 1756 to 1763. See *Battlea*. He gained Silesia.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST. See article *Sabbatarians*, etc.

SEVERUS'S WALL. See *Roman Walla*.

SEVILLE (S.W. Spain), the *Hispalis* of the Phenicians, and the *Julia* of the Romans, was the capital until Philip II. finally established his court at Madrid, 1563. It opened its gates to the Saracens in 712, and was taken from them by the Christians in 1047, after an obstinate siege. The peace of Seville between England, France, and Spain, and also a defensive alliance with which Holland acceded, signed Nov. 9, 1799. In the Peninsular War, Seville surrendered to the French, Feb. 1, 1810; and was taken by assault by the British and Spaniards, after the battle of Salamanca, Aug. 27, 1812.

SEVRES. See *Porcelain*.

SEWERS. An act was passed in 1847 enforcing the conveyance of the sewerage of houses into the public sewers. The Commissioners of Sewers in London were superseded by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, nominated by the government. They abolished the large brick sewers, introducing pipe drains, and turned the contents of 80,000 cesspools into the River Thames. The necessity for purifying the river led to the construction of a new system of drainage, under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Board of Works (*which see*). The main drainage (the plan of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette) consists of the Northern High-level, Middle-level, and Low-level, and Southern High-level and Low-level. On March 14, 1865, the works were said to be completed, except the Low-level sewer on the north side, which was waiting for the completion of the Thames embankment, etc. On April 4, 1865, the Prince of Wales started the engines which commenced lifting the waters of the southern outfall, at Crossness Point, near Erith.* Estimated total cost, £4,000,000. See *Carbolic Acid*.

SEWING MACHINE. First invented by Elias Howe, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts (born 1810, died 1867). His first invention was given to the public in 1847, but he could not find any one willing to believe that it was a success. He carried his machine to England with no better result. At last the tide turned in his favor, and in 1854 his rights were generally acknowledged. Many other machines have been invented, but they are all more or less indebted to Howe for the idea, particularly the needle. These machines are adapted for any fabric, and the amount of work which can be done with them is almost incredible.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. See *Quadragesima Sunday and Week*.

SEXTANT, an instrument used like a quadrant, containing sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle, invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augsburg, in 1560.—*Vinc's Astron.* The Arabian astronomers are said to have had a sextant of fifty-nine feet nine inches radius, about 995.—*Acha*.

SHAKERS, a religious society of celibates in the United States, which originated in England at the middle of the last century. Ann Lee, wife of a blacksmith, professed to have had a revelation that marriage and its rites were impure, and that she was the female manifestation of Christ in the world (Jesus of Nazareth being the male), the Deity being composed of the two sexes, and became incarnate in the form of man and woman at different periods. They live in communities, the men and women separate, are remarkable for the purity of their lives, cleanliness, industry, and thrift. Ann Lee came to the United States, with a few followers, just as the Revolution was kindling, and established the "Millennial Church" at Niskayuna, a few miles from Albany, where her remains lie buried. Her followers almost worship her, and call her Mother Ann. They have 18 societies in the United States, with an aggregate membership of about 4000.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS. William Shakespeare was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, April 23, 1564, and died on his birthday, 1616. The first collected edition of his works is dated 1623 [a fac-simile of this edition was published 1803-51]; the second, 1683;† the third, 1644; the fourth, 1685—all in folio. Critical editions of the text, edited by Alexander Dyce, were published in 1857 and 1864-6; Boydell's edition, with numerous plates, was published in nine vols., folio, in 1802. Aysoough's Index to Shakespeare was published in 1790; Twiss's Index, in 1805; and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance, 1847. See *Ireland's Forgeries*.

SHAKESPEARE'S GLOBE THEATRE, London, was situated near the spot still called Bankside, at the commencement of the 17th century. Shakespeare was himself part proprietor; here some of his plays were first produced, and he himself first performed

* The utilization of disinfectant sewage as manure is now much advocated. Great success is said to have been attained at Edinburgh, Carlisle, Croydon, and other places. Much hot controversy has arisen respecting this disposal of the London sewage. On Nov. 15, 1864, the Metropolitan Board accepted a contract for its disposal from Messrs. Hope and Napier. The Sewage Utilization Act and the Metropolitan Sewage and Excess Reclamation Acts were passed in June, 1865.

† In 1848, Mr. J. P. Collier, editor of an edition of Shakespeare, purchased a copy of the second folio, on which was written in pencil a number of corrections, supposed to have been made soon after the time of publication. At first he thought little of these marks; but in 1853 he was induced to publish "Notes and Emendations" derived from this volume. Much controversy ensued as to the authenticity of these corrections; and in 1858 it was generally agreed that they were of modern date, and consequently of little value.

in them. It was of a horse-shoe form, partly covered with thatch. After it was licensed, the thatch took fire, through the negligent discharge of a piece of ordnance, and the whole building was consumed. The house was crowded to excess, to witness the play of *Henry VIII.*, but the audience escaped unhurt. This was the end of Shakespeare's connection with this theatre: it was rebuilt the following year, much in the same style, about 1608.

SHAKESPEARE'S JUBILEE, and that projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon, Sept. 6-8, 1769; a similar festival was kept April 23, 1866. The tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth was celebrated with many festivities at Stratford-on-Avon, April 23, 1865.

SHAKESPEARE'S NATIVE PLACE.—In 1847, a number of persons of distinction interested themselves for the preservation of the house in which Shakespeare was born, then actually set up for sale: they held a meeting at the Thatched-House Tavern, London, Aug. 28, in that year, and took measures for promoting a subscription set on foot by the Shakespearean Club at Stratford-upon-Avon, and a committee was appointed to carry out their object. In the end Shakespeare's house was sold at the Auction Mart in the city of London, where it was "knocked down" to the United Committee of London and Stratford for the large sum of £3000, Sept. 16, 1847. In 1856, a learned Oriental scholar, John Shakespeare, no relation of the poet, gave £2500 to purchase the adjoining house, that it might be pulled down, in order to insure the poet's house from the risk of fire.

SHAKESPEARE'S GARDEN was bought by subscription got up by Mr. J. O. Halliwell, in Oct. and Nov., 1861.

SHAMROCK. It is said that the shamrock used by the Irish was introduced by Patrick M'Alpine, since called St. Patrick, as a simile of the Trinity, 432. When he could not make them understand him by his words, he showed the Irish a stem of clover or trefoil, thereby exhibiting an ocular demonstration of the possibility of three uniting into one, and one into three.

SHAWLS are of Oriental origin. The manufacture was introduced by Barrow and Watson, in 1784, at Norwich. It began at Paisley and Edinburg about 1806.—*Ure*.

SHEEP were exported from England to Spain, and, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, which proved detrimental to our woolen manufacture, 8 Edw. IV., 1467.—*Anderson*. Their exportation was prohibited on pain of fine and imprisonment, 1532. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom has been variously stated—by some at 48,000,000, by others at 49,000,000, and by more at 60,000,000, in 1840. The number must have progressively increased to the present time, particularly as the unrestricted importation since 1846 vastly swells the amount. In 1851 there were imported into England 201,859 sheep and lambs; in 1853, 184,439; in 1854, 496,243. In Aug. and Sept., 1862, many sheep in Wiltshire died of small-pox; and on Sept. 11, government declared its intention of enforcing the act for the prevention of contagion. The evil soon abated.

SHEERNESS (N. Kent), a royal dock-yard, planned and fortified by Charles II. in 1667, was taken by the Dutch, under De Ruyter, June 11, same year. Improved since 1815.

SHEFFIELD, on the River *Sheaf*, West Riding, Yorkshire; renowned for cutlery, plated goods, etc. Sheffield thwytles are mentioned by Chaucer, in the time of Edward III. Sheffield, in the time of the Conqueror, was obtained by Roger de Buisel, and has since been held by the Lovetots, Nevils, Talbotts, Howards.

St. Peter's church built temp. Henry I.
Hospital and almshouses erected by the Earl of Malmesbury.....1616
Cutlery Company incorporated.....1624
The castle (built in the 13th century) was taken and demolished by the Parliamentarians.....1648
Cutlery's Hall built.....1728
Plate Assay Office established.....1778
Made a borough by the Reform Act.....1832
Wesley College opened.....1838
Sheffield and Manchester Railway opened.....1845
Athenæum and Mechanics' Institution opened.....1849
John A. Roebuck (grandson of Dr. Roebuck of Sheffield, M.P. for Sheffield).....May, 1849-66

Embankment of the Bradford Water Reservoir broke down, and flooded Sheffield and the country 12 or 14 miles round; about 250 lives were lost; many buildings and much property destroyed; estimated loss, £237,000.....March 11, 1864

£52,751 had been collected for the sufferers,

The Surrey Music Hall burnt.....April 29, 1864
.....March 25, 1866

SHELBURNE ADMINISTRATION, formed at the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, July, 1782; terminated April, 1783; and was succeeded by the "Coalition" administration.

The Earl of Shelburne (afterward Marquess of Lansdowne), *First Lord of the Treasury*.

William Pitt, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Lord (afterward Earl) Camden, *President of the Council*.

Duke of Grafton *Privy Seal*.

Thomas, lord Grantham, and Thomas Townshend (afterward lord Sydney), *Secretaries*.

Viscount Keppel, *Admiralty*.

Duke of Richmond, *Ordnance*.

Lord Thurlow, *Lord Chancellor*.

Henry Dundas, Isaac Barré, Sir George Yonge, etc.

SHELLS. See *Bombs*.

SHERIFF. The office of sheriff is from *shire-reeve*, governor of a shire or county. London had its sheriffs prior to William I.'s reign; but some say that sheriffs were first nominated for every county in England by William in 1079. According to other historians, Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were the first sheriffs of London, 1 Rich. I., 1189. The nomination of sheriffs according to the present mode took place in 1461.—*Stow*. Anciently sheriffs were hereditary in Scotland, and in some English counties, as Westmoreland. The sheriffs of Dublin (first called balliffs) were appointed in 1808, and obtained the name of sheriff by an incorporation of Edward VI., 1548. Thirty-five sheriffs were fined, and eleven excused in one year, rather than serve the office for London, 1784. See *Bailiffs*.

SHERIFFMUIR. See *Dumbfries*.

SHERMAN'S MARCH. This expression is used to designate the bold and important movement of Sherman's army, between 60,000 and 70,000 strong, from Atlanta to Savannah, and thence through the Carolinas to Goldsborough, Nov. 16, 1864—March 23, 1865. When Hood, after the loss of Atlanta, moved against Sherman's communications, the latter followed him with nearly his entire army, in order to protect the railroad until it should have served his purpose. After the Confederate reverse at Allatoona Pass, Hood evaded a battle, and Sherman gave up the chase, left the Department of the Mississippi virtually in Thomas's hands, and, on the 16th of Nov., having destroyed Atlanta and made a wreck of the railroad back to Dalton, marched eastward for the Atlantic coast. He destroyed the railroad as he moved, threatened both Macon and Augusta, thus forcing the Confederates to divide their forces, then passed both, and moved down the peninsula between the Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers. About the middle of Dec., Sherman stood before Savannah, then held by the Confederate General Hardee, almost completely invested the city, and captured Fort M'Allister (Dec. 13), thus gaining access to Dahlgren's fleet. Hardee evacuated Savannah Dec. 20, and the next day Sherman's army entered that city. Over 300 guns were captured with Savannah, and 35,000 bales of cotton were seized as a legitimate prize of war. Sherman transferred the forts and city to General Foster (Jan. 13, 1865), and began his march through the Carolinas. He threatened at once Augusta and Charleston, and passed both. On the 12th of Feb., Charleston, evacuated by Hardee, was occupied by the national forces. While Sherman was approaching Goldsborough, Hardee's forces, with the remnants of Hood's old army and detachments from other sources, were gathered together in North Carolina and placed under General Johnston. A portion of this force, under Hardee, contested Sherman's approach to Goldsborough (March 16) at Averysborough, and was defeated. Johnston's entire army was encountered at Bentonville (March 19), but Slocum held his ground until the right wing came to his support, and Johnston retreated on the 22d. Terry and Schofield in the mean time joined Sherman. After Lee's surrender (April 9), Johnston and Sherman entered into negotiations for surrender, which were disapproved by the government. Johnston's army was surrendered on the 26th of April. This was followed by the surrender of Dick Taylor (May 4-9), and of Kirby Smith (May 26). Jefferson Davis was captured May 10.

SHETLAND ISLES. See *Orkneys*.

SHIBBOLETH, the word by which the followers of Jephthah tested their opponents the Ephraimites, on passing the Jordan, about 1143 B.C.—*Judges* xii. The term is now applied to any party watchword or dogma.

SHITES, a Mohammedan sect, predominated in Persia. See *Mohammedanism*.

SHILLING. The value of the ancient Saxon coin of this name was fivepence, but it was reduced to fourpence about a century before the Conquest. After the Conquest the French *solidus* of twelfth pence, in use among the Normans, was called *shilling*. The true English shilling was first coined, but in small quantity, 18 Hen. VII., 1503.—*Dr. Kelly*. In 1505.—*Bishop Fleetwood*. A peculiar shilling, value ninepence, but to be current at twelve, was struck in Ireland, 1560; and a large but very base coinage in England for the service of Ireland, 1598. Milled shillings were coined 18 Chas. II., 1663. See *Coin*.

SHIP-BUILDING. The first ship (probably a galley) was brought to Egypt from Greece by Danaus, 1485 B.C.—*Blair*. The first double-decked ship was built by the Tyrians, 786 B.C.—*Langlet*. The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burden, by order of Henry VIII., 1509; it was called the *Great Harry*, and cost £14,000.—*Stow*. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII., about 1500. Ship-building was first treated as a science by Hoste, 1690. A 74-gun ship was put upon the stocks at Van Diemen's Land, to be sheathed with India-rubber, 1839. Iron is now greatly used in ship-building. See *Navy* and *Steam Vessels*.

SHIP-MONEY was first levied about 1007, to form a navy to oppose the Danes. This impost being illegally levied by Charles I. in 1634-6 led to the Revolution. He assessed London in seven ships, of 4000 tons, and 1500 men; Yorkshire in two ships, of 600 tons, or £12,000; Bristol in one ship, of 100 tons; Lancashire in one ship, of 400 tons. John Hampden refused to pay the tax, and was tried in the Exchequer in 1638. Ship-money was included in a redress of grievances in 1641. The five judges, who had given an opinion in its favor, were imprisoned. Hampden received a wound in a skirmish with Prince Rupert, and died June 24, 1643.

SHIPWRECKS. See *Wrecks*.

SHIRTS are said to have been first generally worn in the west of Europe early in the 8th century.—*Du Fresnoy*. Woolen shirts were commonly worn in England until about 1523, when linen, but of a coarse kind (fine coming at this period from abroad), was first manufactured in England by Flemish artisans.—*Stow*.

SHOEBURYNESSE (Essex). Some ground here, purchased in 1442 and 1535, and by an act of Parliament in 1662, was set apart as "ranges for the use and practice of artillery." See *Cannon*, note. Experiments with Mr. Whitworth's projectiles on the 12th Nov., 1862, showed their great improvement in form and material. Shells were sent through 5½ inch plate and the wood-work behind it. It was objected that they might not do this with ships in motion.

SHOES, among the Jews, were made of leather, linen, rush, or wood. Moons were worn as ornaments in their shoes by the Jewish women.—*Isaiah* III., 18. Pythagoras said they had disciples wear shoes made of the bark of trees; probably that they might not wear what were made of the skins of animals, as they refrained from the use of every thing that had life. The Romans wore an ivory crescent on their shoes; and Caligula enriched his with precious stones. In England, about 1462, the people wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver or silver gilt, and others with laces. This was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 90s., and on pain of being cursed by the clergy, 7 Edward IV., 1467. See *Dress*. Shoes, as at present worn, were introduced about 1638. The buckle was not used till 1668.—*Stow*; *Mortimer*. The buckle-makers petitioned against the use of *shoestrings* in 1791.

SHORE, JANE, the mistress of Edward IV. and afterward of Lord Hastings. She did public penance in 1483, and was afterward confined in Ludgate; but upon the petition of Thomas Hymore, who agreed to marry her, King Richard III., in 1484, restored her to liberty; and Sir Thomas Moore mentions having seen her, which contradicts the story of her having perished by hunger.—*Harleian MSS.*

SHORT-HAND. See *Stenography*.

"SHORT-LIVED" ADMINISTRATION—that of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, Lord Carlisle, Lord

Winchelsea, and Lord Granville, existed from Feb. 10 to Feb. 19, 1746.

SHOT. In early times various missiles were shot from cannon. Bolts are mentioned in 1413; and in 1418 Henry V. ordered his clerk of the ordnance to get 7000 stones made at the quarries at Maidstone. Since then, chain, grape, and canister shot have been invented, as well as shells, all of which are described in Scofield's work on "Projectile Weapons of War and Explosive Compounds," 1863. See *Bombs* and *Cannon*.

SHREWSBURY ADMINISTRATION. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, was made lord treasurer July 30, 1714, two days before the death of Queen Anne; his patent was revoked soon after the accession of George I., Oct. 18 following, when the Earl of Halifax became first lord of the treasury. See *Halifax*. The office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners ever since.

SHREWSBURY (Shropshire) arose on the ruin of the Roman town Urcionum (see *Wroaster*), and became one of the chief cities of the kingdom, having a mint till the reign of Henry III. Here Richard II. held a Parliament in 1397. On July 31 or 28, 1405, was fought the sanguinary battle of Shrewsbury between the army of Henry IV. and that of the nobles, led by Percy (surnamed Hotspur), son of the Earl of Northumberland, who had conspired to dethrone Henry. Henry was seen in the thickest of the fight, with his son, afterward Henry V. The death of Hotspur by an unknown hand gave the victory to the king.—*Hume*. Shrewsbury grammar-school was founded by Edward VI. in 1553, and endowed by Elizabeth.

SHROPSHIRE, BATTLE OF, in which the Britons were completely subjugated, and Caractacus, the renowned King of the Silures, became, through the treachery of the Queen of the Brigantes, a prisoner to the Romans, 60.

SHROVE TUESDAY, the day before Ash-Wednesday, the first day of the Lent Fast. See *Carntol*.

SIAM,† a kingdom in India, bordering on the Burmese Empire. Siam was rediscovered by the Portuguese in 1511, and a trade established, in which the Dutch joined about 1604. A British ship arrived about 1618. In 1683, a Cephalonian Greek, Constantine Phaulcon, became foreign minister of Siam, and opened a communication with France; Louis XIV. sent an embassy in 1685 with a view of converting the king, without effect. After several ineffectual attempts, Sir John Bowring succeeded in obtaining a treaty of friendship and commerce between England and Siam, which was signed April 30, 1855, and ratified April 5, 1856; and one with France followed in August. Two ambassadors from Siam arrived in Oct., 1857, and had an audience with the queen; they brought with them magnificent presents, which they delivered crawling, on Nov. 16. They were at Paris in June, 1861.

SIBERIA (N. Asia). In 1590 the conquest was begun by the Cossacks under Jermak Timofeev. In 1710 Peter the Great began to send prisoners thither.

SIBYLA. Sibyllæ were women believed to be inspired, who flourished in different parts of the world. Plato speaks of one, others of two. Pliny of three, Zelian of four, and Varro of ten. An Erythraean sibyl is said to have offered to Tarquin II. nine books containing the Roman destinies, demanding for them 300 pieces of gold. He denied her; whereupon the sibyl threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the other six, which being still denied, she burnt three more, and again demanded the same sum for those that remained; when Tarquin, conferring with the pontiffs, was advised to buy them. Two magistrates were created to consult them on all occasions, 531 B.C.

SICILIAN VESPERS, the term given to the massacre of the French in Sicily, commenced at Palermo,

* It is asserted that while Caractacus was being led through Rome, his eyes were dazzled by the splendors that surrounded him. "Alas!" he cried, "how is it possible that a people possessed of such magnificence at home, could envy me a humble cottage in Britain!" The emperor was affected with the British hero's misfortune, and won 1/2 his address. He ordered him to be unchained upon the spot, and set at liberty with the rest of the captives.

† **SIAMENSIS TWINS**.—Two persons born about 1811, enjoying all the faculties and powers usually possessed by separate and distinct individuals, although united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach. They are named Chang and Eng, and were first discovered on the banks of the Siam River by an American, Mr. Robert Hunter, by whom they were taken to New York, where they were exhibited. Captain Coffin brought them to England. After having been exhibited for several years in Great Britain, they went to America, where they settled on a farm, and married sisters. In 1859 they were said to be living in North Carolina in declining health.

March 30, 1283. The French had become hateful to the Sicilians, and a conspiracy against Charles of Anjou was already ripe, when the following occurrence led to its development and accomplishment. On Easter Monday, the chief conspirators had assembled at Palermo; and while the French were engaged in festivities, a Sicilian bride happened to pass by with her train. She was observed by one Drochet, a Frenchman, who began to use her rudely, under pretense of searching for arms. A young Sicilian, exasperated at this affront, stabbed him with his own sword; and a tumult ensuing, 200 French were instantly murdered. The enraged populace now ran through the city, crying out, "Let the French die!" and, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of 8000. Even the churches proved no sanctuary, and the massacre became general throughout the island.

SICILY (anciently *Trinaeria*, three-cornered). The early inhabitants were the Sicani, a people of Spain, and Etruscans, who came from Italy about 1394 B.C. A second colony, under Siculus, arrived eighty years before the destruction of Troy, 1284 B.C. The Phœnicians and Greeks settled some colonies here (735-582). It is supposed that Sicily was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the Straits of the Charybdis were thus formed. Its government has frequently been united with and separated from that of Naples (*which see*): the two now form part of the kingdom of Italy. Population of Sicily in 1856, 2,231,020.

Arrival of Ulysses (*Homer*)..... B.C. 1186
Syracuse founded (*Eusebius*)..... about 732
Gela founded (*Thucydides*)..... 690 or 713
Agrigentum founded..... 693
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, put to death (*see Brazen Bull*)..... 549
Law of Petalism instituted..... 490
Athenian expedition fails..... 413
War with Carthage..... 409
Dionysius becomes master of Syracuse, makes peace with the Carthaginians and reigns..... 406-367
Dionysius II. sells Plato for a slave, who is ransomed by his friends..... 360
Dionysius expelled by Timoleon..... 343
Who governs well, and dies..... 337
Agathocles usurps sovereign power at Syracuse, 317; defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, 310; poisoned..... 289
Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, invades Sicily: expels the Carthaginians from most of their settlements, but returns to Italy..... 278-277
The Romans enter Sicily..... 264
Agrigentum taken by the Romans..... 262
Palermo besieged by the Romans..... 254
Archimedes flourishes..... about 236
Hiero II. defeated by the Romans, 263; becomes their ally, and reigns till..... 216
The Romans take Syracuse, and make all Sicily a province; Archimedes slain..... 212
The Carthaginians lose half their possessions, 241; all the remainder.....
The Servile Wars..... 136, 134, and 132
Tyrannical government of Verres (for which he was accused by Cicero)..... 73-71
Sicily held by Sextus Pompeius, son of the great Pompey..... 42-36

Invaded by the Vandals, A.D. 440; by the Goths, 493; taken for the Greek emperors by Belisarius..... A.D. 535
Conquered by the Saracens..... 832
The Greeks and Arabs driven out by a Norman prince, Roger I., son of Tancred, 1068, who takes the title of Count of Sicily..... 1061-1090
Roger II., son of the above-named, unites Sicily with Naples, and is crowned King of the Two Sicilies..... 1181
Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France, conquers Naples and Sicily, deposes the Norman princes, and makes himself king..... 1266
The French becoming hated by the Sicilians, a general massacre of the invaders takes place. *See Sicilian Vespers*..... 1283
Sicily is seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Aragon, but Naples remains to the house of Anjou, Alphonso, king of Aragon, takes possession of Naples..... 1435
The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy under Ferdinand the Catholic, 1501
Victor, duke of Savoy, made King of Sicily by the treaty of Utrecht..... 1713
Which he gives up to the Emperor Charles VI., and becomes King of Sardinia..... 1720

Charles, son of the King of Spain, becomes King of the Two Sicilies..... 1735
The throne of Spain, becoming vacant, Charles, who is heir, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies in favor of his third son Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty..... 1759
Dreadful earthquake at Messina, in Sicily, which destroys 40,000 persons..... 1783
The French conquer Naples (*which see*); Ferdinand IV. retires to Sicily..... 1806
Political disturbances..... 1810
New Constitution granted, under British auspices, 1812
The French expelled from Naples; kingdom of the Two Sicilies re-established; Ferdinand returns to Naples..... 1815
He abolishes the new Constitution.....
Revolution at Palermo suppressed..... 1820
The great towns in Sicily rise and demand the Constitution; a provisional government proclaimed..... Jan. 12, 1848
The king nominates his brother, the Count of Aquila, viceroy, Jan. 17; promises a new Constitution..... Jan. 29, "
The Sicilian Parliament decrees the exclusion of the Bourbon family, April 13, and invites the Duke of Genoa to the throne..... July 11, "
Messina bombarded and taken by the Neapolitans..... Sept. 7, "
Catania taken by assault, April 8; Syracuse surrenders, April 25; and Palermo..... May 15, 1849
Insurrections suppressed at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, April 4 *et seq.*; the rebels retire into the interior..... April 21 *et seq.*, 1900
Garibaldi and his followers (2900 men) embark at Genoa, May 6, and land at Marsala, May 11; he abandons his ships and assumes the dictatorship in the name of the King of Sardinia..... May 14, "
He defeats the royal troops at Calatafimi, May 15; storms Palermo, May 27; which is bombarded by the royal fleet, May 28; an armistice agreed to..... May 31, "
A provisional government formed at Palermo, June 3, which is evacuated by the Neapolitans, June 6, "
Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at Melazzo..... July 20, 21, "
Convention signed, by which the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (retaining the citadel of Messina)..... July 30, "
The Sicilian Constitution proclaimed..... Aug. 3, "
Garibaldi embarks for Calabria (*see Naples*), Aug. 19, "
Professor Saffi (late of Oxford) a short time dictator..... Sept., "
The Sicilians by universal suffrage vote for annexation to Sardinia (482,054 against 667)..... Oct. 21, "
Victor-Emmanuel visits Sicily..... Dec. 1, "
Citadel of Messina blockaded, Feb. 28; surrenders to General Cialdini..... March 13, 1861
King Victor-Emmanuel warmly received at Messina..... May, 1902
Imprudent speeches of Garibaldi at Marsala, July 19; he enters Catania, and establishes a provisional government, Aug. 19; embarks for Italy, Aug. 24, "
Sicily placed under blockade; removed in Sept.; tranquil..... Oct., "
(*See Italy, 1862.*)

SICYON, an ancient Grecian kingdom in the Peloponnesus, founded, it is said, about 9090 B.C. In 263 it became a republic, and joined the Achaean league formed by Aratus. It was the country of the sculptors Polycletus (496) and Lysippus (283 B.C.).

SIDON (Syria), a city of Phœnicia, to the north of Tyre. It was conquered by Cyrus about 537 B.C., and surrendered to Alexander 333 B.C. *See Phœnicia*. The town was taken from the Pacha of Egypt by the troops of the sultan and of his allies, assisted by some ships of the British squadron, under Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford and Commodore Charles Napier, Sept. 27, 1840. *See Syria and Turkey*.

SIEGES, MEMORABLE. Azoth, which was besieged by Psammethichus the Powerful, held out for nineteen years.—*Cæsar*. It held out for twenty-nine years.—*Herodotus*. This was the longest siege recorded in the annals of antiquity. The siege of Troy was the most celebrated, and occupied ten years, 1184 B.C. The following are the most memorable sieges since the 12th century; for details, see separate articles.
Acre, 1192, 1799, 1833, 1840.
Algeiras, 1841.
Algiers, 1691: *Bomb vessels first used by a French engineer named Renau, 1816.*

Alkmaar, 1573.
 Almeida, Aug. 27, 1810.
 Amlens, 1807.
 Ancona, 1174, 1799, 1800.
 Antwerp, 1576, 1683, 1685, 1744, 1832.
 Arras, 1640.
 Azof, 1736.
 Badajos, March 11, 1811; April 6, 1812.
 Bagdad, 1258.
 Barcelona, 1697, 1714.
 Belgrade, 1439, 1456, 1521, 1688, 1717, 1739, 1759.
 Belle Isle, 1761.
 Bergen-op-Zoom, 1623, 1747, 1814.
 Berwick, 1838.
 Bethune, 1710.
 Bois-le-Duc, 1608, 1794.
 Bologna, 1512, 1796, 1799.
 Bomarsund, 1854.
 Bommel: *the invention of the covert-way*, 1794.
 Bonn, 1673, 1689, 1703.
 Bouchain, 1711.
 Boulogne, 1544.
 Breda, 1625.
 Brescia, 1288, 1512, 1849.
 Breslau, 1807.
 Brisac, 1633, 1704.
 Brussels, 1695, 1740.
 Buda, 1541, 1686.
 Burgos, 1812, 1815.
 Cadiz, 1812.
 Calais, 1347 (*British historians affirm that cannon were used at Calais, 1346, and here in 1347. First used here in 1388.—RUMER'S FORD.*), 1558, 1596.
 Calvi, 1794.
 Candia: *the largest cannon then known in Europe used here by the Turks*, 1667.
 Carthage, 1706-7, 1740.
 Chaluz, 1199.
 Charleroi, 1693.
 Charleston, U. S., 1864-5.
 Chartres, 1568.
 Cherbourg, 1758.
 Ciudad Rodrigo, 1810, 1812.
 Colchester, 1648.
 Comorn, 1849.
 Compiègne (*Jour of Arc*), 1430.
 Condé, 1676, 1798, 1794.
 Coni, 1691, 1744.
 Constantinople, 1458.
 Copenhagen, 1658, 1801, 1807.
 Corfu, 1716.
 Courtray, 1646.
 Cracow, 1702.
 Cremona, 1702.
 Dantzic, 1734, 1798, 1807, 1812, 1814.
 Delhi, 1867.
 Donelson, U. S., Feb., 1862.
 Douay, 1710.
 Dresden, 1756, 1813.
 Drogheda, 1649.
 Dublin, 1500.
 Dunkirk, 1646, 1798.
 Flushing, Aug. 15, 1809.
 Frederickshald: *Charles XII. killed*, 1718.
 Gaeta, 1435, 1784, 1800-1.
 Genoa, 1747, 1800.
 Gerona, 1809.
 Ghent, 1708.
 Gibraltar, 1704, 1779, 1782-3.
 Glätz, 1742, 1807.
 Göttingen, 1760.
 Granada, 1491, 1492.
 Graves, 1674.
 Groningen, 1594.
 Haarlem, 1573, 1578.
 Harfleur, 1415.
 Heidelberg, 1638.
 Herat, 1838.
 Ismail, 1790.
 Kara, 1855.
 Kehl, 1733, 1796.
 Landau, 1702 *et seq.*, 1792.
 Landrecy, 1713, 1794.
 Laon, 988, 991.
 Leipzig, 1757 *et seq.*, 1813.
 Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1810.
 Leyden, 1574.
 Liège, 1408, 1638, 1702.
 Lille, 1708, 1792.
 Limerick, 1661, 1691.
 Londonderry, 1689.
 Louisbourg, 1758.
 Luxemburg, 1795.
 Lyons, 1793.

Maestricht, 1579, 1673: *Fauban first came into notice*; 1676, 1748.
 Magdeburg, 1631, 1800.
 Malaga, 1487.
 Malta, 1565, 1798, 1800.
 Mantua, 1797, 1799.
 Marseilles, 1524.
 Menin, 1706.
 Mentz, 1639, 1798.
 Meersin, 1283, 1719, 1848, 1861.
 Metz, 1552-8.
 Mons, 1691, 1709, 1792.
 Montargis, 1426.
 Montauban, 1631.
 Montevideo, Jan., 1807.
 Mothe: *the French, taught by a Mr. Muller, first practiced the art of throwing shells*, 1634.
 Namur, 1692, 1746, 1794.
 Naples, 1485, 1504, 1657, 1792, 1799, 1806.
 Nice, 1708.
 Nieuport, 1600.
 Olivenza, 1801, 1811.
 Olmutz, 1758.
 Orleans, 1438, 1563.
 Ostend, 1601, 1798.
 Oudenarde, 1706.
 Padua, 1506.
 Pampeluna, 1813.
 Paris, 806, 1430, 1594.
 Parma, 1543.
 Pavia, 1524, 1656.
 Perpignan, 1543, 1642.
 Philippsburg, 1644, 1676, 1688, *first experiment of firing artillery à ricochet*, 1734, 1799.
 Platze, 437 B.C.
 Pondicherry, 1748, 1798.
 Prague, 1741-1744.
 Quesnoy, 1798, 1794.
 Rheims, 1859.
 Rhodes, 1591.
 Richmond, U. S., 1864-5.
 Riga, 1700, 1710.
 Rochelle, 1573, 1627.
 Rome, 1527, 1798, 1849.
 Romorentin: *artillery first used in sieges.*—VOLTAIN, 1856.
 Rouen, 1419, 1440, 1591.
 Roxburgh, 1460.
 St. Sebastian, 1812.
 Saragossa, 1710, 1808, 1809; *the two last dreadful*.
 Sebastopol, 1854-5.
 Schweldnitz: *first experiment to reduce a fortress by springing globes of compression*, 1751-1762.
 Scio (*see Greece*), 1822.
 Seringapatam, 1799.
 Sestos, 478 B.C.
 Seville, 1947-8.
 Silistria, 1864.
 Smolensko, 1632, 1812.
 Stralsund: *the method of throwing red-hot balls first practiced with certainty*, 1715.
 Tarragona, 1811.
 Temeswar, 1716.
 Thionville, 1792.
 Thorn, 1708.
 Tortosa, 1811.
 Toulon, 1707, 1798.
 Toulouse, 1217.
 Tournay, 1840, 1818, 1838, 1867, 1709 (*this was the best defense ever drawn from counter mines*), 1792.
 Trèves, 1635, 1678, 1675.
 Tunis, 1270, 1585.
 Turin, 1640, 1706.
 Valencia, 1705, 1707, 1712.
 Valenciennes, 1677, 1798, 1794.
 Vannes, 1842.
 Venloo, 1702.
 Verdun, 1792.
 Vicksburg, U. S., 1863.
 Vienna, 1529, 1683.
 Wakefield, 1460.
 Warsaw, 1831.
 Xativa, 1246.
 Xeres, 1263.
 Ypres, 1648.
 Zurich, 1544.
 Zutphen, 1636.

SIERRA LEONE (W. Africa), discovered in 1460. In 1786, London swarmed with free negroes living in idleness and want; and 400 of them, with 60 whites, mostly women of bad character and in ill health, were sent out to Sierra Leone, at the charge of government, to form a settlement, Dec. 9, 1788. The settlement was

attacked by the French, Sept., 1704; by the natives, Feb., 1902. Sir Charles Macarthy, the governor of the colony, murdered by the Ashantee chief, Jan. 21, 1824. 16 & 17 Vict., c. 56, relates to the government, etc. of the colony. It is now a bishopric. See *Ashantees*.

SIGNALS are alluded to by Polybius. Elizabeth had instructions drawn up for the admiral and general on the expedition to Cadiz, to be announced to the fleet in a certain latitude: this is said to have been the first set of signals given to the commanders of the English fleet. A system for the navy was invented by the Duke of York, afterward James II., 1665.—*Guthrie*. See *Fog-signals*.

SIGNETS. See *Seals*.

SIGN MANUAL ROYAL, a stamp employed when the sovereign was so ill as to be unable to write: in the case of Henry VIII., 1547; James I., 1628; and George IV., May 29, 1830.—*Roses*.

SIKHS, a people of N. India, invaded the Mogul's empire, 1708-8. See *Punjab and India*, 1749.

SILESIA, formerly a province of Poland, was invaded by John of Bohemia, 1325, and ceded to him, 1355. It was conquered and lost several times during the Seven Years' War by Frederick of Prussia, but was retained by him at the peace in 1765.

SILICIUM (from *silex*, flint), a metal, next to oxygen, the most abundant substance in the earth, as it enters into the constitution of many earths, metallic oxides, and a great number of minerals. The mode of procuring pure silicium was discovered by Berzelius in 1823.—*Gmelin*. See *Water-glass* and *Hansome's Stone*.

SILISTRIA, a strong military town in Bulgaria, European Turkey. It was taken by the Russians, Sept. 26, 1829, after nine months' siege, and held some years by them as a pledge for the payment of a large sum by the Porte, but was eventually returned. In 1864 it was again besieged by the Russians, 80,000 strong, under Prince Paskewitch, and many assaults were made. The Russian general was compelled to return in consequence of a dangerous confusion. On June 2, Musa Pacha, the brave and skillful commander of the garrison, was killed. On June 9 the Russians stormed two forts, which were retaken. A grand assault took place on June 13, under Prince Gortschakoff and General Schilders, which was vigorously repelled. On the 15th the garrison assumed the offensive, crossed the river, defeated the Russians, and destroyed the siege works. The siege was thus raised, and the Russians commenced their retreat, as Omar Pacha was drawing near. The garrison was ably assisted by two British officers, Captain Butler and Lieutenant Nasmyth, the former of whom, after being wounded, died of exhaustion. To them, in fact, the successful defense is attributed. They were highly praised by Omar Pacha and Lord Hardinge, and Lieutenant Nasmyth was made a major.

SILK. Wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B.C. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Hellogabalus first wore a garment of silk, A.D. 220. Silk was at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and was thought to grow in the same manner as cotton, on trees. Silk-worms were brought from India to Europe in the 6th century. Charlemagne sent Offa, king of Mercia, a present of two silken vests, 780. The manufacture was encouraged by Roger, king of Sicily, at Palermo, 1146, when the Sicilians not only bred the silk-worms, but spun and wove the silk. The manufacture spread into Italy and Spain, and also into the south of France, a little before the reign of Francis I., about 1510; and Henry IV. propagated mulberry-trees and silk-worms throughout the kingdom, about 1600. In England, silk mantles were worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth Castle, 1586. Silk was worn by the English clergy in 1534. Manufactured in England in 1604; and broad silk wove from raw silk in 1630. Brought to perfection by the French refugees in London at Spitalfields, 1688. A silk throwing-mill was made in England, and fixed up at Derby, by Sir Thomas Lombe, merchant of London, modeled from the original mill then in the King of Sardinia's dominions, about 1714. Six new species of silk-worm were rearing in France, 1861.*

* In 1858, M. Guérin Ménévillie introduced into France a Chinese worm termed the *Cynthia Bombyx*, which feeds on the *Atlantida platanifolia*, a hardy tree of the oak kind. The *Cynthia* yields a silk-like substance termed *Atlantida*, which promises to become valuable. It was brought to Turin by Fantoni in 1856.

SILURES, a British tribe, occupying the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, was subdued by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula, 50. The chief, Caracatus, was taken to Rome.—From this tribe is derived the geological term "Silurian strata," among the lowest of the paleozoic or primary series, from their occurrence in the above mentioned counties.—*Murchison's "Siluria."*

SILVER exists in most parts of the world, and is found mixed with other ores in various mines in Great Britain. The silver mines of South America are far the richest. A mine was discovered in the district of La Paz in 1600, which was so rich that the silver of it was often cut out with a chisel. In 1749, one mass of silver weighing 370 lbs. was sent to Spain. From a mine in Norway a piece of silver was dug, and sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, weighing 560 lbs., and worth £1690. In England silver-plate and vessels were first used by Wilfrid, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709.—*Tyrrill*. Silver knives, spoons, and cups were great luxuries in 1300. See *History*. In 1855, 561,906 oz., and in 1857, 532,664 oz., were obtained from mines in Britain. Pattinson's process for obtaining silver from lead ore was introduced in 1829.

SILVER COIN. Silver was first coined by the Lydians, some say at Ægina, in Greece, 783; others, by Pheldon of Argos, 569 B.C. At Rome it was first coined by Fabius Pictor, 269 B.C. Used in Britain, 25 B.C. The Saxons coined silver pennies which were 22½ grains weight. In 1802, the penny was yet the largest silver coin in England. See *Shillings*, etc. New silver coinage, 1816. From 1816 to 1840, inclusive, were coined at the mint in London, £11,108,265 15s. in silver, being a yearly average of £444,330. The total amount of the seigniorage received on this coin was £616,747 8s. 2d.—*Parl. Rot.* From 1837 to 1847, the amount of silver coined was £2,440,614. See *Coin of England*.

SIMONASAKI. See *Japan*, 1864.

SIMONIAN, a sect named after the founder, Simon Magus, the first heretic, about 41. A sect of social reformers called St. SIMONIAN sprang up in France in 1819, and attracted considerable attention; the doctrines were advocated in England, particularly by Dr. Prati, who lectured upon them in London, Jan. 24, 1834. St. Simon died in 1825, and his follower, Père Enfantin, died Sept. 1, 1864.

SIMPSON, a mountain road, leading from Switzerland into Italy, constructed by Napoleon in 1801-7. It winds up passes, crosses cataracts, and passes by galleries through solid rock, and has eight principal bridges. The number of workmen employed at one time varied from 30,000 to 40,000.

SINGAPORE. See *Straits Settlements*.

SINGING. See *Muscle and Hymns*.

SINKING FUND. First projected by Sir Robert Walpole to redeem the debt to the Bank of England; act passed in 1716. The act establishing the sinking fund of Mr. Pitt was passed in March, 1786. A then estimated surplus of £900,000 in the revenue was augmented by new taxes to make up the sum of £1,000,000, which was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt. The fallacy of the scheme was shown by Dr. Hamilton in 1818. In July, 1823, the sinking fund was limited to the actual surplus of revenue.

SINOPE (Sinoub), an ancient sea-port of Asia Minor, formerly capital of the kingdom of Pontus, said to have been the birthplace of Diogenes, the Cynic philosopher. On Nov. 30, 1853, a Turkish fleet of seven frigates, three corvettes, and two smaller vessels, was attacked by a Russian fleet of six sail of the line, two sailing vessels, and three steamers, under Admiral Nachimoff, and totally destroyed, except one vessel, which conveyed the tidings to Constantinople. Four thousand lives were lost by fire or drowning, and Osman Pacha, the Turkish admiral, died at Sebastopol of his wounds. In consequence of this event, the Anglo-French fleet entered the Black Sea, Jan. 8, 1854.

SION COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, situated on the site of a nunnery, which, having fallen to decay, was purchased by William Eysenye, a citizen and mercer, and converted into a college and hospital, called from his name Eysenye Spital. In 1340 he changed it to an Austin priory, which was afterward granted by Henry VIII. to Sir John Williams, master of the jewel office, who, with Sir Roland Hayward, inhabited it till its destruction by fire. In 1623, Dr. Thomas White having bequeathed £3000 towards purchasing and building a

college and alma-house on the ancient site, his executors erected the present college. It is held by two charters of incorporation, 6 Chas. I., 1630, and 16 Chas. II., 1664. It contains a valuable library (easily accessible to the public), maintained by a treasury grant.

SIRENE, an instrument for determining the velocity of aerial vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds, was invented by Baron Cagniard de la Tour of Paris in 1819.

SIX ARTICLES. See *Articles*.

SKEPTICS, the sect of philoosophers founded by Pyrrho, about 334 B.C. Pyrrho was in continual suspense of judgment; he doubted of every thing; never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined the subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence.

SKINS. The raw skins of cattle were usually suspended on stakes, and made use of instead of kettles to boil meat, in the north of England, and in Scotland, 1 Edw. III., 1297.—*Leland*. In 1857, 4,489,168 skins of oxen, lambs, kid, etc, dressed and undressed, were imported into Great Britain.

SLAVERY has existed from the earliest ages. The traffic in men came from Chaldaea into Egypt, Arabia, and all over the East. In Greece, in the time of Homer, all prisoners of war were treated as slaves. The Lacedæmonian youths, trained up in the practice of deceiving and butchering slaves, were from time to time let loose upon them to show their proficiency; and once, for amusement only, murdered, it is said, 9000 in one night.—Alexander, when he razed Thebes, sold the whole people for slaves, 335 B.C. See *Helots*. There were 400,000 slaves in Attica, 317 B.C. In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great man's house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the Twelve Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses till by their services or labor they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such slaves as gave him the slightest offense into his fish-ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 43 B.C. Cæcilius Isidorus left to his heir 4116 slaves, 12 B.C. The first Janissaries were Christian slaves, 1329.*

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND. Laws respecting the sale of slaves were made by Alfred. The English peasantry were so commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times, that children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation. Many were sent to Ireland, and others to Scotland. Under the Normans the vassals were termed villains (of and pertaining to the mill). They were devisable as chattels during the feudal times.

Severe statutes were passed in the reign of Richard II., 1377 and 1385; the rebellion of Wat Tyler, 1381, arose partly out of the evils of serfdom.†

In 1574 Queen Elizabeth ordered her bondsmen in the western counties to be made free at easy rates.....1574

Serfdom was finally extinguished in 1660, when tenures in capite, knight's service, etc., were abolished.

In 1773 it was decided that slavery could not exist in England.‡

* Serfs were peasants attached to, and part of, the landed estates. The system was abolished by Frederick I. of Prussia in 1709; by Christian VII. of Denmark in 1703; by the Emperor Joseph II. in his hereditary states in 1781; by Nicholas I. of Russia, on the imperial domains, in 1842; and by his successor, Alexander II. (March 2, 1861), throughout his empire. Slavery ceased in the Dutch West Indies on July 1, 1863.

† A statute was enacted by Edward VI. that a runaway, or any one who lived idly for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who bought him for two years. He was to take the slave and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and if, within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek by a hot iron with an S, and be his master's slave forever; second desertion was made felony. It was lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg. A child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master, 1547.

‡ Determined by the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, at the instance of Mr. Granville Sharpe. A poor slave named Somerset, brought to England, was, because of his ill state, turned adrift by his master. By the charity of Mr. G. Sharpe, he was restored to health, when his unfeeling and avaricious master again claimed him. This was resisted, and a suit was the consequence, which established, by its result in favor of the black, the great point, that slavery could not exist in Great Britain, June 22, 1772. In 1853, John Anderson, a runaway slave, killed Septimus Digges, a planter of Missouri, who attempted to arrest him, and escaped to Canada. The American government claimed him as a murderer. The Canadian judges deciding that the law required his surrender, Mr. Edwin James, Q. C. (Jan. 15, 1861), obtained a writ of habeas corpus for his appearance before the Court of Queen's Bench. Anderson was, however, discharged on Feb. 16 following, on technical grounds.

Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves, and for compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves by the grant from Parliament of £20,000,000 sterling, passed.....Aug. 28, 1833
Slavery terminated in the British possessions on Aug. 1, 1884, and 770,280 slaves became free.
Slavery was abolished in the East Indies.....Aug. 1, 1883

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. Before the War of Independence all the states contained slaves. In 1783, the statement in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, "All men are born free and equal," was declared in the Supreme Court at Boston to bar slaveholding in that state. Slaves in the United States in 1790, 697,897; in 1810, 1,191,564; in 1820, 2,000,081; in 1850, 3,904,318; in 1860, 4,002,996.

Congress passes unanimously the celebrated ordinance "for the government of the territory to the N.W. of the Ohio," which contained an "unalterable" article, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude in the said state, July 13, 1787; after 1800, several of the states prayed, without effect, to be relieved from this prohibition.

Louisiana purchased, which was considered by many as fatal to the Constitution.....1808

The enormous increase in the growth of cotton in the Southern States (see *Cotton*) led to a corresponding increase in the demand for slave labor.

The *Missouri Compromise*, drawn up by Henry Clay, by which slavery was permitted in that state, but was prohibited in all that part of it to the north of 36° 30' N. lat. carried.....Feb., 1820

Contest between the slaveholders and their opponents at the annexation of Texas; a similar division to that of Missouri obtained.....Dec. 23, 1845

Another compromise effected; California admitted as a free state; but the Fugitive Slave Act passed (which see).....1850

The Missouri Compromise was abrogated by the admission of Nebraska and Kansas as slaveholding states; civil war ensued (see *Kansas*).....1854

Dred Scott's case (see *United States*).....1857

John Brown's attempt to create a slave rebellion in Virginia failed (see *United States*).....Nov., 1859

Abraham Lincoln, the anti-slavery candidate, elected President of the United States.....Nov. 4, 1860

Secession of South Carolina (see *United States*).....Dec., "

Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia.....April 16, 1863

President Lincoln proclaims the abolition of slavery in the Southern States if they have not returned to the Union on Jan. 1, 1863.....Sept. 22, "

Slavery was extinguished by the defeat and submission of the Southern States.....April, 1865

The total abolition of slavery in the United States officially announced.....Dec. 18, "
(See *United States*, 1860-3.)

SLAVE-TRADE. The slave-trade from Congo and Angola was begun by the Portuguese in 1482. The commerce in man has brutalized a tract fifteen degrees on each side of the equator, and forty degrees wide, or of 4,000,000 of square miles; and men and women have been bred for sale to the Christian nations during the last 250 years, and war carried on to make prisoners for the Christian market. The Abbé Raynal computed (1777) that, at the time of his writing, 9,000,000 of slaves had been consumed by the Europeans. The slave-trade is now (1869) approaching extinction.

In 1768 the slaves taken from their own continent amounted to 104,100. In 1786 the annual number was about 100,000.

In 1807 it was shown by documents, produced by government, that since 1792 upward of 3,500,000 Africans had been torn from their country, and had either perished on the passage or been sold in the West Indies.

SLAVE-TRADE OF ENGLAND: begun by Sir John Hawkins. His first expedition, with the object of procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale at the West Indies, took place in Oct., 1562. See *Guinea*.

England employed 180 ships and carried off 42,000 slaves, 1786.

Slave-trade question debated in Parliament, 1787. The debate for its abolition lasted two days, April, 1791.

Mr. Wilberforce's motion lost by a majority of 88 to 83, April 8, 1793.

The question introduced under the auspices of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, then ministers, March 8, 1806.

The trade abolished by Parliament, March 25, 1807. Thomas Clarkson, whose whole life may be said to have been passed in laboring to effect the extinction of the slave-trade, died, aged 85, Sept., 1846.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—The trade was abolished by Austria in 1782; by the French Convention in 1794.

The Allies at Vienna declared against it, Feb., 1815.

Napoleon, in the hundred days, abolished the trade, March 29, 1816.

Treaty for its repression with Spain, 1817; with the Netherlands, May, 1818; with Brazil, Nov., 1820.

Its revival was proposed in the Congress of the United States of America, Dec. 14, 1856, and negatived by 183 votes to 68.

In June, 1837, the French government gave permission to M. Regis to convey free negroes from Africa to Guadeloupe and Martinico, French colonies. This, having led to abuses and consequent troubles (see *Charles et Georges*), was eventually given up in Jan., 1839.

It is said that about 40,000 slaves were landed at Cuba in 1860.

A treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the abolition of the slave-trade was signed April 7; ratified May 30, 1862.

The Spanish government denounce the slave-trade as piracy, Nov., 1865.

SLIDING SCALE. See Corn Laws.

SLING, an ancient missile weapon. In *Judges* xx., 16, is mentioned the skill of the Benjamite slingers (about 1406 B.C.), and with a sling David slew Goliath, 1089 B.C. (1 Sam. xvii.). The natives of the Balearic Isles (Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica) were celebrated slingers, and served as mercenaries in the Carthaginian and Roman armies. Slings are said to have been used by the Huguenots at the siege of Saucerre in 1672, to economize their powder.

SLUYS (Holland), near which Edward III. gained a signal naval victory over the French. The English had the wind of the enemy, and the sun at their backs, and began the action, which was fierce and bloody, the English archers galling the French on their approach. Two hundred and thirty French ships were taken; thirty thousand Frenchmen were killed, with two of their admirals; the loss of the English was inconceivable: June 24, 1840.

SMALCALD (Hesse), **TREATY OF**, entered into between the Elector of Brandenburg and the other princes of Germany in favor of Protestantism, Dec. 31, 1530. See *Protestants*. The emperor, apprehensive that the kings of France and England would join this league, signed the treaty at Nuremberg in July, 1532, allowing liberty of conscience.

SMALL-POX, *Varicella* (the diminutive of *varus*, a pimple), a highly contagious disease, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the East by the Saracens. Rhazes, an Arabian, was the first who accurately described it, about 900. From Europe it was carried to America, soon after its discovery, and raged there with great severity, destroying the Indians by thousands. In 1694, Queen Mary of England died of small-pox, as did in 1711 and 1719 the Emperor of Germany, Dauphin and Dauphiness of France and their son, in 1730 the Emperor of Russia, in 1741 the Queen of Sweden, and in 1774 Louis XV. of France. It is stated that in the middle of the last century two millions perished by it in Russia. In London in 1738 one out of fourteen deaths was caused by small-pox, and in France in 1764 the rate was one in ten. For the attempts to alleviate this scourge, see *Inoculation*, introduced into England in 1722, and *Vaccination*, announced by Dr. Jenner in 1798. In Sept. and Oct., 1862, a great many sheep died of small-pox in the West of England, till successful preventive measures were resorted to.

SMITHFIELD, WEST, in the heart of London, was once a favorite walk of the London citizens outside the city walls. Sir W. Wallace was executed here, Aug. 24, 1305. On June 13, 1851, Wat Tyler was met by King Richard II. at this place, and was stabbed by Walworth the mayor. Many tournaments were also held here. In the reign of Mary (1553-8), 277 persons perished by fire; and Bartholomew Leggatt and Edward Wightman, Ariens, were burnt here in 1612.—Bartholomew Fair was held here till 1853.—This place is mentioned as the site of a cattle-market as far back as 1180. The space devoted to this purpose was enlarged from about three acres to four and a half, and in 1884 to six and a quarter. The ancient regulations were called the "statutes of Smithfield." In one day there were sometimes assembled 4000 beasts and 30,000

sheep. The annual amount of the sales was about £7,000,000. In 1844 there were sold here 226,152 beasts, 1,592,270 sheep and lambs, 36,356 calves, 33,531 pigs. There were about 160 salesmen. The contracted space of the market, the slaughtering places adjoining, and many other nuisances, gave ground to much dissatisfaction, and after Parliamentary investigation, an act was passed on Aug. 1, 1851, appointing metropolitan market commissioners with powers to provide a new market, slaughtering places, etc., and to close the market at Smithfield.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," a handsome building at Washington, D. C., was founded in 1846 by means of a legacy of above £100,000, bequeathed for the purpose to the United States government by Jas. Smithson, illegitimate son of Sir Hugh Smithson, who became Duke of Northumberland in 1766. It publishes and freely distributes scientific memoirs and reports. The library was burnt on Jan. 25, 1865.

SMOLENSKO (Russia). The French, in a most sanguinary engagement here, were three times repulsed, but ultimately succeeded in entering Smolensko, and found the city, which had been bombarded, burning and partly in ruins, Aug. 16-19, 1812. Barclay de Tolly, the Russian commander-in-chief, incurred the displeasure of the Emperor Alexander because he retreated after the battle, and Kutusoff succeeded to the command.

SMUGGLERS. The customs duties were instituted originally to enable the king to afford protection to trade against pirates; and they afterward became a branch of public revenue, but gave rise to much smuggling. The act so well known as the Smugglers' Act was passed in 1786. Its severity was mitigated in 1781 and 1784. A revision of these statutes took place 1926 and 1885.

SMYRNA. See Seven Churches.

SNEEZING. The custom of saying "God bless you" to the sneezer originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing made a short prayer to the gods, as "Jupiter help me." Polydore Vergil says it took its rise at the time of the plague, A.D. 668, when the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health.

SNUFF-TAKING took its rise in England from the captures made of vast quantities of snuff by Sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo in 1702. It soon became general, from which the British revenue now draws, with tobacco, considerably more than £5,000,000 per annum. In 1839 there were imported into Great Britain 1,623,498 lbs. of snuff, of which 196,305 lbs. were entered for home consumption; the duty was £38,563. See *Tobacco*. In 1868, 2,578,925 lbs. of snuff and cigars, in 1861, 2,110,429 lbs. were imported.

SOANE MUSEUM, at No. 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, was gradually formed by Sir John Soane, the architect, who died in 1837, after making arrangements for its being open to the public. It contains Egyptian and other antiquities, valuable paintings, rare books, etc.

SOAP was imperfectly known to the ancients. The first express mention of it occurs in Pliny and Galeus; and the former declares it to be an invention of the Gauls, though he prefers the German to the Gallic soap. In remote periods clothes were cleaned by being rubbed or stamped upon in water. Nausicaa and her attendants, Homer tells us, washed theirs by treading upon them with their feet in pits of water.—*Odysses*, book vi. The Romans used fuller's earth. *Savona*, the French word for soap, is ascribed to its having been manufactured at Savona, near Genoa. The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound. In Britain the duty upon soap, imposed in 1711, was totally repealed in 1853, then set down by the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, as yielding a yearly revenue of £1,124,000.

SOBRAON (N.W. India). The British army, 35,000 strong, under Sir Hugh (afterward Viscount) Gough, attacked the Sikh force on the Satlej, Feb. 10, 1846. The enemy was dislodged after a dreadful contest, and all their batteries taken; and in attempting the passage of the river by a floating bridge in their rear, the weight of the masses that crowded upon it caused

* The Smithfield Club, to promote improvements in the breed of cattle, was established in 1786. For many years the members supported a cattle-show in December in Goswell Street, which was removed to Baker Street in 1840, and to the New Agricultural Hall, Liverpool Road, Islington, in 1865.

it to break down, and more than 18,000 Sikhs were killed, wounded, or drowned. The British loss was 2389 men.

SOCIALISM was advocated in London, Jan. 24, 1834, by the celebrated Robert Owen. He labored indefatigably to propagate his doctrines, and established a settlement at New Harmony, in America, in 1824. He died Nov. 17, 1858, aged 90. The French Socialists, termed *Communists*, became a powerful political body in that country, and were much implicated in the Revolution in 1848.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science originated in a meeting at Lord Brougham's in May, 1857. Its object is to promote improvements in the administration of law, in education, in public health, and in social economy. It holds annual meetings, and publishes its proceedings. The first meeting was at Birmingham, Oct. 12, 1857; the 2d at Liverpool, Oct. 11, 1858; the 3d at Bradford, Oct. 11, 1859; the 4th at Glasgow, Sept. 24, 1860; the 5th at Dublin, Aug. 14, 1861; the 6th in London, June 5, 1862; the 7th at Edinburgh, Oct. 7, 1863; the 8th at York, Sept. 22, 1864; the 9th at Sheffield, Oct. 3, 1865; the 10th at Manchester, Oct. 3, 1866.

SOCIAL WARS. See *Athens and Marsi*.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, in Great Britain. Further details of many of these will be found under their respective heads. All in the list below are in London, except otherwise stated. An act was passed, Aug. 11, 1864, "to afford facilities for the establishment of institutions for the promotion of Literature and Science," by grants of land, etc.; and for their regulation. The Royal and London Institutions are exempted from the operation of the act.

Royal Society.....	Charter 1662
Christian Knowledge Society.....	1698
Society of Antiquaries.....	(Charter 1751) 1717
Society of Dilettanti.....	1734
Royal Society of Edinburgh.....	(Charter 1783) 1782
Society of Arts.....	(Charter 1847) 1768
Bath and West of England Society.....	1777
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.....	1781
Highland Society.....	1785
Royal Irish Academy.....	Charter 1788
Luncheon Society.....	(Charter 1802) 1788
Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society.....	1798
Royal Institution.....	(Charter 1810) 1800
Royal Horticultural Society.....	(Charter 1809) 1804
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (Charter 1834).....	1805
London Institution.....	"
Geological Society.....	(Charter 1836) 1807
Russell Institution.....	1808
Swedenborg Society.....	1810
Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society.....	1812
Roxburghe Club.....	"
Institution of Civil Engineers.....	(Charter 1826) 1818
Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society.....	"
Egyptian Society.....	1819
Cambridge Philosophical Society.....	(Charter 1832) "
Royal Astronomical Society.....	(Charter 1831) 1820
Medico-Botanical Society.....	1821
Hull Literary and Philosophical Society.....	1823
Yorkshire Philosophical Society.....	"
Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society.....	"
Royal Society of Literature.....	(Charter 1826) 1828
Royal Asiatic Society.....	(Charter 1824) "
Banquytne Club, Edinburgh.....	"
Athenaeum Club.....	1824
Western Literary Institution.....	1825
Eastern Literary Institution.....	"
Zoological Society.....	1826
Incorporated Law Society.....	(Charter 1831) 1827
Mechanics' Institution, London.....	"
Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.....	"
Ashmolean Society, Oxford.....	1828
Maitland Club, Glasgow.....	"
Royal Geographical Society*.....	1830
Gaelic Society.....	"
Royal United Service Institution.....	1831
Royal Dublin Society.....	"
Harvelan Society.....	"
British Association.....	"
Marylebone Literary Institution.....	1832
Entomological Society.....	1833
Statistical Society.....	1834
Westminster Literary Institution.....	"
Surtees Society, Durham.....	"

* M. Du Chaillu, after being robbed and undergoing many privations, returned to London near the end of 1865, and gave an account of his journey at a meeting of the Society, Jan. 8, 1866.

Royal Institute of British Architects (Charter 1837) 1834	
Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society.....	1835
Abbotsford Club, Edinburgh.....	1835-7
Numismatic Society.....	1836
Ornithological Society.....	1837
Electrical Society.....	1837-8
Etching Club.....	1838
English Historical Society.....	1839-50
Royal Agricultural Society.....	1838
Camden Society.....	"
Royal Botanical Society.....	1839
Microscopical Society.....	"
Ecclesiological Society.....	"
Spalding Club, Aberdeen.....	"
Royal Botanical Society of London.....	"
Parker Society.....	1840-55
Percy Society.....	1840-52
Irish Archaeological Society, Dublin.....	1840
London Library.....	"
Shakespeare Society.....	"
Chemical Society.....	1841
Pharmaceutical Society.....	"
Wodrow Society, Edinburgh.....	1841-7
Philological Society.....	1842
Ælfric Society.....	1843-54
Chetham Society, Manchester.....	1843
Spottiswoode Society, Edinburgh.....	"
Archæological Association.....	"
Archæological Institute.....	"
Sydenham Society.....	"
Ethnological Society.....	"
Law Amendment Society.....	"
Handel Society.....	1844
Syro-Egyptian Society.....	"
Ray Society.....	"
Celtic Society, Dublin.....	1845-53
Pathological Society.....	1846
Sussex Archæological Society, Lewes.....	"
Cambrian Archæological Association.....	"
Cavendish Society.....	"
Hakluyt Society.....	"
Palæontographical Society.....	1847
Institute of Mechanical Engineers (Birmingham),	"
Institute of Actuaries.....	1848
Arundel Society.....	"
British Meteorological Society.....	1850
North of England Institute of Mining Engineers.....	1851
Photographic Society.....	1852
Philobiblon Society.....	1853
Juridical Society.....	1855
Genealogical Society.....	1857
National Association for Social Science.....	"
Horological Institute.....	1858
Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts.....	"
Institution of Naval Architecture.....	1860
Anthropological Society.....	1863
Aeronautical Society.....	1866

SOCINIANS. Persons who accept the opinions of Faustus Socinus (died 1603), and his nephew Laelius (died 1604), Silesian noblemen. They held—1. That the Eternal Father was the one only God, and that Jesus Christ was not otherwise God than by his superiority to all other creatures; 2. That Christ was not a mediator; 3. That hell will endure for a time, after which the soul and body will be destroyed; and, 4. That it is unlawful for princes to make war.—*Hook.* They established a church in Poland, and made proselytes in Transylvania, 1683.

SODIUM, a remarkable metal, first obtained in 1807 by Sir Humphry Davy from soda (which was formerly conformed with potash, but proved to be a distinct substance by Duhamel in 1736). This metal, like potassium, was obtained by the agency of the electric battery. In consequence of Deville's improved processes, sodium is now manufactured at greatly reduced cost. Common salt (chloride of sodium) is a compound of sodium and chlorine.

SODOM and **GOMORRAH** (Palestine), with their inhabitants, were destroyed by fire from heaven, 1808 B. C., *Gen. xix.*

SODOR is a village of Icolmkill. Dr. Johnson calls it "the liminary of the Caledonian regions, whence," he adds, "savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion." The bishop's seat was at Rushin, or Castletown, in the Isle of Man, and in Latin is entitled *Sodorensis*. But when that island became dependent upon the kingdom of England, the Western Islands withdrew themselves from the obedience of their bishop, and had a bishop of their own, whom they entitled *St. Sodorensis*, but commonly Bishop of the Isles. See *Iales*. Germanus was settled here by St. Patrick in

447. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not a lord of Parliament. See *Man*.

SOISSONS (France), capital of the Gallic Suessiones, was subdued by Julius Cæsar, 67 B.C. It was held by Syagrius, after his father Ægidius, till his defeat by Clovis, A.D. 486. Several Councils have been held at Soissons (in 744, 1093, 1123).

SOLAR SYSTEM, nearly as now accepted, is said to have been taught by Pythagoras of Samos, about 529 B.C. He placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it—a doctrine superseded by the Ptolemaic system (*which see*). The system of Pythagoras, revived by Copernicus (1543), is called the Copernican system. Its truth was demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton in 1687.

SOLEBAY, or **SOUTHWOLD BAY** (Suffolk), where a fierce naval battle was fought between the fleets of England and France on one side, and the Dutch on the other, the former commanded by the Duke of York, afterward James II., May 28, 1673. The English lost four ships, and the Dutch three; but the enemy fled, and were pursued to their coasts. The Earl of Sandwich was blown up, and thousands were killed and wounded.

SOLFERINO (in Lombardy), the site of the chief struggle in the great battle of June 24, 1859, between the allied French and Sardinian armies, commanded by their respective sovereigns, and the Austrians under General Hesse, the emperor being present. The Austrians, after their defeat at Magenta, gradually retreated across the Mincio, and took up a position in the celebrated Quadrilateral, and were expected there to await the attack. But the advance of Garibaldi on one side, and of Prince Napoleon and the Tuscans on the other, induced them to recross the Mincio and take the offensive, on June 23. The conflict began early on the 24th, and lasted fifteen hours. At first the Austrians had the advantage; but the successful attack of the French at Cavriana and Solferino changed the fortune of the day, and the Austrians were, after desperate encounters, compelled to retreat. The French attribute the victory to the skill and bravery of their emperor and the Generals M'Mahon and Nél; the Austrians, to the destruction of their reserve by the rifled cannon of their adversaries. The Sardinians maintained a fearful contest of fifteen hours at San Martino, it is said against double their number. Loss of the Austrians, 650 officers, and 19,511 soldiers; of the Allies, 3 generals, 886 officers, and 17,906 soldiers killed and wounded. This battle closed the war; preliminaries of peace being signed at Villa Franca, July 12.

SOLFIDIANS (from *solus*, only, and *idea*, faith), a name given to the Antinomians (*which see*).

SOLICITOR. See *Attorney*.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE. See *Temple*.

SOLWAY MOSS, bordering on Scotland. On Nov. 13, 1771, it swelled, owing to heavy rains. Upward of 400 acres rose to such a height above the level of the ground that at last it rolled forward like a torrent above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, etc. It covered 600 acres at Netherby, and destroyed about 30 small villages. Near Solway Moss the Scots were defeated, Nov. 25, 1543.

SOMBRERO (West Indies). On this desert isle, Robert Jeffery, a British man-of-war's man, was put ashore by his commander, the Hon. Captain W. Lake, for having tapped a barrel of beer when the ship was on short allowance. After sustaining life for eight days on a few limpets and water, he was saved by an American vessel, Dec. 13, 1807, and returned to England. Sir Francis Burdett advocated his cause in Parliament, and he received £600 as a compensation from Captain Lake, who was tried by a court-martial and dismissed the service, Feb. 10, 1810.

SOMERSET THE BLACK. See *Slavery in England*.

SOMERSET HOUSE (London), formerly a palace, founded on the site of several churches and other buildings leveled in 1549 by the Protector Somerset, whose residence fell to the crown after his execution. Here resided at times Queen Elizabeth, Anne of Denmark, and Catharine, queen of Charles II. Old Somerset House, a mixture of Grecian and Gothic, was demolished in 1775, and the present edifice, from a design by Sir William Chambers, was erected for public offices. The Royal Academy of Arts first assembled in the apartments given to the members by the king, Jan. 17, 1771, and the Royal Society met here in 1760. Large suites of government buildings were erected in 1774. The Naval Office, Pipe Office, Victualling and

other offices, were removed here in 1788, and various government departments since. The east wing, forming the King's College (see *King's College*), was completed in 1833. By an act passed in 1854, the offices of the duchy of Cornwall were ordered to be transferred to Pimlico.

SOMNATH GATES. The gates of an ancient Hindoo temple in the town of Somnath, Kattywar, Guzerat, which was destroyed by Mahmoud of Ghaznee in 1025. The priests wished to preserve the idol; but Mahmoud broke it to pieces, and found it filled with diamonds, etc. He carried the gates to Ghaznee. When that city was taken by Gen. Nott, Sept. 6, 1842, Lord Ellenborough ordered the gates to be restored, after an exile of 800 years. They are made of sandal-wood, and are figured in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxx.

SONDERBUND. See *Switzerland*, 1848.

SONNET, a poem in fourteen lines, the rhymes being adjusted by rules, invented, it is said, by Guido d'Arezzo, about 1094. The most celebrated sonnets were written by Petrarch (about 1377), Shakespeare (1609), Milton (about 1650), and Wordsworth (1820).

SONNITES, the orthodox Mohammedans who now possess the Turkish Empire. See *Mohammedanism*.

SONTHALS, a tribe of Northern India, brought to Bengal about 1880, where they prospered, till, partly from the instigation of a fanatic, and partly from the exactions of money-lenders, they broke out into rebellion in July, 1866, and committed fearful outrages. They were quite subdued early in 1866, and many were removed to the newly-conquered province of Pegu.

SOPHIA, Sr. (in Constantinople). The first church was dedicated to St. Sophia (wisdom) by Constantius II., 360; having been destroyed, the second, the present edifice, was founded by Justinian, 532. Since the Mohammedan conquest in 1453, it has been used as an imperial mosque. Its length is 269 feet, and its breadth 243 feet. It abounds in carvings. Six of its pillars are of green jasper, from the temple of Diana at Ephesus; and of porphyry, from the temple of the Sun at Rome. Four minarets were added by Selim II., who reigned in 1566. The interior of the dome is beautifully ornamented with mosaic work.

SORBONNE, a society of ecclesiastics at Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne in 1262. The members lived in common, and devoted themselves to study and gratuitous teaching. They attained a European reputation as a faculty of theology, their judgment being frequently appealed to from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. The influence of the Sorbonne was declining when the society was broken up in 1789.

SORCERERS AND MAGICIANS. A law was enacted against their seductions, 83 Hen. VIII., 1541; and another statute equally severe was passed, 5 Eliz., 1563. The pretension to sorcery was made capital, 1 James I., 1603. See *Witchcraft*.

SOUDAN, or **SOUDJAN**, the title of the lieutenant-generals of the caliphs, which they bore in their provinces and armies. These officers afterward made themselves sovereigns. Saladin, general of the forces of Noured-din, king of Damascus, was the first that took upon him this title in Egypt, 1165, after having killed the Caliph Caym.

SOUND. Roberval stated the velocity of sound to be 560 feet in a second; Gassendi, 1473; Derham, 1142 feet. The velocity increases as the temperature falls. At Paris, where cannon were fired under many varieties of weather, in 1783, it was found to be 1107. The range of perception of sound by the human ear was determined by Savart (1830) to extend from 7 to 24,000 vibrations in a second. The fire of the British on landing in Egypt was distinctly heard 130 miles on the sea. See *Acoustics*.

SOUNDINGS AT SEA. Captain Ross, of H. M. S. *Ætius*, in 1840 took extraordinary soundings at sea. One of these was taken 900 miles west of St. Helena, where it extended to the depth of 5000 fathoms. Another sounding was made in the latitude of 33 degrees S., and longitude 9 degrees W., about 300 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, when 2266 fathoms were sounded; the weight employed amounted to 450 lbs.—An invention of Mr. Brooke, an officer of the United States navy, has greatly facilitated the operation of deep-sea sounding, and it is now (1868) possible to reach the bed of the ocean at a depth of 25,000 feet.

SOUTHAMPTON, a sea-port (S. England), a county of itself, near the Roman Clausentum and the Saxon

Hantune. It frequently suffered by Danish incursions; Canute, when king, occasionally resided here. The charter was granted by Henry I., and confirmed by Richard I. and John; and the free grammar-school was founded by Edward VI. On July 17, 1861, a monument to Dr. Isaac Watts was inaugurated, and on Oct. 15, 1862, the Hartley Institution was opened by Lord Palmerston.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA was discovered by Capt. Sturt in 1830, and explored shortly after by Capt. Parker and Mr. Kent, the former of whom was killed by the natives. The boundaries of the province were fixed by 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 95 (1834); and it was occupied Dec. 26, 1834, by Capt. Hindmarsh, the first governor. It was colonized according to Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield's scheme, which was carried out by the South Australian Colonization Association. The colony for several years underwent severe trials through the great influx of emigrants, land-jobbing, building speculations, etc., which produced almost universal bankruptcy in 1839. In five years after the energy of the colonists had overcome their difficulties, and the prosperity of the colony appeared fully established. In 1843 the highly productive Burra Burra copper mines were discovered, and large fortunes were suddenly realized; but in 1851 the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria almost paralyzed this province by drawing off a large part of the laboring population. Very little gold was found in South Australia; but a reaction took place in favor of the copper mines and agriculture, etc. Before the discovery of gold, little trade existed between Adelaide (the capital of South Australia) and Melbourne; but in 1853 gold was transmitted from the latter to the former to the amount of £3,215,167, principally for breadstuffs, farm produce, etc. The bishopric of Adelaide was founded in 1847. Sir Dominic Daly was appointed governor in Nov., 1861. Population in 1855, 85,331; in 1857, 135,093.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, a fanatic, born in 1750, came from Exeter to London, where her followers at one period amounted to many thousands, among whom were military officers, but the low and ignorant were her principal dupes. In 1793 she announced herself as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelation, chap. xii.; and a disorder gave her the appearance of pregnancy after she had passed her grand climacteric, favoring the delusion that she would be the mother of the promised Messiah. She died Dec. 27, 1814. In 1861 there existed four congregations professing to expect her return.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE STATES. See *Confederates*.

SOUTHERN CONTINENT. The Southern Ocean was first traversed by Magellan in 1520, and explored by Wallis and Carteret in 1766, and by Cook in 1773 and 1774. Of the southern continent little more is known than that it is ice-bound, and contains active volcanoes. It was discovered in the first instance by Capt. John Biscoe, on Feb. 27, 1831, in lat. 65° 57' S., long. 47° 30' E., extending east and west 300 miles: this he named Enderby Land, after the gentleman who had equipped him for the voyage. Capt. Biscoe also discovered Graham's Land on Feb. 15, 1833, situated in lat. 67° 1' S., long. 71° 48' W. The Messrs. Enderby equipped three other expeditions in search of the southern continent, the last (in connection with some other gentlemen) in 1838, when Capt. Balleny had command, who on Feb. 9, 1839, discovered the Balleny Islands, in lat. 67° S., long. 160° E., and in March, 1839, Salvia Land, in lat. 66° 10' S., long. 118° 30' E. In 1840, a French expedition, under the command of Admiral D'Urville, and an American expedition, under the command of Commodore Wilkes, greatly added to our knowledge in respect to the existence of a southern continent, and this was again increased by the expedition which sailed from England in 1839, under the command of Capt. Sir James Clark Ross, who discovered Victoria Land in 1841, and subsequently penetrated as far south as 78° 11'.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, near Brompton old church (containing the pictures presented by Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sheepshanks, Mrs. Ellison, and those bequeathed by Turner, the great painter, as well as specimens of sculpture and art, educational collections, products of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, etc.), was opened on June 24, 1857. A special Exhibition of Works of Art, of immense value, lent for the occasion, was opened here in the summer of 1862, and closed in November.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN (Maryland), BATTLE OF, fought Sept. 14, 1862, three days before the drawn battle at Antietam. South Mountain is the name given

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to a prolongation of a range of the Blue Ridge north of the Potomac from Harper's Ferry. Turner's Gap affords a passage from Frederick City to Williamsport; Crampton's Gap gives a similar opening toward Harper's Ferry. Lee, after crossing the Potomac, had divided his army, so that an opportunity was given M'Clellan to cut in between and attack each portion. Franklin was ordered through Crampton's Gap to cut off M'Leads and relieve Harper's Ferry. The remainder of the army was to move via Turner's Gap upon the rear of Lee's main column. The Confederate General D. H. Hill succeeded in reaching the summit of Turner's Gap before the arrival of the Union force. The battle of the 14th consisted of an attempt to wrest this position from the Confederates, soon re-enforced by Longstreet's corps. The National troops were successful. 30,000 Union troops were engaged and 17,000 Confederates. National loss, 812 killed and 1234 wounded; Confederate, 3000. This battle was really the decisive one of the campaign, and forced Lee to fight the battle of Antietam. At Crampton's Gap, six miles south, an action was at the same time going on between Franklin and M'Leads, in which the latter was driven from his position.

SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE commenced with the establishment of the South Sea Company in 1710, which was at first unwisely and afterward dishonestly managed. It exploded in 1720, ruining thousands of families, and the directors' estates, to the value of £2,014,000, were seized in 1731 and sold. Mr. Knight, the cashier, absconded with £100,000; but he compounded the fraud for £10,000, and returned to England in 1743. Almost all the wealthy persons in the kingdom had become speculators; the artifices of the directors having raised the shares, originally £100, to the price of £1000. A Parliamentary inquiry took place in Nov., 1720, and Aislabie, chancellor of the Exchequer, and several members of Parliament, were expelled the House in 1731. See *Law's Bubble*.

SOUTHWARK (S. London), was governed by its own bailiffs till 1827. The city, however, found great inconvenience from the number of malefactors who escaped thither, in order to be out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates, and a grant was made of Southwark to the city of London by the crown for a small annuity. In Edward VI.'s reign it was formed into a city ward, and was named Bridge Ward Without, 1550.—*Southwark Bridge* was begun September 23, 1814, and was completed March 26, 1819, at an expense of £200,000. It consists of three great cast-iron arches, resting on massive stone piers and abutments; the distance between the abutments is 708 feet; the centre arch is 240 feet span; the two others 310 feet each; and the total weight of iron 5303 tons.

SOUTHWOLD. See *Solebay*.

SOVEREIGN, an ancient and modern British gold coin. In 1489, 2½ pieces, in value 30s., "to be called the sovereign," were ordered to be coined out of a pound of gold.—*Ruding*. In 1543 sovereigns were coined in value 30s., which afterward, in 1550 and 1552 (4 & 6 Edw. VI.), passed for 24s. and 30s. "Sovereigns" of the new coinage were directed to pass for 30s. July 1, and half sovereigns for 10s. Oct. 10, 1817. See *Coin and Gold*.

SPA-FIELDS (N. London). Here upward of 80,000 persons assembled to vote an address from the distressed manufacturers to the prince regent, Nov. 15, 1816. A second meeting, Dec. 3 following, terminated in an alarming riot; the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms by the rioters; and in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, on Snowhill, Mr. Platt was wounded, and much injury was done before the tumult was suppressed. For this riot, Cashman, the seaman, was hanged, March 12, 1817.

SPAHIS, African horsemen, incorporated by the French in Algeria in 1834; three regiments of them came to France in 1863.

SPAIN (the ancient Iberia and Hispania). The first settlers are supposed to have been the progeny of Tubal, fifth son of Japheth. The Phœnicians and Carthaginians (360 B.C.) successfully planted colonies on the coasts; and the Romans conquered the whole country, 206 B.C. Population of Spain in 1557, 15,464,078; of the colonies, 4,523,653. Estimated revenue in 1861, £19,594,748; expenditure, £19,594,800.

The Carthaginians, enriched by the mines of Spain (B.C. 480 *et seq.*), form settlements. . . B.C. 360 Hamilcar extends their dominions in Spain. . . 238-233 New Carthage (Carthago) founded by Hasdruba-

bal. 229
At his death, Hannibal, his son, takes the com-

- mand, 221, and prepares for war, 220; he takes Saguntum, 219; crosses the Alps, and enters Italy..... B.C. 218
- The Romans carry the war into Spain; two Scipios defeated and slain by Hasdrubal..... 218
- Pub. Cornelius Scipio Africanus takes New Carthage, 210, and drives the Carthaginians out of Spain..... 207
- Numantine War..... 153-153
- Virathus, general of the Celtiberians and Lusitanians, subdued all West Spain, 145; makes peace with the consul Fabius Serrillanus, 142; assassinated by order of the Romans..... 140
- Insurrection of Sertorius, 78; subdued by Pompey, and assassinated..... 72
- Julius Cæsar quells an insurrection in Spain..... 67
- Pompey governs Spain..... 60-50
- Revolt through the rapacity of Crassus..... 48-47
- The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi wrest Spain from the Romans..... A.D. 409
- Adolphus founds the kingdom of the Visigoths..... 414
- The Vandals pass over to Africa..... 427
- Theodoric I. vanquishes the Suevi..... 452
- Assassinated by his brother Euric, who becomes master of all Spain..... 466
- Recared I. expels the Franks..... 587
- He abjures Arianism, and rules ably..... till 601
- Wamba's wise administration; he prepared a fleet for defense against the Saracens..... 672-677
- The Arabs invaded into Spain against King Roderic..... 709
- His defeat and death at Xeres..... 711
- Establishment of the Saracens at Cordova..... "
- Victorious progress of Musa and Tarik..... 712-13
- Emirs rule at Cordova; Pelayo, of Gothic blood, rules in Asturias and Leon..... 718
- The Saracens defeated at Tours by Charles Martel..... 732 or 733
- Abderrahman the first king at Cordova..... 755
- Unsuccessful invasion of Charlemagne..... 777-78
- Sancho Iñigo, count of Navarre, etc..... 873
- Sancho of Navarre becomes King of Castile..... 1026
- The kingdom of Aragon commenced under Ramiro I..... 1035
- Leon and Asturias united to Castile..... 1067
- Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Besançon (see Portugal)..... 1095
- The Saracens, beset on all sides by the Christians, call in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seize the dominions they came to protect, and subdue the Saracens..... 1091 et seq.
- Exploits of the Cid Rodrigo; dies..... about 1099
- Dynasty of the Almoravides at Cordova..... 1094-1144
- The Moors defeated in several battles by Alfonso of Leon..... 1144
- Dynasty of the Almohades at Cordova..... 1144-1235
- Cordova, Toledo, Seville, etc., taken by Ferdinand of Castile and Leon..... 1233-1243
- The kingdom of Granada begun by the Moors, last refuge from the power of the Christians..... 1238
- The crown of Navarre passes to the royal family of France..... 1274
- 200,000 Moors arrive to assist the King of Granada, 1287
- They are defeated at Tarifa by Alfonso XI. of Castile with great slaughter..... 1340
- Reign of Pedro the Cruel..... 1350
- His alliance with Edward the Black Prince..... 1363
- Defeated at Montiel and treacherously slain..... 1369
- Ferdinand II. of Aragon marries Isabella of Castile; and nearly the whole Christian dominions of Spain are united in one monarchy..... 1474
- Establishment of the Inquisition..... 1480-4
- Persecution of the Jews..... 1492-8
- Granada taken after a two years' siege; and the power of the Moors is finally extirpated by Ferdinand..... 1492
- Columbus is sent from Spain to explore the Western Ocean..... April 17, "
- Mohammedans persecuted and expelled..... 1499-1502
- Death of Columbus..... May 20, 1506
- Ferdinand conquers great part of Navarre..... 1512
- Accession of the house of Austria to the throne of Spain; Charles I. of Spain..... 1516
- Able administration of Ximenes; ungratefully used, 1518; his death..... 1517
- Charles elected Emperor of Germany..... 1519
- Dreadful insurrection in Castile..... 1520-21
- Philip of Spain marries Mary of England..... 1554
- Charles retires from the world..... 1556
- War with France; victory at St. Quentin, Aug. 10, 1557
- Philip II. commences his bloody persecution of the Protestants..... 1561
- The Escorial begun building..... 1562
- Revolt of the Moriscos, 1567; suppressed..... 1570
- Naval victory of Lepanto over the Turks..... 1571
- Portugal united to Spain by conquest..... 1580
- The Spanish Armada destroyed (see Armada)..... 1588
- Philip III. banishes the Moors (300,000)..... 1598-1610
- Philip IV. loses Portugal..... 1640
- Death of Charles II., last of the house of Austria; accession of Philip V. of the house of Bourbon..... 1700
- War of the Succession..... 1702-13
- Gibraltar taken by the English..... 1704
- Siege of Barcelona..... 1713
- Able government of Cardinal Alberoni; he established the authority of the king, reformed many abuses, and raised Spain to the rank of a first power, 1718-1720; ordered to quit Spain..... 1720
- Charles, son of Philip V., conquers Naples..... 1756
- Charles III., king of the Two Sicilies, succeeds to the crown of Spain..... 1759
- War with England..... 1796
- Battle of Cape St. Vincent..... Feb. 14, 1797
- Spanish treasure-ships, valued at \$2,000,000, seized by the English..... Oct. 29, 1804
- Battle of Trafalgar (see Trafalgar)..... Oct. 21, 1805
- Sway of Godoy, prince of Peace..... 1808
- The French enter Spain; a Spanish army sent to the Baltic..... 1807
- Conspiracy of the Prince of Asturias against his father..... July 23, "
- Treaty of Fontainebleau..... Oct. 24, "
- The French take Madrid..... March, 1808
- The Prince of Peace dismissed..... March 18, "
- Abdication of Charles IV. in favor of Ferdinand, March 19; and at Bayonne, in favor of his "friend and ally" Napoleon, when Ferdinand relinquished the crown..... May 1, "
- Revolution. the French massacred at Madrid..... May 2, "
- The province Asturias rises en masse..... May 3, "
- Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne..... May 25, "
- Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as King of Spain, July 12; retires..... July 29, "
- Battle of Vimiera; French defeated..... Aug. 31, "
- Supreme Junta installed..... Sept. 1, "
- Madrid taken by the French, and Joseph restored..... Dec. 2, "
- Napoleon enters Madrid..... Dec. 4, "
- The royal family of Spain imprisoned in the palace of Chambery in Savoy..... Dec. 6, "
- The French take Ferrol, Jan. 27; Saragossa, Feb. 21; Oporto, Feb. 29; Cordova and Seville, Nov.; Gerona..... Dec. 12, 1809
- Ney takes Ciudad Rodrigo..... July 10, 1810
- The Spanish Cortes meet..... Sept. 24, "
- Wellington defeats Massena at Fuentes d'Oñore..... May 6, 1811
- Soult defeated at Albuera..... May 16, "
- Constitution of the Cortes..... May 8, 1812
- Wellington takes Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19; storms Badajoz, April 6; defeats Marmont at Salamanca..... July 22, "
- He occupies Madrid, and totally defeats the French at Vittoria, June 21; defeats Soult in the Pyrenees, July 28; takes St. Sebastian, Aug. 31; and enters France..... Oct. 8, 1813
- Ferdinand VII. (infamously ungrateful) restored..... May 14, 1814
- Slave-trade abolished for a compensation..... 1817
- Insurrection at Valencia repressed..... 1819
- Spanish revolution began..... Jan., 1820
- Ferdinand swears to the Constitution of the Cortes..... March 8, "
- The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz..... March, 1823
- The French enter Spain April 7, and invest Cadiz..... June 25, "
- Battle of the Trocadero..... Aug. 31, "
- Despotism resumed; the Cortes dissolved; executions of Liberals..... Oct., "
- Riego put to death..... Nov. 27, "
- The French evacuate Cadiz..... Sept. 21, 1825
- Cadiz made a free port..... Feb. 24, 1829
- Salique law abolished..... March, 1830
- Queen of Spain appointed regent during the king's indisposition; change in the ministry..... Oct. 23, 1832
- Don Carlos declares himself legitimate successor to the king..... April 29, 1833
- Death of Ferdinand VII., and his queen assumes the title of governing queen until Isabella II., her infant daughter, attains her majority..... Sept. 29, "
- The Royalist volunteers disarmed with some bloodshed at Madrid..... Oct. 27, "
- Queen Christina marries Ferdinand Muñoz (afterward Duke of Riansares)..... Dec. 28, "

The Quadruple Treaty establishes the right of Isabella to the throne..... April 22, 1844
 Don Carlos suddenly appears in Spain..... July 10, "
 The peers vote his exclusion..... Aug. 30, "
 Mendizabal, prime minister; Mina and Espartero commanded the Royalists; the rebel leader, Zumalacarre, killed near Bilbao..... 1835
 Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord John Hay, and others, raised a British legion for the Queen of Spain..... "
 They defeat the Carlists at St. Sebastian..... Oct. 1, 1836
 Espartero gains the battle of Bilbao..... Dec. 25, "
 General Evans takes Irun..... May 17, 1837
 The Carlists under Maroto desert Don Carlos and conclude a treaty of peace..... Aug. 29, 1839
 Don Carlos seeks refuge in France..... Sept. 13, "
 Surrender of Morello..... May 28, 1840
 Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, enters France..... July 7, "
 The British auxiliaries evacuate St. Sebastian and Passages..... Aug. 25, "
 Revolutionary movement at Madrid; the authorities triumphant..... Sept. 1, "
 Dismissal of the ministry and dissolution of the Cortes..... Sept. 9, "
 Espartero makes his triumphal entry into Madrid, Oct. 5, "
 The queen regent appoints a new ministry, who are nominated by Espartero, Oct. 5; she abdicates and leaves the kingdom; visits France; next Sicily; but returns to France..... Oct. 12, "
 Espartero, duke of Victory, expels the papal nuncio..... Dec. 22, "
 The Spanish Cortes declare Espartero regent during the minority of the young queen..... April 19, 1841
 Queen Christina's protest to the nation..... July 19, "
 Insurrection in favor of Christina is commenced at Pampeluna by General O'Donnell and Concha, Oct. 2, "
 Don Diego Leon attacks the palace at Madrid; his followers are repulsed, and numbers slain by the queen's guards..... Oct. 7, "
 Don Diego Leon shot at Madrid..... Oct. 15, "
 Zurbano captures Bilbao..... Oct. 21, "
 Rodil, the Constitutional general, enters Vittoria..... Oct. 31, "
 Montes de Oca shot..... Oct. 31, "
 General O'Donnell takes refuge in the French territory..... Oct. 31, "
 Espartero decrees the suspension of Queen Christina's pension..... Oct. 24, "
 Fueros of the Basque provinces abolished, Oct. 29, "
 Borio and Gobernado, implicated in the Christina plot, put to death at Madrid..... Nov. 9, "
 Espartero enters Madrid..... Nov. 22, "
 General pardon of all persons not yet tried concerned in the events of October..... Dec. 13, "
 The effective strength of the army fixed at 130,000 men..... June 23, 1849
 An insurrection breaks out at Barcelona; the national guard joins the populace, Nov. 13; battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops; the latter lose 500 in killed and wounded, and retreat to the citadel..... Nov. 15, "
 Barcelona blockaded; the British consul refuses refuge to any but British subjects on board British ships..... Nov. 26, "
 The regent Espartero arrives before Barcelona, Nov. 29; its bombardment and surrender, Dec. 3, 4, "
 The disturbances at Malaga..... May 25, 1848
 The revolutionary junta is re-established at Barcelona..... June 11, "
 [Corunna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, and numerous other towns shortly afterward "pronounce" against the regent Espartero.]
 Arrival of General Narvaez at Madrid, which surrenders..... July 15, "
 Espartero bombards Seville..... July 21, "
 The siege is raised..... July 27, "
 [The revolution is completely successful, and Espartero flies to Cadiz, and embarks on board her majesty's ship *Malabar*.]
 The new government deprives Espartero of his titles and rank..... Aug. 16, "
 Espartero arrives in London..... Aug. 23, "
 Reaction against the new government breaks out at Madrid..... Aug. 23, "
 The young queen, Isabella II., 18 years old, is declared by the Cortes to be of age; Narvaez (friend of the queen-mother) lieutenant general, Nov. 8, "
 The queen-mother returns to Spain..... March 23, 1844
 Zurbano's insurrection, Nov. 12, 1844; he is shot, Jan. 21, 1845

Don Carlos relinquishes his right to the crown in favor of his son..... May 13, 1845
 Narvaez and his ministry resign, Feb. 12; return to power, March 17; again resign..... March 23, 1846
 Escape of Don Carlos from France..... Sept. 14, "
 Marriage of the queen to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, duke of Cadiz; and marriage also of the Infanta Louise to the Duke de Montpensier, Oct. 10, "
 [The Montpensier marriage occasions the displeasure of England, and disturbs the friendly relations of the French and English governments.]
 Amnesty granted to political offenders..... Oct. 12, "
 Two shots fired at the queen by an assassin, La Riva..... May 4, 1847
 He is sentenced to "death by the cord," and is executed..... June 23, "
 Espartero restored..... Sept. 3, "
 Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, British envoy, ordered to quit Spain in 48 hours..... March 18, 1848
 Narvaez dismissed and recalled..... 1849
 Diplomatic relations between the two countries not restored..... until April 19, 1850
 The Queen of Spain delivered of a male child which lives but ten minutes..... "
 The American expeditions under Lopez against Cuba (see Cuba and the United States)..... 1860, 1861
 Resignation of Narvaez..... Jan. 10, "
 The Infante Don Henrique permitted to return to Spain..... "
 Madrid-Aranjuez Railway opened..... Feb. 2, "
 The queen pardons the prisoners taken in the attempt upon Cuba..... Dec. 11, "
 Her majesty gives birth to a princess..... Dec. 20, "
 Attempt made on the life of the queen; she is slightly wounded by the dagger of Merino, a Franciscan..... Feb. 2, 1852
 Gen. Castaños, duke of Baylen, renowned in the war against the French, dies in his 96th year, Sept. 23, "
 Narvaez exiled to Vienna..... Jan., 1853
 Ministerial changes—Lersundi forms a cabinet, April 11, "
 Resignation of Lersundi—Sartorius's cabinet, Sept., "
 Birth and death of a princess..... Jan. 5, 1854
 General O'Donnell, Concha, and others banished, Jan. 18, "
 Disturbances at Saragossa, etc..... Feb., "
 Don Francisco (father of the king-consort) marries an "unfortunate" woman..... March, "
 Military insurrection near Madrid..... June 28, "
 The movement headed by Espartero; Barcelona and Madrid pronounce against the government; barricades in Madrid..... July 1-17, "
 Triumph of the insurrection; resignation of the ministry; the queen sends for Espartero, July 19, "
 Peace restored; the degraded generals reinstated, etc.; Espartero forms an administration, July 21, "
 The queen-mother impeached; she quits Spain, Aug. 28, "
 Ministerial crisis; Espartero resigns, but resumes office..... Nov. 21-20, "
 New Constitution of the Cortes proposed, Jan. 18, 1855
 The Cortes vote that all power proceeds from the people; they permit the liberty of belief, but not of worship..... Feb., "
 Don Carlos dies..... March 10, "
 Insurrection at Valencia..... April 6, 1856
 Resignation of Espartero; new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell; insurrection in Madrid, July 14; O'Donnell and the government troops subdue the insurgents; the national guard suppressed..... July 15-16, "
 Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell as dictator..... July 15-23, "
 Amnesty granted to political offenders..... Oct. 19, "
 O'Donnell compelled to resign; Narvaez becomes minister..... Oct. 19, "
 Espartero resigns as senator..... Feb. 1, 1857
 Insurrection in Andalusia; quickly suppressed; cruel military executions; 98 insurgents shot (94 at Seville)..... June and July, "
 Ministerial changes; Armero becomes minister, Oct. 24, "
 Isturitz becomes minister, Jan. 14; O'Donnell becomes minister..... July 1, 1858
 Cessation of state of siege at Barcelona, etc., Sept. 20, "
 Joint French and Spanish expedition against Cochinchina announced..... Dec. 1, "
 War with Morocco (which see)..... Nov. and Dec., 1859
 An association for reforming the tariff, etc., formed.....

O'Donnell commands the army in Africa; indecisive conflicts reported; battle at Castellejos; a Spanish "Balaklava" charge. Jan. 1, 1860
 The Moors defeated near Tetuan, which surrenders. Feb. 4, "
 An ineffectual truce. Feb. 16-23, "
 The Moors defeated at Guad-el-ras. March 23, "
 Treaty of peace signed; 400,000,000 reals to be paid by Moors, and Tetuan to be held till paid, "
 General Ortega, governor of the Balearic Isles, lands near Tortosa, in Valencia, with 8000 men, and proclaims the Comte de Montemolin king as Charles VI.; his troops resist, and he is compelled to flee, with the comte and others, April 3, "
 He is arrested and shot. April 19, "
 The Comte de Montemolin and his brother Ferdinand are arrested at Tortosa, April 21; they renounce their claim to the throne. April 22, "
 An amnesty proclaimed. May 2, "
 Their brother Juan asserts his right, June 6; and they, when at Cologne, annul their renunciation, "
 June 23, "
 The Emperor Napoleon's proposal to admit Spain as a first-class power is opposed by England, and given up. Aug. "
 The Comte de Montemolin and his wife die at Trieste. Jan. 14, 1861
 The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified; slavery not to be re-established. May 19, "
 Insurrection at Loja suppressed. July, "
 The queen said to be governed by the nun Patrocinio. Dec. "
 Intervention in Mexico (see Mexico). Dec. 3, "
 Much Church property in course of sale. April, 1862
 José Albama and Manuel Matamoros, Protestant propagandists, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Oct. 14, "
 Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne. Jan. 8, 1863
 Resignation of the premier O'Donnell, Feb. 26; a ministry formed by Marq. de Miraflores, March 4, "
 Insurrection at St. Domingo; war ensues (see Domingo). Sept. 1, "
 Empress of France visits the queen. Oct. "
 Rupture with Peru (which see). April, 1864
 General Prim exiled for conspiracy. Aug. 18, "
 M. Mon forms a ministry, March 1; resigns, Sept. 13; Narvaez forms a cabinet. Sept. 16, "
 Queen Christina returns to Spain. Sept. 26, "
 English government recognizes the insurrection at St. Domingo; Narvaez advises abandonment of the contest; the queen refuses; the ministry resign, but resume office. Dec. 14-18, "
 Peace with Peru, which has to pay a heavy indemnity. Jan. 27, 1865
 The queen orders the sale of crown lands, giving up three fourths to the nation. Feb. 20, "
 Student riots at Madrid; several persons killed, "
 April 10, "
 Decree relinquishing St. Domingo. May 5, "
 Dispute with Chili; M. Tavora's settlement (May 20) disavowed by the government. July 23, "
 Suppression of a conspiracy at Valencia to reunite Spain and Portugal. June 10, "
 Resignation of Narvaez, June 19; O'Donnell forms a Liberal cabinet. June 22, "
 Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain. June 26, "
 Admiral Pareja, at Valparaiso, insults the Chilean government, Sept. 18, which declares war, Sept. 25; Pareja declares a blockade. Oct. "
 The Chilean Capt. Williams captures the Spanish vessel *Covadonga*. Nov. 26, "
 Intervention fruitless. Dec. "
 New Cortes elected; the great Progressista party still abstain from action in public affairs; queen opens Cortes. Dec. 27, "
 Military insurrection at Aranjuez, headed by Gen. Prim, Jan. 8; martial law in Madrid, Jan. 4; Concha and Zabala march against rebels, Jan. 4, etc.; riots at Barcelona; state of siege in New Castle, Catalonia, and Aragon, Jan. 6-12; insurgents said to be endeavoring to enter Portugal. Jan. 17, 1866
 Prim enters Portugal and lays down arms; the insurrection ends. Jan. 20, "

KINGS OF SPAIN.

REIGN OF THE GOTES.

411. Atanlfo; murdered by his soldiers.
 415. Sigerico; reigned a few days only.
 " Valia, or Wallia.
 420. Theodoric I. killed in a battle, which he gained, against Attila.

451. Thorismund, or Torismund; assassinated by his favorite.
 452. Theodoric II.; assassinated by
 464. Euric, the first monarch of all Spain.
 488. Alaric II.; killed in battle.
 504. Gesalaric; his bastard son.
 511. Amalaric, or Amalaric; legitimate son of Alaric.
 581. Theudis, or Theodat; assassinated by a mad-man.
 548. Theudisela, or Theodisele; murdered.
 549. Agila; taken prisoner and put to death.
 554. Atanagildo.
 567. Liuva, or Leuva I.
 563. Leuvigildo; associated on the throne with Liuva in 568, and sole king in 572.
 594. Recaredo I.
 601. Liuva II.; assassinated.
 605. Vitericus; also murdered.
 610. Gundemar.
 612. Sisibut, or Sisebuth, or Sisebert.
 621. Recaredo II.
 " Suintila; dethroned.
 631. Sisenando.
 636. Chintella.
 640. Tulga, or Tulca.
 642. Cindasuinto; died in 652.
 649. Recesuinto; associated on the throne this year, and in 668 became sole king.
 672. Vamba, or Wamba; dethroned, and died in a monastery.
 680. Ervigius, or Ervigio.
 687. Egica, or Egiza.
 698. Vitiza, or Witiza; associated on the throne; in 701 sole king.
 711. Rodrigo, or Roderick; slain in battle.
 [Six independent Suevic kings reigned, 409-483; and two VANDALIC kings: Gunderic, 409-425; his successor, Genserich, with his whole nation, passed over to Africa.]

MOHAMMEDAN SPAIN.

CORDOVA.

- I. *Emirs*. The first, Abdelasis; the last, Yussuf-el-Tehriri: A. D. 714-755.
 II. *Kings*. The first, Abderahman I.; the last, Abu Ali: 755-1238.

GRANADA.

- Kings*. The first, Mohammed I.; the last, Abdallah: 1238-1492.

CHRISTIAN SPAIN.

KINGS OF ASTURIAS AND LEON.

718. Pelagius, or Pelayo; overthrew the Moors, and checked their conquests.
 737. Favila; killed in hunting.
 739. Alfonso the Catholic.
 757. Frolla; murdered his brother Samaran, in revenge for which he was murdered by his brother and successor.
 768. Aurelius, or Aurelio.
 774. Mauregato, the Usurper.
 768. Veremundo (Bermuda) I.
 791. Alfonso II., the Chaste.
 842. Ramiro I.; he put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle.—*Rabba*.
 860. Ordoño I.
 864. Alfonso III., surnamed the Great; relinquished his crown to his son.
 910. Garcias.
 914. Ordoño II.
 928. Frolla II.
 925. Alfonso IV., the Monk; abdicated.
 980. Ramiro II.; killed in battle.
 960. Ordoño III.
 965. Ordoño IV.
 966. Sancho I., the Fat; poisoned with an apple.
 967. Ramiro III.
 968. Veremundo II. (Bermuda), the Gouty.
 999. Alfonso V.; killed in a siege.
 1027. Veremundo III. (Bermuda); killed.

KINGS OF NAVARRE.

878. Sancho Inigo, Count.
 885. Garcia I., king.
 906. Sancho Garcias; a renowned warrior.
 924. Garcias II., surnamed the Trembler.
 970. Sancho II., surnamed the Great (king of Castile through his wife).
 1065. Garcias III.
 1064. Sancho III.
 1076. Sancho IV., Ramirez, king of Aragon.
 1084. Peter of Aragon.
 1104. Alfonso I., of Aragon.
 1134. Garcias IV., Ramirez.
 1150. Sancho V., surnamed the Wise.

1194. Sancho VI., surnamed the Infirm.
 1234. Theobald I., count of Champagne.
 1263. Theobald II.
 1270. Henry Crassus.
 1274. Joanna; married to Philip the Fair of France, 1285.
 1306. Louis Hutin of France.
 1316. John; lived but a few days.
 " Philip V., the Long, of France.
 1322. Charles I., the IV. of France.
 1328. Joanna II., and Philip, count d'Evreux.
 1343. Joanna alone.
 1349. Charles II., or the Bad.
 1357. Charles III., or the Noble.
 1425. Blanche and her husband John II., afterward King of Aragon.
 1479. Eleanor.
 " Francis Phœbus de Foix.
 1493. Catharine and John d'Albret.
 1512. Navarre conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic, and united with Castile.

KINGS OF LEON AND CASTILE.

1035. Ferdinand the Great.
 1065. Sancho II., the Strong, son of Ferdinand; Alfonso in Leon and Asturias, and Garcias in Galicia.
 1073. Alfonso VI., the Vallant, king of Leon.
 1109. Uraca and Alfonso VII.
 1126. Alfonso VII., Raymond.
 1157. Sancho III., surnamed the Beloved.
 1158. Alfonso VIII., the Noble.
 [Leon is separated from Castile under Ferdinand II., 1157-1188.]
 1188. Alfonso IX., of Leon.
 1214. Henry I.
 1217. Ferdinand III., the Saint and the Holy. By him Leon and Castile were permanently united.
 1229. Alfonso X., the Wise (the Alphonsine Tables were drawn up under his direction).
 1284. Sancho IV., the Great and the Brava.
 1295. Ferdinand IV.
 1312. Alfonso XI.
 1350. Peter the Cruel; deposed; reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England; slain by his natural brother and successor.
 1369. Henry II., the Gracioso; poisoned by a monk.
 1379. John I.; he united Blacay to Castile.
 1380. Henry III., the Sickly.
 1406. John II., son of Henry.
 1454. Henry IV., the Impotent.
 1474. Isabella, now Queen of Castile, married Ferdinand of Aragon.
 1504. Joanna (daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella) and Philip I. of Austria. On her mother's death Joanna succeeded, jointly with her husband Philip; but Philip dying in 1506, and Joanna becoming imbecile, her father Ferdinand continued the reign, and thus perpetuated the union of Castile with Aragon.

KINGS OF ARAGON.

1035. Ramiro I.
 1065. Sancho Ramirez (IV. of Navarre).
 1094. Peter of Navarre.
 1104. Alfonso I., the Warrior, king of Navarre.
 1134. Ramiro II., the Monk.
 1157. Petronilla, and Raymond, count of Barcelona.
 1163. Alfonso II.
 1193. Peter II.
 1212. James I., succeeded by his son.
 1270. Peter III.; conquered Sicily (which see) in 1282.
 1285. Alfonso III., the Beneficent.
 1291. James II., surnamed the Just.
 1297. Alfonso IV.
 1324. Peter IV., the Ceremonious.
 1357. John I.
 1395. Martin.
 1410. [Interregnum.]
 1412. Ferdinand the Just, king of Sicily.
 1416. Alfonso V., the Wise.
 1458. John II., king of Navarre, brother of Alfonso; died 1479.
 1479. Ferdinand II., the Catholic, the next heir; in consequence of his marriage with Isabella of Castile (1474), the kingdoms were united.

SPAIN.

1512. Ferdinand V. (of Castile), the Catholic. This prince, having conquered Granada and Navarre, became king of all Spain; succeeded by his grandson.
 1516. Charles I., son of Joanna of Castile and Philip of Austria (became Emperor of Germany, as Charles V., in 1519); resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery.

1534. Philip II., his son, king of Naples and Sicily; a merciless bigot; married Mary, queen-regnant of England; died a most dreadful death, being covered with ulcers.
 1598. Philip III., his son, drove the Moors from Granada and the adjacent provinces.
 1621. Philip IV., his son: a reign of unfortunate war with the Dutch and French; he lost Portugal in 1640.
 1665. Charles II., his son; last of the Austrian line; he nominated, by will, as his successor.
 1700. Philip V., duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France; hence arose the "War of the Succession," terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; resigned.
 1724. Louis I., son; reigned only a few months.
 " Philip V.; again.
 1746. Ferdinand VI., the Wise; liberal and beneficent.
 1759. Charles III., brother-king of the Two Sicilies, which he gave to his third son Ferdinand.
 1783. Charles IV., son of Charles III.; the influence of Godoy, prince of Peace, reached to almost royal authority in this reign; Charles abdicated in favor of his son and successor, in 1808, and died in 1819.
 1808. Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon of France also forced to resign.
 " Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon; forced to abdicate.

1814. Ferdinand VII., restored; succeeded by
 1833. Isabella II., daughter (born Oct. 10, 1830); ascended the throne, Sept. 29, 1833; married her cousin, Don Francis d'Assisi, Oct. 10, 1846. The present Queen of Spain.

[Heir: Alfonso, prince of Asturias, born Nov. 28, 1857.]

In Sept., 1808, Isabella was forced to take refuge in France, a revolution in Madrid, headed by Prim, Serrano, and Topete, having successfully overturned the monarchy. The Cortes met, and, after many months of discussion, a decision in favor of a constitutional monarchy was arrived at; but, as none of the persons put in nomination for the crown were acceptable to a majority, in June, 1808, a regency was declared the government, Serrano being regent, and Prim commander-in-chief. Isabella, in Paris, still claims the crown.

SPANISH ARMADA. See *Armada*.

SPANISH ERA. See *Eras*.

SPANISH GRANDEES, the higher nobility, almost equal to the kings of Castile and Aragon, and who often set their authority at defiance, were restrained on the union of the crowns by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1474, who compelled several to relinquish the royal fortresses and domains which they held. Charles V. reduced the grandes to sixteen families (Medina-Sidonia, Albuquerque, etc.), dividing them into three classes.

SPANISH LANGUAGE (*Lengua Castellana*) is a dialect of Latin largely intermingled with Arabic, which was the legal language till the 14th century. Spanish did not become general till the 16th century.

EMINENT SPANISH AUTHORS.

	Born	Died
Garcilasso de la Vega.....	1508	1586
Boecan.....	1496	1543
Las Casas.....	1474	1566
Cervantes (author of Don Quixote).....	1547	1616
Mariana.....	1536	1623
Herrera.....	1535	1625
Lope de Vega.....	1563	1625
Quevedo.....	1570	1647
Calderon.....	1601	1689
Solis.....	1610	1696
Feyjos.....	1701	1765
Yriarte.....	1750	1798
Condé.....	1735	1820

SPANISH SUCCESSION AND MARRIAGES. See *Spain*, 1700, and Oct. 10, 1846.

SPARTA, the capital of Laconia, the most considerable republic of the Peloponnese, and the rival of Athens. Though without walls, it resisted the attacks of its enemies by the valor of its citizens for eight centuries. Lelax is supposed to have been the first king. From Lacedæmon the fourth king, and his wife Sparta, who are also spoken of as the founders of the city, it obtained the names by which it is most known. The Lacedæmonians were a nation of soldiers. They cultivated neither the arts, sciences, commerce, nor agriculture.

Sparta founded (*Pausanias*)..... B.C. 1490
 Tyndarus marries Leda; Helen born.....

Helen stolen by Theseus, king of Athens, but recovered by her brothers.....	1213
The princes of Greece demand Helen in marriage; she makes choice of Menelaus of Mycenæ.....	1901
Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, carries off Helen, 1198, which leads to.....	
The Trojan War.....	1198
After a war of ten years, and a disastrous voyage of nearly eight, Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta.....	1176
Reign of Orestes, the son of Agamemnon (<i>Pausanias</i>).....	1175
The kingdom is seized by the Heraclidæ (<i>Langlet</i>).....	1104
Establishment of two kings, Eurysthenes and Procles, by their father, Aristodemus.....	1102
Rule of Lycurgus, who establishes the senate, and enacts a code of laws (<i>Eusebius</i>).....	881-884
Charilaus declares war against Polymnestor, king of Arcadia.....	848
Alcámenes, known by his apophthegms, makes war upon the Messenians.....	813
Nicander succeeds his father, Charilaus; war with the Argives.....	800
Theopompus introduces the Ephori into the government.....	757
War declared against the Messenians, and Amphila taken.....	743
War with the Argives, and celebrated battle.....	736
The progeny of the Partheniæ, the sons of Virgins, Battle of Ithome.....	733
Ithome taken; the Messenians become vassals to Sparta, and the war ends, which had lasted nineteen years.....	730
Conspiracy of the Partheni with the Helots to take Sparta.....	724
The Partheni colonize Tarentum.....	707
The Messenians revolt, and league with Elis, Argos, and Arcadia, against the Lacedæmonians. [This war lasts fourteen years.].....	706
Carnian festivals instituted.....	685
The Messenians settle in Sicily.....	675
The states of Greece unite against the Persians.....	669
Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans, withstands the Persian arms at the defile of Thermopylæ (see <i>Thermopylæ, Battle of</i>).....	490
Persians defeated by Pausanias.....	479
He is put to death for treason; the Grecian armies choose an Athenian general.....	472
An earthquake at Sparta destroys thirty thousand persons; rebellion of the Helots.....	466
Plataea taken by the Spartans.....	428
The Spartans, under Agis, enter Attica, and lay waste the country.....	426
Agis (king 457) gains a great victory over the Argives and the Mantinæans.....	418
The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Mindarus, defeated at Cysicum, and Mindarus slain in the battle, The Spartans, defeated by land and at sea, sue for peace, which is denied by the Athenians.....	410
Reign of Pausanias.....	409
The Athenians defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander.....	408
Athen taken by him, which ends the Peloponnesian War.....	406
Agésilas (king 396) enters Lydia.....	404
The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians enter into a league against the Spartans, which begins the Corinthian War.....	396
Agésilas defeats the Allies at Coronæ.....	395
The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Lysander, defeated by Conon, the Athenian commander, near Cnidus; Lysander killed in an engagement.....	394
The Thebans drive the Spartans from Cadmeæ (<i>Langlet</i>).....	378
The Spartans lose the dominion of the seas; their fleet totally destroyed by Timotheus.....	376
The Spartans defeated at Leuctra.....	371
Epaminondas, heading 50,000 Thebans, appears before Sparta.....	369
Battle of Mantinea: the Thebans obtain the victory (see <i>Mantinea</i>).....	368
Pyræhus invades Sparta; is defeated before the walls.....	363
Agis endeavors to revive the laws of Lycurgus.....	294
Leonidas vacates the throne, and flies from Sparta.....	244
He is recalled, and becomes sole sovereign; Agis put to death.....	245

* This celebrated battle was fought between 300 select heroes of each nation, and all perished except two Argives and one Spartan. The latter remained on the field, while the two former repaired to Argos to announce their victory. Each party claimed the advantage; the Argives because they had lost the fewest men; the Lacedæmonians because they remained masters of the field. A second battle was fought, in which the Argives were beaten.—*Pausanias*.

Reign of Cleomenes III., the son of Leonidas.....	236
He re-establishes most of the laws of Lycurgus.....	225
Antigonus meets Cleomenes on the plains of Sellasia, routs his army, and enters Sparta as conqueror.....	223
Cleomenes retires to Egypt.....	222
The Spartans murder the Ephori.....	221
Machanidas ascends the throne, and abolishes the Ephori.....	210
He is defeated and slain by Philopomen, prætor of the Achean League.....	206
Government of Nabis, execrable for his cruelties.....	
The Romans besiege Sparta, and the tyrant sues for peace.....	197
The Ætolians obtain Sparta by treachery; Nabis is assassinated.....	192
The laws of Lycurgus abolished.....	138
Sparta, under the protection, or rather subjugation of Rome, retains its authority for a short time.....	147
Taken by Mohammed II.....	A.D. 1460
Burnt by Sigismund Malatesta.....	1463
Rebuilt at Mistra; it is now called Sparta, and is part of the kingdom of Greece (1858).	

SPARTACUS'S INSURRECTION. He was a noble Thracian, who served in an auxiliary corps of the Roman army. Having deserted and been apprehended, he was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator. With some companions he made his escape, collected a body of slaves and gladiators, 73 B.C., ravaged Southern Italy, and defeated the Roman forces under the consuls sent against him. Knowing the impossibility of successfully resisting the republic, he endeavored to conduct his forces into Sicily, but on the way was defeated and slain by Crassus, 73 B.C.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Peter de Montfort, afterward killed at the battle of Evesham, was the first speaker, 45 Hen. III., 1200; but Sir Peter de la Mare is supposed to have been the first regular speaker, 60 Edw. III., 1376. The king refused his assent to the choice of Sir Edward Seymour as speaker, March 6, 1678, and Sergeant William Gregory was chosen in his room. Sir John Trevor was expelled the chair and the house for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans had passed, March 20, 1694.

RECENT SPEAKERS.

1801. Henry Addington (afterw'd Viscount Sidmouth), Jan. 22.....	
" Sir John Mitford (afterward Baron Redesdale), Feb. 11.....	
1802. Charles Abbot (afterw. Lord Colchester), Feb. 10.....	
1817. Charles Manners Sutton (afterward Viscount Canterbury), June 2.....	
1835. James Abercromby (afterward Baron Dunfermline), Feb. 12.....	
1839. Charles Shaw Lefevre (afterward Viscount Eversley), May 27.....	
1857. John Evelyn Denison, April 30.....	

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Speaker.	State.
1st.	F. A. Muhlenberg,	Pennsylvania.
2d.	Jonathan Trumbull,	Connecticut.
3d.	F. A. Muhlenberg,	Pennsylvania.
4th.	Jonathan Dayton,	New Jersey.
5th.	Jonathan Dayton,	New Jersey.
	(George Dent, <i>pro tem.</i> ,	Maryland.
6th.	Theodore Sedgwick,	Massachusetts.
7th.	Nathaniel Macon,	North Carolina.
8th.	Nathaniel Macon,	North Carolina.
9th.	Nathaniel Macon,	North Carolina.
10th.	Joseph B. Varnum,	Massachusetts.
11th.	Joseph B. Varnum,	Massachusetts.
12th.	Henry Clay,	Kentucky.
13th.	Henry Clay, 1st session,	Kentucky.
	(Langdon Cheves, 2d session,	South Carolina.
14th.	Henry Clay,	Kentucky.
15th.	Henry Clay,	Kentucky.
16th.	Henry Clay, 1st session,	Kentucky.
	(John W. Taylor, 2d session,	New York.
17th.	Philip P. Barbour,	Virginia.
18th.	Henry Clay,	Kentucky.
19th.	John W. Taylor,	New York.
20th.	And'w Stevenson,	Virginia.
21st.	And'w Stevenson,	Virginia.
22d.	And'w Stevenson,	Virginia.
	(And'w Stevenson, 1st session,	Virginia.
23d.	John Bell, 2d session,	Tennessee.
	(Henry Hubbard, <i>pro tem.</i> ,	New Hampshire.
24th.	James K. Polk,	Tennessee.
25th.	James K. Polk,	Tennessee.
26th.	R. M. T. Hunter,	Virginia.

Congress.	Speaker.	State.
27th.	John White,	Kentucky.
28th.	John W. Jones,	Virginia.
29th.	George W. Hopkins, <i>pro tem.</i> ,	Virginia.
30th.	John W. Davis,	Indiana.
	Robert C. Winthrop,	Massachusetts.
	Armistead Burt, <i>pro tem.</i> ,	South Carolina.
31st.	Howell Cobb,	Georgia.
	R. C. Winthrop, <i>pro tem.</i> ,	Massachusetts.
32d.	Linn Boyd,	Kentucky.
33d.	Linn Boyd,	Kentucky.
34th.	Nathaniel P. Banks,	Massachusetts.
35th.	James L. Orr,	South Carolina.
36th.	William Pennington,	New Jersey.
37th.	Galusha A. Grow,	Pennsylvania.
38th.	Schuyler Colfax,	Indiana.
39th.	Schuyler Colfax,	Indiana.
40th.	Schuyler Colfax,	Indiana.
41st.	J. G. Blaine,	Maine.

SPEAKING TRUMPET, used by ships at sea. One is said to have been used by Alexander, 335 B.C. One was constructed from Kircher's description by Saland, 1652. Philosophically explained and brought into notice by Moreland, 1671.

SPECIES. Much controversy among naturalists arose in consequence of the publication, in 1859, of Mr. Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species," in which he suggests that all the various species of animals were not created at one time, but have been gradually developed by what he terms "natural selection," and the struggle for life of the strong against the weak.

SPECTACLES, unknown to the ancients, are generally supposed to have been invented by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in Italy, about 1235. According to Dr. Plott, they were invented by Roger Bacon, about 1280. Mr. Manni, in his Treatise, gives proof in favor of Salvino being the inventor.

SPECTATOR. The first number of this periodical appeared on March 1, 1711; the last was No. 635, Dec. 20, 1714. The papers by Addison have one of the letters of L to A at the end. The most of the other papers are by Sir Richard Steele, a few by Hinghes, Badgell, Eusden, Miss Shephard, and others. The Spectator newspaper began in 1823.

SPECTRUM, the term given to the image of the sun or any other luminous body formed on a wall or screen, by a beam of light received through a small hole or slit and refracted by a prism. The colors thus produced are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The discovery was made by Newton, whose "Optics" were published in 1704. Several of these colors are considered to be compounds of three primary ones: by Mayer (1775), red, yellow, and blue; by Dr. Thos. Young (1801), red, green, and violet; by Prof. Clerk Maxwell (1860), red, green, and blue.* As the color of a flame varies according to the substance producing it or introduced into it, so the spectrum varies also. This has led to the invention of a method of chemical analysis by Professors Bunsen and Kirchhoff (1840), by which they have discovered two new metals, and have drawn conclusions as to the nature of the atmosphere of the sun and stars, and of the light of the nebulae, by comparing the spectrum with that produced by flames into which iron, sodium, and other substances have been introduced.†

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY, Edinburgh (which had included among its members David Hume), celebrated its hundredth anniversary on Oct. 14, 1803.

SPHERES. The celestial and terrestrial globes, and also sun-dials, are said to have been invented by Anaximander, 623 B.C.; and the armillary sphere by Eratosthenes, about 225 B.C. The planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B.C. Pythagoras maintained that the motion of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortals, which he called the music of the spheres.

SPINNING was ascribed by the ancients to Minerva, the goddess of Wisdom. Arcaas, king of Arcadia, taught his subjects the art about 1500 B.C. Lucrætia, with her maids, was found spinning when her husband Collatinus paid a visit to her from the camp. The wife

of Tarquin was an excellent spinner; and a garment made by her, worn by Servius Tullius, was preserved in the Temple of Fortune. Augustus Cæsar usually wore no garments but such as were made by his wife, sister, or daughter. The spinning-wheel was invented at Brunswick about A.D. 1530. Till 1767 the spinning of cotton was performed by the hand spinning-wheel, when Hargreaves, an ingenious mechanic, near Blackburn, made a spinning jenny, with eight spindles. Hargreaves also erected the first carding machine, with cylinders. Arkwright's machine for spinning by water was an extension of the principle of Hargreaves; but he also employed a large and small roller to expand the thread, and, for this ingenious contrivance, took out a patent in 1769. At first he worked his machinery by horses, but in 1771 he built a mill on the stream of the Derwent, at Cromford. In 1774-9, Crompton invented the mule (*which see*).

SPIRES (in Bavaria). The emperors held many diets at Spire since 1309, and it was the seat of the Imperial Chamber till 1683, when the city was burnt by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The diet to condemn the reformers was held at Spire, called there by the Emperor Charles V., 1529. See *Protestants*.

SPIRIT-RAPPING, &c. Spiritual manifestations (so called) began, it is said, in America about 1843, and attracted attention in England about 1861, in the shape of table-turning, &c. Many inquisitive or credulous persons visited Mr. Home and Mr. Forster, noted "spiritual mediums."

SPIRITS. See *Distillation*. In all nations spirituous liquors have been considered as a proper subject of heavy taxation for the support of the state. See *Alcohol*, *Brandy*, *Methylated Spirits*, &c.

SPITALFIELDS (East London). Here the French Protestant refugees settled and established the silk manufacture in 1685. In consequence of commercial changes, the weavers endured much distress about 1829.

SPITZBERGEN, an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, discovered in 1598 by Sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1596 it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitsbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. See *Phipps*.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION. The origin of the germs of infusorial animalcules developed during putrefaction, &c., has been and is still fiercely debated by naturalists. Spallanzani (about 1766), and especially M. Pasteur and others at the present time (1866), assert that these germs are really endowed with organic life existing in the atmosphere. Needham (about 1747), and especially M. Pouchet and his friends in our day, pretend that these germs are spontaneously formed out of organic molecules, and may be formed artificially. Pouchet's "*Hétérogènes*" appeared in 1859.

SPORTS. The first "Book of Sports," under the title of "The King's Majesty's Declaration to his Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used" on Sundays after evening prayers, was published by King James I., May 24, 1618. The second "Book of Sports," with a ratification by his majesty Charles I., is dated Oct. 18, 1633. On the publication of the first "Book of Sports" there arose a long and violent controversy among English divines on certain points. See *Sabbatariana*, *Sunday*, &c. The book was ordered to be burnt by the hangman, and the sports were suppressed by the Parliament.

SPRINGFIELD (Missouri), near which was fought the desperate battle of Wilson's Creek (*which see*).

SPRINGFIELD (New Jersey), **BATTLE OF**. In June, 1780, a British force sent from New York invaded New Jersey, by way of Staten Island; they were 5000 strong, commanded by General Mathews. Sir Henry Clinton joined him with additional troops, and movements were made to draw Washington, from his strong position at Morristown, into battle in the open country. The British made a feigned movement toward the Highlands. Leaving General Greene in command at Springfield, a short distance from Elizabethtown, Washington marched with a considerable force toward the Highlands. The British then, by a quick movement, attacked Greene on the 22d of June, hoping to fall upon the American stores at Morristown. The British were repulsed, and fled in confusion to Staten Island. They consisted of 5000 infantry, a body of cavalry, and 20 pieces of artillery. They set fire to Springfield when they left.

* *Fraunhofer's Lines*. In 1802 Dr. Wollaston observed several dark lines in the solar spectrum; in 1815 Joseph Fraunhofer not only observed them, but constructed a map of them, giving 590 lines or dark bands. By the researches of Brewster and others the number observed is now above 2000.

† Mr. Fox Talbot observed the orange line of strontium in the spectrum in 1824; and Sir David Brewster observed other lines, 1825-41-3. In 1862-3 Mr. Wm. Huggins analysed the light of the fixed stars and of the nebulae; and in 1865, Dr. Bence Jones, by means of spectrum analyses, detected the presence of minute quantities of metals in the living body, introduced only a few minutes previously.

SPURS. Anciently the difference between the knight and the esquire was, that the knight wore gilt spurs (*spurs auratus*) and the esquire silver ones. Two sorts of spurs seem to have been in use at the time of the Conquest, one called a *pryck*, having only a single point, the other a number of points of considerable size. Spurs nearly of the present kind came into use about 1400. See *Plating*.

SPURS, BATTLE OF. Henry VIII. of England, the Emperor Maximilian, and the Swiss, in 1513, entered into an offensive alliance against France. Henry VIII. landed at Calais in the month of July, and soon formed an army of 30,000 men, counting his own troops. He was joined by the emperor with a good corps of horse and some foot. The emperor was so mean as to act as a *mercenary* to the King of England, who allowed him a hundred ducats a day for his table! They invested Teroëne with an army of 50,000 men; and the Duc de Longueville, marching to its relief, was signally defeated on the 16th of August at Guinegate. This battle was called the battle of *Spurs* because the French used their spurs more than they did their swords. The English king laid siege to Tournay, which submitted in a few days.—*Hénault*. See *Court-trial* for another "battle of spurs."

STADE DUES. At a castle near the town of Stade, in Hanover, certain dues were charged by the Hanoverian government on all goods imported into Hamburg. The British government settled these dues in 1844, and they were resisted by the Americans in 1855. Negotiations on the subject began in 1860, and the dues were abolished in June, 1861. Great Britain paid £160,000 as her share of the compensation.

STADTHOLDER. See *Holland*.

STAFF COLLEGE (Sandhurst), for providing an education to qualify military officers for the duties of the staff. The foundation stone was laid by the Duke of Cambridge on Dec. 14, 1859.

STAGE-COACHES. So called from the stages or inns at which the coaches stopped to refresh and change horses.—*Bailey*. The Stage-coach Duty Act passed in 1735. These coaches were made subject to salutary provisions for the safety of passengers in 1809; to mileage duties, 1814. See *Mail-coaches*, etc.

STAMP DUTIES in England first instituted in 1671. They were re-enacted 1694, when a duty was imposed upon paper, vellum, and parchment. The stamp duty on newspapers was commenced in 1713, and every year added to the list of articles upon which stamp duty was made payable.

The American Stamp Act, a memorable statute, one of those imposts levied by the Parliament of Great Britain which led to the American War and the independence of that country, passed March 22, 1765. It was repealed in 1766. Stamp duties in Ireland commenced in 1774. Stamps on notes and bills of exchange in 1783. The stamp duties produced in England, in 1800, a revenue of £3,124,535.

Many alterations made in 1863 and 1867. In June, 1855, the stamp duty on newspapers as such was totally abolished, the stamp on them being henceforth for postal purposes.

In July and August, 1864, 19,115,000 newspaper stamps were issued; in the same months, 1855, only 6,870,000.

Drafts on bankers to be stamped. 1853

Additional stamp duties were enacted in 1860 (on leases, bills of exchange, dock warrants, extracts from registers of births, etc.); in 1861 (on leases, licenses to house agents, etc.).

Stamp duties reduced in 1864, 1865.

All fees payable in the superior courts of law, after Dec. 31, 1865, are to be collected by stamps, by an act passed in June, 1865.

AMOUNT OF STAMP DUTIES RECEIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1840.	£6,726,817	1855.	£6,805,605
1845.	7,710,683	1859 (to Mar. 31).	7,964,636
1850.	6,559,381	1864 (ditto).	9,524,850

STANDARD. First fixed by the law for gold and silver in England, 1800. Standard gold is 22 parts out of 24 of pure gold, the other two parts or carats being silver or copper. The standard of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver alloyed with 18 dwts. of copper, or 87 parts out of 40 pure silver, and three parts copper. In 1360 these 19 oz. of silver were coined into 20 shillings; in 1412 they were coined into 30 shillings; and in 1527 into 45 shillings. In 1645, Henry VIII. coined 6 oz. of silver and 6 oz. of alloy into 48 shillings; and

the next year he coined 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of alloy into the same sum. Elizabeth, in 1560, restored the old standard in 60 shillings, and in 1601 in 63 shillings. It is now 66 shillings. The average proportion of silver to gold at the royal mint are 16½ to 1. The standard of plate and silver manufactures was affirmed, 6 Geo. I., 1719, *et seq.* See *Gold and Coinage*.—**BATTLE OF THE STANDARD.** See *Northallerton*.

STANDARD MEASURES. In the reign of Edgar a law was made to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures, and for the establishment of a legal standard measure to be used in every part of his dominions. The standard vessels made by order of the king were deposited in the city of Winchester, and hence originated the well-known term of "Winchester measure." The bushel so made is still preserved in the Guildhall of that city. Henry I. also, to prevent frauds in the measurement of cloth, ordered a standard yard of the length of his own arm to be made and deposited at Winchester, with the standard measures of King Edgar. The Guildhall contains the standard measures of succeeding sovereigns.—*Green*. The standard weights and measures were settled by Parliament in 1824. The pound troy was to be 374½ grains, and the pound avoirdupois 7000 grains. The "standard yard of 1760," in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons, was declared to be the Imperial standard yard and the unit of measures of extension. This standard having been destroyed by the fire in 1834, a new commission was appointed to reconstruct it, and researches for this purpose, in conformity with the act, which directed the comparison of the standard with a pendulum vibrating seconds of time in the latitude of London, were begun by Francis Baily (died in 1844), continued by the Rev. R. Sheepshanks till his death in 1855, and completed by G. B. Airy, astronomer royal. In 1855 was passed "an act for legalizing and preserving the lost standards of weights and measures." The Parliamentary copies of the standard pound and yard are deposited at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

STANDARDS. See *Bannern, Flags*, etc. The practice in the army of using a cross on standards and shields is due to the asserted miraculous appearance of a cross to Constantine, previously to his battle with Maximian; Eusebius says that he received this statement from the emperor himself, 313. For the celebrated French standard, see *Auriflamme*.—**STANDARD OF MOHAMMED:** on this ensign no infidel dared look. It was carried in procession about 1768, when several hundred Christians, who ignorantly looked upon it, were massacred by the Turkish populace.—The British Imperial Standard was first hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin, and displayed by the Foot Guards, on the union of the kingdoms, Jan. 1, 1801.

STANFORD BRIDGE (York). In 1066, Tostig, brother of Harold II., rebelled against his brother, and joined the invading army of Harold Hadrada, king of Norway. They defeated the northern earls and took York, but were defeated at Stanford Bridge by Harold, Sept. 25, and were both slain. The loss by this victory no doubt led to his own ruin at the battle of Hastings on Oct. 14 following.

STANHOPE ADMINISTRATION was formed by James (afterward Earl) Stanhope and the Earl of Sunderland in April, 1717. It included Earl Stanhope, chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl Cowper, lord chancellor; Earl of Sunderland and Joseph Addison, secretaries of state, etc. In March, 1718, Addison resigned, and the Earl of Sunderland became premier.

STANNARY COURTS of Devon and Cornwall for the administration of justice among the tin miners, whose privileges were confirmed by 38 Edw. I., 1305. They were regulated by Parliament in 1641 and 1835.

STARCH is a sediment produced at the bottom of vessels wherein wheat has been steeped in water: it is soft and friable, easily broken into powder, and is used to stiffen and clear linen, with blue; its powder is employed to powder the hair. The art of starching linen was brought into England by Mrs. Dinghlem, a Flemish woman, 1 Mary, 1533.—*Stow*. Patents for obtaining starch from other substances have been taken out: from potatoes by Samuel Newton and others in 1707; from the horse-chestnut by William Murray in 1796; from rice by Thomas Wickham in 1822; from various matters by Orlando Jones in 1839-40. For many years starch has been made in the United States from Indian corn.

STAR-CHAMBER, COURT OF. So called haply from its roof being garnished with stars.—*Coke*. This court

of justice was called *Star-Chamber*, not from the *stars* on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of Queen Elizabeth), but from the *Starrs*, or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No *star* was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. The court was instituted 2 Hen. VII., 1486, for trials by a committee of the privy council, which was in violation of *Magna Charta*, as it dealt with civil and criminal cases unfettered by the rules of law. In Charles I.'s reign (1634-37) it exercised its power upon several bold innovators in liberty, who only gloried in their sufferings, and contributed to render government odious and contemptible. It was abolished in 1641. There were in this court from 26 to 43 judges, the lord chancellor having the casting voice.

STAR OF INDIA, a new order of knighthood for India, gazetted June 25, 1861.*

STARS, THE FIXED. They were classed into constellations, it is supposed, about 1900 B.C. Hicetas, of Syracuse, taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them, about 844 B.C. (this is mentioned by Cicero, and perhaps gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus). Job, Hesiod, and Homer mention several of the constellations. The Royal Library at Paris contains a Chinese chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C., in which 1460 stars are correctly inserted. The aberration of the stars was discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1727. See *Astronomy and Solar System*. Maps of the stars were published by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge in 1389, and a set of Celestial Maps, issued under the superintendence of the Royal Prussian Academy, was completed in 1859.

STATE PAPER OFFICE was founded in 1578. In 1857 the British government began the publication of *Calendars of State Papers*, which will be invaluable to future historians.

STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE. An ancient assembly of France, first met, it is said, in 1602 to consider the exactions of the pope. Previously to the Revolution, it had not met since 1614. The States consisted of three orders, the clergy, nobility, and commons. They were convened by Louis XVI., and assembled at Versailles, May 5, 1789 (908 ecclesiastics, 286 nobles, and 621 deputies or *tiers état*). A contest arose whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. See *National Assembly*.

STATES OF THE CHURCH. See *Pope and Rome*.

STATIONERS. Books and papers were formerly sold only at stalls, hence the dealers were called stationers. The Company of Stationers of London is of great antiquity, and existed long before printing was invented, yet it was not incorporated until 8 Philip & Mary, 1553. Their old dwelling was in Paternoster Row.—*Mortimer*.

STATISTICS, defined as the science of figures applied to life, is stated to have been founded by Sir Wm. Petty, who died in 1687. The term is said to have been invented by Professor Achenwall, of Göttingen, in 1749. The first statistical society in England was formed at Manchester in 1833; the Statistical Society of London, which publishes a quarterly journal, was established in 1834; similar societies have been established on the Continent. International Statistical Congresses are now held occasionally. The 1st at Brussels, in 1853; 2d at Paris, 1855; 3d at Vienna, 1867; 4th at London, under the presidency of the prince consort, July 16-21, 1860.

STATUES. See *Sculpture*, etc. Phidias, whose statue of Jupiter passed for one of the wonders of the world, was the greatest statuary among the ancients, 440 B.C. He had previously made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. It was made of ivory and gold, and measured 59 feet in height. Acilius raised a golden statue to his father, the first that appeared in Italy. Lysippus invented the art of taking likenesses in plaster moulds, from which he afterward cast models in wax,

326 B.C. Michael Angelo was the greatest artist among the moderns. The first equestrian statue erected in Great Britain was that of Charles I. in 1678.* By 17 & 18 Vict., c. 10 (July 10, 1854), public statues are placed under the control and protection of the Board of Works. The following are the chief public statues in London:

Achilles, Hyde Park, in honor of the Duke of Wellington, by the ladies of Great Britain.....	June 18, 1822
Albert, prince consort, Horticultural Society Gardens.....	1863
Anne, Queen, St. Paul's Church-yard.....	1711
Bedford, Duke of, Russell Square.....	1809
Canning, George, New Palace Yard.....	1833
Cartwright, Major, Burton Crescent.....	1831
Charles I., Charing Cross.....	1673
Charles II., Soho Square.....	1673
Cumberland, Duke of, Cavendish Square.....	1770
Elizabeth, Queen, St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street.....	1556
Fox, Charles James, Bloomsbury Square.....	1916
George I., Grosvenor Square.....	1726
George I., Leicester Square.....	"
George III., Somerset House.....	1758
George III., Cockspur Street.....	1836
Havelock, Sir Henry, Trafalgar Square.....	1861
Howard, John, first erected in St. Paul's.....	1796
Jenner, Edward, Trafalgar Square, 1868; removed to Kensington Gardens.....	1809
James II., Whitehall.....	1687
Myddelton, Sir Hugh, Islington Green.....	1869
Napier, Gen. Sir Charles J., Trafalgar Square.....	1856
Nelson, Lord, Trafalgar Square.....	1843
Pitt, William, Hanover Square.....	1831
Peel, Sir Robert, Cheselde.....	1855
Richard Cœur de Lion, near Westminster Abbey.....	1560
Wellington, Duke of, Royal Exchange.....	1844
Wellington, Duke of, arch, Hyde Park Corner.....	1846
William III., St. James's Square.....	1717
William IV., King William Street.....	1845
York, Duke of, Waterloo Place.....	1834

STATUTES. See *Acts of Parliament*, *Clarendon*, *Merton*, etc. The Statute Law Revision Act was passed in 1868.

STEAM CARRIAGE (for ordinary roads), invented by the Earl of Caithness, was said to be successful in 1860. It travels over rough roads at the rate of 8 miles an hour, at a cost of less than 1d. per mile. His lordship made a journey of 140 miles in two days.

STEAM-ENGINE AND NAVIGATION. Hero of Alexandria, in his "Pneumatics," describes various methods of employing steam as a power, and to him is ascribed the *Æolipile*, which, although a toy, possesses the properties of the steam-engine: he flourished about 264-241 B.C. Roger Bacon appears to have foreseen the application of steam-power. See *Railways*, *Locomotives*, etc.

Solomon de Caus, a French Protestant, publishes a work which Arago considers to have contained the germs of the steam-engine..... 1615
The Marquess of Worcester alludes to steam in his "Century of Inventions"..... 1663
Papin's digester invented..... 1691
Captain Savery's engine constructed for raising water..... 1693
Papin's engine exhibited to the Royal Society..... about 1699

Atmospheric engine by Savery and Newcomen..... 1713
First idea of *steam navigation* set forth in a patent obtained by Jonathan Hulls..... 1786
Watt's invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder..... 1765
His first patent..... 1769
His engines upon a large scale erected in manufactories, and his patent renewed by act of Parliament..... 1775
Thomas Paine proposes the application of steam in America..... 1779
Engines made to give a rotary motion..... "
Watt's expansion engine..... "
Double-action engines proposed by Dr. Falck on Newcomen's principle..... 1779
Watt's double engine, and his first patent for it granted..... 1781
The Marquess Jouffroy constructed an engine on the Saône..... 1781
Wm. Patrick Miller patented paddle-wheels..... 1797

* It comprises the sovereign, the grand master, 26 knights (Europeans and natives), and extra or honorary knights, such as the prince consort, the Prince of Wales, etc. The queen invested several knights on Nov. 1, 1861.

* This statue is of brass, cast by Le Sueurs in 1633, at the expense of the Howard-Arundel family. During the Civil War, the Parliament sold it to John River, a brainer, in Holborn, with strict orders to break it to pieces; but he concealed it under ground till the Restoration, when it was erected, in 1678, on a pedestal executed by Grinlin Gibbons. The first equestrian statue of brass, founded at one cast, was that of Louis XIV. of France, 1692; it was elevated about 1754.

[He and Mr. Symington are said to have constructed a small steam-boat which traveled at about 5 miles an hour soon after.]

W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde Canal.....1759

First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson.....1791

First experiment with steam navigation on the Thames.....1801

Trevethick's high-pressure engine.....1804

Woolf's double cylinder expansion engine constructed.....1806

Manufactories warmed by steam.....1806

Fulton's steam-boat "Clermont" on the Seine, Aug. 9, 1803; at New York.....1807

Fulton started a steam-boat on the Hudson River, 1807

Steam power to convey coals on a railway employed by Blenkinsop.....1811

The *Cornet*, built by Henry Bell, plies on the Clyde, Jan., 1812

Steam applied to printing in the *Times* office (see *Printing Machines*).....

There were five steam vessels in Scotland (*Parl. Returns*).....1814

First steam vessel on the Thames brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow.....1815

First steamer built in England (*Parl. Returns*).....

The *Savannah* steamer, of 350 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days.....July 15, 1819

First steamer in Ireland.....1820

Steam gun invented by Perkins.....1824

Steam jet applied.....1825

Captain Johnson obtained £10,000 for making the first steam voyage to India in the *Enterprise*, which sailed from Falmouth.....Aug. 16, 1825

The locomotive steam carriages on railways, at Liverpool.....Oct., 1825

The railway opened (see *Liverpool*).....1825

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company formed, 1825

The *Great Western* arrives from Bristol at New York, being her first voyage, in 18 days, June 17, 1828

War steamers built in England.....

War steamers built at Birkenhead, named the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon*, carrying each two thirty-two pounders, sent by government to China, 1840

The Cunard steamers began to sail.....July 5, [Sir Sam. Cunard died April 28, 1865, aged 78.]

The Collins steamers began.....1850

The *Pacific* crosses the Atlantic in 9 days, 19 hours, 25 minutes, arriving at Holyhead.....May 20, 1851

Steam packets leave Galway for America.....1858

The merits of an attacking vessel termed a *steam ram* advocated by Sir G. Sartorius, were discussed in.....1859-60

An iron-plated frigate, *La Gloire*, completed in France (see *Navy, French*).....1860

The *Warrior*, an iron-plated vessel, launched Dec. 29, 1860

The *Far East*, a vessel with two screws, launched at Millwall.....Oct. 31, 1863

Steam vessels belonging to the British empire in 1814, 6; in 1815, 10; in 1820, 48; in 1825, 168; in 1830, 515; in 1835, 545; in 1845, 1001; in 1850, 1197; in 1864, 2490.

(See *Navy and Shipping*.)

THE LARGE STEAM VESSELS OF ENGLAND.

	Long.	Bread.
Great Western.....	286 feet	35 feet
Duke of Wellington.....	240 feet	60 feet
British Queen.....	240 feet	61 feet
Great Britain.....	275 feet	61 feet
Himalaya.....	322 feet	51 feet
Himalaya.....	370 feet	45 feet
Perla.....	380 feet	45 feet
Great Eastern.....	692 feet	58 feet
<i>Horse Power</i> .—Paddles, 1000; Screw, 1600; Weight of ship, etc., 12,000 tons; ordinary light draught, 12,000 tons.		

* The *Great Eastern*—for a short time only (in 1857-8) called *Lewia-then*—was designed by Mr. T. K. Brunel (who died Sept. 15, 1880), and built by Messrs. Scott Russell and Co., at Millwall. Its launching lasted from Nov. 8, 1857, to Jan. 31, 1858. The capital subscribed having been all expended, a new company was formed to fit her for sea. On Sept. 7, 1858, she left her moorings at Deptford for Portland Roads. On the voyage an explosion took place (off Hastings), through some neglect in regard to the casing of one of the chimneys, when ten firemen were killed, and many persons seriously injured. After repairs she sailed to Holyhead, arriving there Oct. 16; she endured the storm of Oct. 25-26 well, and proceeded to Southampton for the winter, Nov. 4. She was constructed to convey 5000 persons from London to Australia, a distance of 22,500 miles; with accommodations for 800 first class passengers, 5000 2d class, and 1000 3d class. Her able captain (Harrison) was drowned in the Solent, Jan. 29, 1860, deeply regretted. She sailed for New York, June 11, under command of Captain Vine Hall, and arrived there June 28. After being exhibited, she left New York, Aug. 16, and returned to England, Aug. 26. Owing to a lawsuit in

STEAM HAMMER was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1838, and patented by him June 13, 1842. The main feature in the construction of the steam hammer is the absolutely direct manner by which the elastic power of steam is employed to lift up and let fall the mass of iron which constitutes the hammer, which mass or block of iron is attached direct to the end of a piston-rod passing through the bottom of an inverted steam cylinder placed immediately over the anvil. The vast range and perfect control over the power of the blows enable the largest or smallest forge-work to be executed by the same steam hammer. In 1842 Mr. Nasmyth applied his steam hammer to driving piles, which invention has importantly assisted in the execution of every great public work in which pile-driving has been required.

STEAM NAVIGATION. See under *Steam*.

STEAM PLOW was invented by John Fowler, who died in 1864.

STEAM RAM (to be used in naval warfare), was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1838, and communicated to the Admiralty in 1845. Steam rams built by Mr. James Laird, of Birkenhead, for the Confederate States in North America, were stopped, and eventually bought by the British government in 1864.

STEARINE (from *stear*, suet), that part of oils and fats which is solid at common temperatures. The nature of these substances was first made known by Chevreul in 1823, who showed that they were compounds of peculiar acids, with a base termed *glycerine*; of these compounds the chief are stearine, margarine, and elaine. See *Candles*.

STEEL, metal, a compound of iron and carbon, exists in nature, and has been largely fabricated from the earliest times. A manufactory for cast steel is said to have been set up by Benjamin Huntsman at Handsworth, near Sheffield, in 1740. The manufacture of shear steel began at Sheffield about 1800. German steel was made at Newcastle previously by Mr. Crawley. The inventions of Mushat (1800) and Lucas (1804) were important steps in this manufacture. See *Engraving*. In 1860, Mr. H. Bessemer made steel by passing cold air through liquid iron; in 1859, tungsten steel was made in Germany; and in 1861, M. Fremy made steel by bringing red hot iron in contact with carbonate of ammonia. The subject has been much investigated by M. Caron, 1861-5. In 1860, much attention was excited by cutlery made from a metallic sand, brought from Taranaki or New Plymouth, in New Zealand. In consequence of improved modes, steel is now made cheaply in large masses, and will be employed in the manufacture of cannon, etc.

STEEL PENS. "Iron pens" are mentioned by Chamberlayne in 1665. Steel pens came into use about 1820, when the first gross of three-slit pens was sold wholesale for £7 4s. In 1830 the price was 8s., and in 1832, 6s. A better pen is now sold for 6d. a gross; the cheapest sort at 2d.; Birmingham in 1856 produced about 1000 million pens per annum. Women and children are principally employed in the manufacture. Perry, Mitchell, and Gillott are eminent makers.

STEEL-YARD. An ancient instrument, the same that is translated *balance* in the Pentateuch. The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steel-yard, is mentioned in 815 B.C.—The STEEL-YARD COMPANY, London merchants, who had the steel-yard assigned to them by Henry III., A.D. 1252, were Flemings and Germans, and the only exporters, for many years after, of the staple commodities of England.—*Anderson*. The company lost its privileges in 1651.

STEENKIRK. See *Englien*.

STENOGRAPHY (from *stenos*, narrow), the art of short-hand, said to have been practiced by the ancients. Its improvement is attributed to the poet Ennius, to Tyro, to Cicero's freedman, and still more

April, the ship came into the hands of sheriff's officers, but was released and sailed for New York on May 1, 1861. On Sept. 12, 1861, she suffered much loss through a violent gale. In 1865 she performed several voyages to and from New York; but in Aug., 1865, ran on a rock near Long Island, and injured her bottom. She was repaired and arrived at Liverpool Jan. 17, 1863, and sailed to New York (May 16-17). The ship was bought by Glass, Elliot, and Co., in March or April, 1864, and was chartered to convey the Atlantic telegraph cable. It sailed from Sheerness July 15, and returned Aug. 19, 1865. See *Electric Telegraph*, p. 181.

* It is now employed in every country where the working of malleable iron is carried on. Owing to the vast range of power possessed by the steam hammer, forged iron work can now by its means be executed on a scale, and for a variety of purposes, with such ease and perfection as could not have been possible by the means previously existing. Parts of the most gigantic marine steam-engines, anchors, and Armstrong guns, as well as the most minute details of machinery, as in Enfield rifles, are now executed by the steam hammer.

to Seneca. The *Ars Scribendi Characteris*, written about 1412, is the oldest system extant. Peter Bales, the famous penman, published on stenography in 1590; and John Willis published his "*Stenographie*" in 1602. There are now numerous systems: Byrom's (1750), Gurney's (1753), Taylor's (1786), Pitman's (phonographic), (1867).

STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, St., Westminster. The commons of England held their assemblies in this chapel, which was built by King Stephen, and dedicated about 1136. It was rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, to which a dean and twelve secular priests were appointed. Soon after its surrender to Edward VI., about 1548, it was applied to the use of Parliament. See *Parliament*. It was destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834. The Society of Antiquaries published memorials of it about 1810; and Mr. Mackenzie's work appeared in 1844.

STEPHENSON, Forr., at Lower Sandusky, was garri-soned by 150 men under Major George Croghan, in the summer of 1813. They were attacked on the 2d of August by 500 British regulars and between 700 and 800 Indians, under Colonel Proctor. The fort was nobly defended, and the enemy withdrew. The Americans lost 1 killed and 1 wounded; the assailants lost 150 men.

STEREOCHROMY, a mode of painting in which water-glass (an alkaline solution of flint, silic), serves as the connecting medium between the color and the substratum. Its invention is ascribed to Von Fuchs, who died at Munich on March 5, 1856. Fine specimens of this art by Kaulbach and Echter exist in the Museum at Berlin, and also at Munich.

STEREOMETER, by which is compassed the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by gauging, invented about 1850.—*Anderson*. Mr. Say's stereometer, for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, and powders as well as solids, was described in 1797.

STEREOSCOPE (from *stereos*, solid, and *skopetein*, to see), an optical instrument for representing in apparent relief natural objects, etc., by uniting into one image two plane representations of these objects as seen by each eye separately. The first stereoscope by reflection was constructed and exhibited by Professor Charles Wheatstone in 1833, who announced its principle in 1833. Since 1864, stereoscopes have been greatly improved.

STEREOTYPE (a cast from a page of movable printing—types). It is said that stereotyping was known in 1711. It was practiced by Wm. Ged, of Edinburgh, about 1780. Some of Ged's plates are at the Royal Institution, London.* A Mr. James attempted to introduce Ged's process in London, but failed, about 1785.—*Nichols*. Stereotype printing was in use in Holland in the last century, and a quarto Bible and a Dutch folio Bible were printed there.—*Phillips*. It was revived in London by Wilson in 1804. Since 1860 the durability of stereotypes has been greatly increased by electrotyping them with copper or silver.

STERLING (money). Camden derives the word from *casterling* or *esterling*, observing that the money brought from the east of Germany, in the reign of Richard I., was the most esteemed on account of its purity, being called in old deeds "*nummi esterling*."

STETHOSCOPE. In 1616, Laënnec, of Paris, by rolling a quire of paper into a kind of cylinder, and applying one end to the patient's chest and the other to his own ear, perceived the action of the heart in a much more distinct manner than by the immediate application of the ear. This led to his inventing the stethoscope, or "breast-explorer," the principle of which, now termed "auscultation," was known by Hippocrates.

STEWARD OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH. The first grand officer of the crown. This office was established prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was formerly annexed to the lordship of Hinckley, Leicestershire, belonging to the family of Montfort, earls of Leicester, who were, in right thereof, lord high stewards of England; but Simon de Montfort, the last earl of this family, having raised a rebellion against his sovereign, Henry III., was attainted, and his estate forfeited to the king, who abolished the office, 1365.

* In the library of this institution is an edition of Sallust (printed at Edinburgh by William Ged of Edinburgh, goldsmith, not with movable types, as is commonly done, but with cast tablets or plates, with this imprint: "Edinburgh, Gulielmus Ged, aurifaber Edinensis, non typis mobilibus, ut vulgo fieri solent, sed tabulis seu laminis fixis, excudit. 1744."

It is now revived only *pro hac vice*, at a coronation, or the trial of a peer. The first afterward appointed was Thomas, second son of Henry IV. The first for the trial of a peer was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of the Earl of Huntingdon, in 1400. The last was Lord Denman, at the trial of the Earl of Cardigan, Feb. 16, 1841. The Duke of Hamilton was lord high steward at the coronations of William IV. and Victoria.

STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, LORD (an ancient office), has the sole direction of the king's house below stairs: he has no formal grant of his office, but receives his charge from the sovereign in person, who, delivering to him a white wand, the symbol of his office, says, "*Senechal, tenez le baton de notre maison*." This officer has been called lord steward since 1540; previously to the 81st of Henry VIII. he was styled grand master of the household. His function as a judge was abolished in 1849.

STICKLESTADT (Norway). Here Olaf II., aided by the Swedes, was defeated in his endeavors to recover his kingdom from Canute, king of Denmark, and slain, July 29, 1030. He was afterward sainted, on account of his zeal for Christianity.

STIRRUPS were unknown to the ancients. Gracchus fitted the highways with stones to enable the horsemen to mount. Warriors had projections on their spears for the same purpose. Stirrups were used in the 6th century, but were not common even in the 12th.

STOCKHOLM, capital of Sweden, was fortified by Berger Jarl in 1254. Here the Swedish nobility were massacred by Christian II. in 1523.

Peace of Stockholm, between the King of Great Britain and the Queen of Sweden, by which the former acquired the duchies of Bremen and Verden as Elector of Brunswick. Nov. 20, 1719
Treaty of Stockholm, between Sweden and Russia, in favor of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, Mar. 24, 1724
Another between England and Sweden. March 3, 1818

STOCKINGS of silk were first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. In 1569 Queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of knit black silk stockings by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more.—*Howell*. He adds, "Henry VIII. wore ordinary cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings: for Spain very early abounded with silk." Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham, and the present was then much taken notice of.—*Idem*. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, made a pair like them, the first made in England, which he presented to the Earl of Pembroke, 1564.—*Stow*. The art of weaving stockings in a frame was invented in England by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, in 1539, twenty-five years after he had learned to knit them with wires or needles. Cotton stockings were first made in 1780. See *Cotton*.

STOCKPORT (in Cheshire) has become eminent on account of the cotton trade. Heaton Norris, in Lancashire, is united to it by a bridge over the river. Here the Manchester blanketeers were dispersed, March 11, 1817; and here was a serious religious riot, when two Roman Catholic chapels were destroyed, and the houses of many Roman Catholics were gutted, and their furniture and other contents smashed or burnt, June 29, 1852.

STOCKS, in which drunkards were placed. The last in London was removed from St. Clement's Danes, Strand, Aug. 4, 1826.

STOCKS. The public funding system originated in Venice about 1178, and was introduced into Florence in 1340. The English funding system may be said to have had its rise in 1690.

Act to prevent stock-jobbing, passed March, 1784; repealed. 1860

The foundation of the Stock Exchange, in Capel Court, the residence of the lord mayor, Sir Wm. Capel, in 1504, was laid on May 18, 1801. It was stated on the first stone that the public debt was then £252,730,924.

The memorable Stock Exchange hoax, for which Lord Cochrane, the celebrated Admiral Johnstone, and others were convicted, Feb. 22, 1814. Lord Cochrane was in consequence expelled the House of Commons. His innocence was afterward proved, and he was restored to his rank by King William IV., and to the honors belonging to it by Queen Victoria.

Stock Exchange Coffee-house destroyed by fire,

Feb. 11, 1816

The number of stockholders in 1840 amounted to 837,461.

Three per cent. annuities created.....	1728
Three per cent. consols created.....	1731
Three per cent. reduced.....	1746
Three per cent. annuities, payable at the South Sea House.....	1751
Three and a half per cent. annuities created.....	1758
Long annuities.....	1761
Four per cent. consols.....	1762
Five per cent. annuities.....	1797 and 1803
Five per cents. reduced to four.....	1822
Old four per cents. reduced to three and a half in 1834	
Further reductions made in 1825, 1830, 1834, 1841, and 1844, the maximum being now three per cent.	

By a return of the average price of the public funds by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, it appears that *Consols* (i.e., consolidated annuities, paying 3 per cent. per annum) averaged in the year

1749.....	£100 0 0	1815.....	£58 12 9
1780.....	63 12 6	1820.....	68 12 0
1795.....	66 6 6	1825.....	90 0 8
1790.....	71 2 6	1830.....	99 15 7
1795.....	74 8 6	1840.....	99 17 6
1795.....	80 10 0	1845.....	92 2 6
1800.....	66 3 8	1849.....	96 15 0
1805.....	53 14 0	1850.....	96 10 0
1810.....	67 16 8	1853.....	99 12 6

The price of £100 stock varied in

1833, from £101 to £90½	1838, from £97½ to £98
1844, " 94 " 85½	1841, " 94½ " 89½
1845, " 93½ " 86½	1843, " 94½ " 90½
1844, " 90½ " 87½	1843, " 94 " 90
1847, " 90½ " 86½	1844, " 91½ " 87½
1855, " 90½ " 84	

STOICS, disciples of Zeno, the philosopher (about 290 B.C.); obtained the name because they listened to his instructions in a porch or portico at Athens, called in Greek *Stoa*. Zeno taught that man's supreme happiness consisted in living agreeably to nature and reason, and that God was the soul of the world.—*Stanley*.

STOKE (near Newark, Nottinghamshire). Near here, on June 16, 1487, the adherents of Lambert Simnel, who personated Edward, earl of Warwick, and claimed the crown, were defeated by Henry VII. John de la Pole, the earl of Lincoln, and most of the leaders, were slain; and Simnel, whose life was spared, was afterward employed in the king's household.

STONE BUILDINGS, *Ero*. Stone buildings were introduced into England, 670. A stone bridge was built at Bow in 1067, and is accounted the first; but a bridge exists at Crowland which is said to have been built in 800. See *Bridges*. The first stone building in Ireland was a castle, 1161. See *Building*. Stone china-ware was made by Wedgwood in 1769. Artificial stone for statues was manufactured by a Neapolitan, and introduced into England, 1776. Stone paper was made in 1776. See *Ransom's Artificial Stone*.

STONE FERRY, *Battle or*. The British army, under General Prevost, menaced Charleston in May, 1779. They withdrew, but some lingered a month upon John's Island, and at Stone Ferry, ten miles below Charleston, were attacked on the 30th of June by a part of Lincoln's army. After a severe engagement the Americans were repulsed. The British lost about 370; the Americans, 800.

STONEHENGE (on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire) is said to have been erected on the counsel of Merlin, by Aurelius Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons who were murdered by Hengist the Saxon, about 450.—*Geoffrey of Monmouth*. Erected as a sepulchral monument of Ambrosius, 500.—*Polydore Vergil*. An ancient temple of the Britons, in which the Druids officiated.—*Dr. Stukeley*. The Britons had annual meetings at Abury and Stonehenge, where laws were made, justice administered, and heinous crimes punished.

STONE OPERATION. Extracting stone from the bladder was first performed by Ammonius of Alexandria about 240. Cutting for stone was first performed on a criminal at Paris, in 1474, with success. A remedy discovered by Mrs. Stevens, for which she was rewarded by government, 1759. See *Lithotomy*.

STONE RIVER (Tennessee), *Battle or*, fought December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863. The battle was fought on the banks of Stone River, a stream which, flowing eastward, crosses the pike a mile north of Murfreesborough, where it abruptly changes its course, flowing

northward parallel with the road. On the 31st of December both Rosecrans and Bragg determined to attack, and each had his left massed against the antagonist's right. Bragg completed his preparations first, and disarranged Rosecrans's plan. The Union right was badly cut up; but a new line was formed, against which Bragg hurled his troops in vain. On January 2 Rosecrans attacked Bragg with such marked success that, on the 3d, the latter retreated to Duck River, and the National army occupied Murfreesborough. Each commander claimed that he was largely outnumbered. The Confederate loss was 16,000; the National, 12,000.

STONINGTON, *Durham or*. This borough, on Long Island Sound, in the eastern part of Connecticut, was assailed by the British, under Commodore Hardy, on the 9th of August, 1813. A cannonade and bombardment ensued for two or three days. Less than 20 men, with 3 cannon, successfully defended the place and prevented the British landing from their boats. The Americans had 6 men wounded; the British lost 21 men killed and 50 wounded.

STONY CREEK, or *Bullington Heights*, at the west end of Lake Ontario, in Upper Canada, was the scene of a night assault upon 1800 American troops, under General Chandler, on the 6th of June, 1813, by a British force of about 800 men, under General Vincent. The Americans lost 17 men killed, 35 wounded, and 5 officers and 65 men made prisoners. Among the latter were Generals Chandler and Winder.

STONY POINT, *Capruan or*. Stony Point is a rough promontory on the west shore of the Hudson, a few miles below the lower entrance to the Highlands. The British were in possession of works there in the summer of 1779. General Wayne led a force of light infantry to storm it on the night of the 15th of July, 1779, and at two o'clock that morning he wrote to Washington, "The fort and garrison, with Colonel Johnson, are ours." The British lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, about 600 men; the Americans lost 15 killed and 83 wounded. The spoils were a large amount of military stores. Thanks and a gold medal were given to Wayne by Congress.

STORMS. The following are among the best authenticated and most memorable. In London a storm raged which destroyed 1500 houses, 344. One in several parts of England, the sky being very dark, the wind coming from the S.W.; many churches were destroyed; and in London 500 houses fell, Oct. 5, 1091. One on the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais and several thousand foreigners, on their voyage to assist King John against the barons, perished, 1215.—*Holinhead*. See *Metecology*.

It thundered 15 days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, 1233.

Storm with violent lightnings; one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants, 1238.—*Howden*.

Violent storm of hail near Chartres, in France, which fell on the army of Edward III. then on its march. The hail was so large that the army and horses suffered very much, and Edward was obliged to conclude a peace, 1359.—*Matt. Paris*.

When Richard II.'s queen came from Bohemia, on her setting foot on shore an awful storm arose, and her ship and a number of others were dashed to pieces in the harbor, Jan., 1383.—*Holinhead*.

Richard's second queen also brought a storm with her to the English coast, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships cast away, 1398.—*Idem*.

Hurricane throughout Europe, which did very considerable damage, on Sept. 3, 1653, the day that Cromwell died.—*Northcote*.

Storm on the east coast of England: 900 colliers and coasters lost, with most of their crews, 1694.

The "Great Storm," one of the most terrible that ever raged in England. The devastation on land was immense; and in the harbors and on the coasts, the loss of shipping and in lives was still greater, Nov. 26-27, 1703.

Snow-storm in Sweden, when 7000 Swedes, it is said, perished upon the mountains, in their march to attack Drontheim, 1719.

* The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at £7,000,000 sterling. The number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterward, is thought to have been 8000. Twelve men-of-war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of their own shores. Trees were torn up by the roots, 17,000 of them in Kent alone. The Eddystone light-house was destroyed, and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the persons who were with him. The Bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady were killed in bad in their place in Somersetshire. Multitudes of cattle were also lost: in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned.

One in India, when many hundreds of vessels were cast away, a fleet of Indiamen greatly damaged, and some ships lost, and 80,000 persons perished, Oct. 11, 1787. Dreadful hurricane at Havana: many public edifices and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished, Oct. 25, 1768.

Awful storm in the North of England, in which many vessels were destroyed, and four Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 29, 1775.

One at Surat, in the East Indies; destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, April 23, 1782.

One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms laid waste in France, 1785.

One general throughout Great Britain: several hundred sail of shipping destroyed or damaged, Oct. 6, 1794.

One which did vast damage in London, and throughout almost the whole of England, Nov. 8, 1800.

A tremendous storm throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by which immense damage was done, and many ships wrecked, Dec. 16-17, 1814.

An awful gale, by which a great number of vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in general on the English coast, Aug. 31, 1816.

Dreadful hurricane, ravaged the Leeward Islands, from the 20th to 22d Sept., 1819. At the island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost.

Great storm along the coast from Durham to Cornwall; many vessels lost, Nov., 1821.

In Ireland, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin, many houses were thrown down, and vast numbers unroofed, Dec. 12, 1822.

Awful storm on the coast of England: many vessels lost, and 13 driven ashore and wrecked in Plymouth alone, Jan. 12-13, 1823.

At Gibraltar, where more than 100 vessels were destroyed, Feb. 18, 1823.

Dreadful storm at the Cape of Good Hope, where immense property was lost, July 16, 1831.

A hurricane visited London and its neighborhood, which did great damage to the buildings, but without the destruction of human life, though many serious accidents occurred, Oct. 28, 1833.

Awful hurricane on west coast of England and in Ireland. The storm raged through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; 30 persons were killed in Liverpool by the falling of buildings, and 100 were drowned in the neighborhood; the coast and harbors were covered with wrecks, the value of two of the vessels lost being nearly half a million sterling. In Limerick, Galway, Athlone, and other places, more than 200 houses were blown down, and as many more were burnt, the winds spreading the fires. Dublin suffered dreadfully; London and its neighborhood scarcely sustained any damage, Jan. 6-7, 1839.

Fearful storm on the coast of the U. S., totally demolishing the Minot's Ledge Light in Boston Harbor, April 19, 1861.

[The winter of 1852-3 (Dec. and Jan.) was one of storms, many of which were very destructive, particularly to shipping.]

Great storm in the Black Sea, Nov. 12-16, 1854, causing much loss of life, shipping, and stores sent for the allied armies in the Crimea.

Great storm on N. coast of Europe, etc., Dec. 31, 1854.

Great storm on N.E. coast of Scotland; 43 fishermen lost, Nov. 28, 1857.

Dreadful storm on the night of Oct. 25-26: the Royal Charter totally lost, and many other vessels; another storm Oct. 31, and Nov. 1, 1859.

Great storm in the Channel, causing much loss of life and property, Jan. 1, 1860.

Dreadful gales, doing much mischief, Feb. 20, 27, 28; May 25; and June 2, 1860.

Great storm: part of the Crystal Palace blown down; Chichester Cathedral steeple fell, Feb. 20, 21, 1861.

Great storm on British coasts, 143 wrecks, May 28, 1861.

Storm on the northeast; 50 wrecks, Nov. 13, 14, 1861.

At Market Laverton, etc.; hail six and seven feet deep; much damage to crops; Sept. 3, 1862.

Storm on British coasts; very many wrecks; Oct. 19, 20, 1862.

There were severe gales, doing much damage and loss of life, Jan. 19, etc., 1863; and Jan. 14, etc., 1865. See under *Wrecks*.

Dreadful hurricane in the Indian Ocean, etc. (see *Cyclone, Calcutta*), Oct. 5, 1864.

Hurricane at Lisbon causes much damage; worst for many years, Dec. 13, 1864.

Severe gales; many vessels and lives lost (see *Wrecks*), Jan. 6-11, 1866.

STORTHING, the Norwegian Parliament, said to have been first held at Bergen by Hacho V. in 1223.

STOVES. The ancients used stoves which concealed the fire, as the German stoves yet do. They lighted the fire also in a large tube in the middle of the room, the roof being open. Apartments were warmed by portable braziers. Stoves on this old principle, improved, continue in use in many houses and public establishments in England, and generally on the Continent. See *Chimneys* and *Cottager's Stove*.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, including Malacca, Penang or Prince of Wales Island, and Singapore, were made a separate dependency of the British crown in 1823, and placed under the governor general of India.

STRAND (London). Houses were first built upon the Strand about 1263, at which period it was the court end of the town, or formed the communication between the two cities of London and Westminster, being then open to the Thames and to the fields. Somerset and other palaces were erected 1549-1605.—*Stow*. The Strand Bridge was commenced Oct. 11, 1811. See *Waterloo Bridge*. The Strand improvements were commenced in 1829.

STRASBURG, the Roman *Argentoratum*, the capital of Alsace. Here Julian defeated the Allemanni, 357. This town, formerly imperial, was taken by Louis XIV. in 1681. The citadel and fortifications which he constructed have been so much augmented that Strasburg may be considered one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. Strasburg is remarkable for its magnificent cathedral and tower, the latter the loftiest in the world. An attempt at insurrection in the city was made Oct. 30, 1834, by Prince Louis Napoleon (afterward President of the French Republic, and now Emperor), aided by two officers and some privates. It was instantly suppressed by their arrest. The prince was then shipped off to America by the French government. See *France*.

STRATHCLYD, a kingdom formed by the Britons, who retired northward after the Saxon Conquest, about 690. It extended from the Clyde to Cumberland. The Britons in it submitted to Edward the Elder in 924.

STRATHMORE, Countess of. Miss Bowes, of Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, whose fortune was £1,040,000, with vast additions on her mother's death, and immense estates on the demise of her uncle, married the Earl of Strathmore, Feb. 25, 1766. Having, after the earl's death, married Mr. Stoney, she was forcibly carried off by him and other armed men, Nov. 10, 1766. She was brought up to the King's Bench by *habeas corpus* and released, and he committed to prison, Nov. 28. The lady recovered her estates, which she had assigned to her husband under the influence of terror, in May, 1788.

STRATTON HILL, BATTLE of, in Cornwall, May 16, 1648, between the royal army under Sir Ralph Hopton, and the forces of the Parliament under the Earl of Stamford. The victory was gained over the Parliamentarians, who lost numbers in killed and wounded.

STRAWBERRY HILL, the Gothic villa of Horace Walpole, erected by him, 1758-76, at Twickenham, near London. In April and May, 1842, his collection of pictures, and articles of taste and virtue, were sold by auction for £29,618 8s. 9d.

STREET MUSIC. An act was passed in 1864 for the better regulation of street music in the metropolitan police districts.

STREET RAILWAYS, previously established by Mr. Train in New York, were opened by him at Birkenhead, Cheshire, Aug. 30, 1860, and at Baywater, London, March 22, 1861. A Street Railway Bill was rejected by the House of Commons in April, 1861. Several of these railways existed for a time in various parts of the metropolis in 1861, but were all taken up in 1862.

STRELITZ, the imperial guard of Russia, established by Ivan IV. in 1563. Becoming frequently seditious, it was suppressed by Peter the Great; great numbers were put to death, many by the czar's own hand, 1697-1704.

STRIKES. See *Preston* and *London*, 1850-1861. The tailors of London struck for increase of wages in April, 1854. The strike of the calico-printers of Glasgow lasted nine months in 1854. The strike of the amalgamated engineers took place in 1859; and of the London cabmen, July 27-30, 1863. A strike among the silk-workers at Coventry came to an end, Aug. 30, 1860. An unsuccessful attempt to get up a strike in the building trade began March 23, 1861. A strike of the pud-

dlers in the iron trade occurred in the spring of 1865. See *Iron*.

STRONTIUM. The native carbonate of strontia was discovered at Strontian, in Argyleshire, in 1787. Sir Humphry Davy first obtained from it the metal strontium in 1808.

STRYCHNIA, a poisonous alkaloid, discovered in 1813 by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the strychnus ignatia and nux vomica, and also in the opas poison. It is so virulent that half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit occasions death in four minutes; its operation is accompanied by lock-jaw. Much attention was given to strychnia in 1886, during the trial of William Palmer, who was executed for the murder of Cook, June 14, 1886.

STUCCO-WORK was known to the ancients, and was much prized by them, particularly by the Romans, who excelled in it.—*Abbe Lenglet*. It was revived by D'Udine about 1680; and in Italy, France, and England in the 18th century.

STYLE. The style was altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 B.C. See *New Style*.

STYLE ROYAL. See *Majesty and Titles*. The styles of the English sovereigns are given in the later editions of Nicolas's "Chronology of History."

SUABIA, a province in S. Germany; was conquered by Clovis, and incorporated into the kingdom of the Franks, 496. After various changes of rulers, it was made a duchy by the Emperor Conrad I. in 919, for Erchanger; according to some, in 916, for Burckhardt. The duchy became hereditary in the house of Hohenstaufen in 1060. Duke Frederick III. became Emperor of Germany as Frederick I. (usually styled Barbarossa, red beard), in 1152. Conradin, his descendant, was defeated at the battle of Tagliacozzo (*which see*) in 1268, and beheaded shortly after. The breaking up of the duchy gave rise to many of the small German states; part of Suabia is included in Württemberg and Switzerland. Suabia was made a circle of the empire in 1537 and 1500.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. See *Telegraph* (under *Electricity*).

SUBSIDIES. Subsidies to the kings of England formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool; 80,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France, 1340.—*Anderson*. Subsidies were raised upon the subjects of England by James I., 1624; but they were contained in a bill for the redress of grievances, 1689. Four subsidies were granted to Charles II. in 1668. England granted subsidies to foreign powers in several wars, particularly in the war against the revolutionists of France, and the war against Bonaparte. One of the most remarkable of these latter was June 20, 1800, when a treaty of subsidies was ratified at Vienna between Austria and England, stipulating that the war should be vigorously prosecuted against France, and that neither of the contracting powers should enter into a separate peace. Subsidies to Austria, Prussia, Russia, the Porte, and other powers, were afterward given by England to the amount of many millions sterling.—*Phillips*.

SUCCESSION ACTS. See *Settlement*.

SUCCESSION DUTY ACT (16 & 17 Vict., c. 51), after much discussion, was passed Aug. 4, 1863. By this act the legacy duty was extended to real estate, and was made payable on succession to both landed and personal property.

SUCCESSION, WAR OF (1702-1718), distinguished by the achievements of the Duke of Marlborough and the Earl of Peterborough, and their unprofitable results, arose on the question whether an Austrian prince or a French prince should succeed to the throne of Spain. The British court opposed Louis, and Marlborough was victorious; but the Allies withdrew one after another, and the French prince succeeded. See *Spain, Utrecht*.

SUDBURY, in Suffolk, was disfranchised for bribery in 1846.

SUEVI, a warlike Gothic tribe, which, with the Alani and the Visigoths, entered Spain about 408, were overcome by the latter, and absorbed into their kingdom about 584.

SUEZ CANAL. The project is not entirely a modern one. According to Herodotus, the Egyptian King Necho, about 600 B.C., built a canal from the Nile to Suez, 105 miles long, and wide enough for two galleys. When Napoleon was in Egypt in 1798, he requested

his chief civil engineer, M. Lepère, to survey and report upon the practicability of a canal between the two seas. The only result of this was to give rise to a blunder which prevailed for a considerable time—the notion that there was a difference of 83½ feet between the level of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, son of the French vice-consul in the time of Mohammed Ali, was intimately acquainted with Said Pacha, the late Viceroy of Egypt. He suggested to Said Pacha, in 1854, the scheme of the maritime canal from sea to sea. The pacha (who had not then assumed the title of viceroy) took it up with alacrity; M. Lesseps came to Paris and London for the means. He formed a company, named the "Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez," which was to undertake the works. The canal, with its ports at each end, when finished, was to be the property of the company for ninety-nine years, after which it would belong to the Egyptian government. Meantime, that government was to receive annually 15 per cent. of the traffic earnings. The tolls charged for passage were always to be equal for ships of all nations. The company was to take all the land wanted for the construction of the canal, and to quarry the stone for building free of cost. These conditions of the original agreement are still in force; but some other conditions, relating to the supply of labor by the forced service of 20,000 fellahs, or Egyptian peasants, ordinarily bound to work, by way of feudal tribute, on the viceroy's estates, have since been altered; the company has also been deprived of the right of selling or leasing the lands ceded to it; and the Fresh-water Canal, from Suez to Ismailia, and thence to Zagazig, which runs parallel with the intended maritime canal for half its length, has been sold by the company to the viceroy. The share capital of the company is eight millions sterling, besides which four millions sterling have been raised on debentures, and nearly four millions paid by the viceroy as indemnity for the non-fulfilment of conditions above mentioned, and for the resumption of the lands and Fresh-water Canal. The Maritime Canal is to extend from the harbor of Port Said, on the Pelusian coast of the Mediterranean, to the port of Suez, at the head of the Red Sea. The length of the canal is not quite a hundred miles. Its depth throughout is to be 26 feet; its general width is to be 246 feet at the base, and 328 feet at the top of the banks, except in some portions of the line where it has to be cut through high ground; the width is here reduced to 190 feet at the upper part. There will be no locks on the Maritime Canal. Vessels will be able to steam through, or be towed through, from sea to sea, in about sixteen hours. On leaving Port Said the canal enters Lake Menzaleh, through which the channel runs for twenty-nine miles. The waters of this lake are shallow, and the bottom composed of mud. The characteristics of the first half of the Maritime Canal are, that about thirty-four miles of its course lie through lakes; the remainder through elevated plateaux. On August 15, 1865, the flood-gates of the smaller Suez Canal were opened, the fresh water from the Nile was admitted, and a coal vessel passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. On Oct. 15, 1868, out of 96,983,066 cubic yards to be excavated and dredged, there remained 29,775,850 cubic yards to complete the undertaking. The present monthly out-turn of the dredging-machines insures the completion of the canal by the time promised—that is, by October 1, 1869. Manual labor is employed where the working level is above the reach of the dredges. The Lake Timash is now transformed into a Mediterranean lake, nine miles in circumference. The water required to fill it was about 95,000,000 cubic yards, March, 1869. The Maritime Canal is actually made and opened from Port Said to Ismailia. The Fresh-water Canal is open from Ismailia to Suez.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS. Power to appoint them was given by Parliament in 1534 to Henry VIII. as head of the Church. See *Supremacy*.

SUGAR* (*Saccharum officinarum*) is supposed to have been known to the ancient Jews. Found in the East Indies by Nearchus, admiral of Alexander, 325 B.C.—*Strabo*. An Oriental nation in alliance with

* Sugar, long considered a neutral substance, without congeners, has of late years become the head of a numerous family, daily increasing, viz.: Cane-sugar (*saccharum*, from the sugar-cane; boiled with dilute acids it yields glucose); fruit-sugar (from many recent fruits); grape-sugar (*glucose*; from dried fruits and altered starch); sugar of milk; *Melliss* (from Escalypius, by Berthollet in 1854); *arabin* (from the berries of the mountain ash, by Pelouze); *insulin* (from muscular tissue, Scherer); *dulcose* (by Laurent); *mucosin* (from mucus, obtained from the *Fraxinus Ornus*, a kind of ash); *saccharin* (from acorns); to these have been lately added *mycosin*, by M. Miltcherlich, and *mucosin* and *trichosin*, by M. Berthollet.

Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage.—*Lucan*. The best sugar was produced in India.—*Pliny*. It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen. Brought into Europe from Asia, A.D. 625. In large quantities, 1150. It was attempted to be cultivated in Italy; but, not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about 1510.* Our chief importations of sugar are from the British West Indies, the East Indies, Mauritius, and Brazil. Sugar was first taxed by name, 1 James II., 1686. The previous customs duties upon sugar were repealed, and moderated duties substituted, by the act 9 & 10 Vict., c. 63, passed Aug. 13, 1846, by which act the same duties were levied upon the sugar of foreign countries as levied upon sugar the produce of British colonies: annually reduced until July 5, 1851. The importations of sugar have in consequence considerably increased, and amounted in 1852 to upward of 8,000,000 cwts., paying a duty exceeding £4,000,000 sterling. Sugar imported in 1854, 9,112,584 cwts.; in 1854, 10,767,538 cwts. In 1855, the duty was increased, but was reduced in 1854.† Sugar was extracted from beet-root in France, by Achard, in 1799, and has been since largely manufactured.

SUGAR REFINING was made known to Europeans by a Venetian, 1508, and was first practiced in England in 1639, though some say that they had the art a few years earlier. Dr. Scofield's improved processes were patented in 1848-50.

SUICIDE (from *sui*, self; *cedere*, to kill), the slayer of himself. The first instances recorded in Jewish history are those of Samson, about 1130, and Saul, 1055 B.C. The Greek and Roman philosophers deemed it a crime, and burned the offending hand apart from the rest of the body. In the early part of the Roman history, the only instance recorded occurs in the reign of Tarquin I., when the soldiers, thinking themselves disgraced by being ordered to make common sewers, destroyed themselves, 606 B.C. Instances afterward occurred, however, of illustrious men committing suicide, as Cato, 46 B.C.‡ In the Roman Catholic Church, in the 6th century, it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Eucharist for such as committed self-murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of Parliament, with the confiscation of land and goods. Till 1828 the body of the suicide was directed to be buried in a cross-road, and a stake to be driven through it.

A FEW OF THE MOST MEMORABLE LATE CASES OF SUICIDE IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

General Pichegru.....	April 7, 1804
Miss Champante.....	Aug. 15, "
Sells, valet of the Duke of Cumberland.....	May 31, 1810
Abraham Goldsmid, an eminent merchant.....	"
Williams, murderer of the Marr family.....	Dec. 15, 1811
Lord French.....	Dec. 9, 1814
Marshall Berthier.....	June 1, 1815
Samuel Whitbread, Esq.....	Sept. 6, "
Sir Samuel Romilly.....	Nov. 2, 1818
Sir Richard Croft.....	Nov. 6, "
Christophe, king of Hayti.....	Oct. 8, 1820
Admiral Sir George Campbell.....	Jan. 23, 1821
Marquess of Londonderry.....	Aug. 11, 1822
Hon. Col. Stanhope.....	Jan. 26, 1825
Mrs. Montgomery in Newgate (see <i>Prussic Acid</i>).....	July 4, 1828
Miss Charlotte Both.....	Jan. 8, 1830
Lord Greaves.....	Feb. 7, "
Colonel Breton.....	Jan. 18, 1833

* About the year 1138 the sugar-cane was transported from Tripoli and Syria to Sicily, thence to Madeira, and finally to the West Indies and America. It is not known at what date sugar was introduced into England, but it seems to have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Whitaker, in the History of Whalley, p. 109, quotes an earlier instance in 1497. A manuscript letter from Sir Edward Wotton to Lord Cobham, dated Calais, 6th March, 1546, advertises him that Sir Edward had taken up for his lordship twenty-five sugar-loaves, at six shillings a loaf, "which is eight pence a pound." † In 1840, the imports of sugar into the United Kingdom were nearly 8,000,000 cwts., of which nearly four millions were for home consumption; and the duty amounted to about five millions and a half sterling. In 1850 the imports were 8,565,734 cwts., and the reduced duty amounted to £4,135,951. In 1852, 7,919,333 cwts. were retained for home consumption; duty, £4,068,235; in 1853, 8,641,390 cwts. were retained for home consumption; duty, £5,325,908; in 1854, 8,337,798 cwts. were retained.

‡ There have been three instances of self-destruction by fire; that of the philosopher Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna; of a Frenchman, who, in imitation of him, threw himself, in 1820, into the crater of Vesuvius; and of an Englishman, who jumped into the furnace of a forge about the year 1811. Plutarch relates that an unaccountable passion for suicide seized the Milesian virgins, from which they could not be prevented by the tears and prayers of their friends; but a decree being passed that the body of every young maid who did self-murder should be drawn naked through the streets, a stop was soon put to the extraordinary frenzy.

Major Thompson.....	June 13, 1839
Mr. Simpson, the traveler.....	July 24, 1840
Lord James Beresford.....	April 27, 1841
Gen. Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin.....	May 1, "
The Earl of Munster.....	March 20, 1842
Lord Conington.....	June 8, "
Laman Blanchard.....	Feb. 15, 1845
Colonel Gurwood.....	Dec. 29, "
Rear Admiral Collard.....	March 18, 1846
Haydon, the eminent painter.....	June 22, "
Count Bresson.....	Nov. 2, 1847
Colonel King, in India.....	July 12, 1850
Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic Theatre.....	July 13, "
Rev. Dr. Rice.....	Jan. 20, 1853
Lieut. Col. Layard.....	Dec. 27, "
Rev. T. Robinson (threw himself off Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover).....	Aug. 10, 1854
Dr. Franks, late editor of the <i>Allgemeine Zeitung</i> , after killing his son.....	Nov. 5, 1855
John Sadleir, M.P. (in 1863, a lord of the treasury), by prussic acid, on Hampstead Heath (he was found to have been guilty of enormous frauds upon the Tipperary Bank, etc.).....	Feb. 16, 1856
A. Smart, a watchmaker, threw himself from the Whispering Gallery in St. Paul's.....	March 14, "
Charles Russell, Esq., late chairman of Great Western Railway.....	May 15, "
Hugh Miller, geologist, author of <i>The Old Red Sandstone</i> (insane through overwork).....	Dec. 28, "
Major Gen. Stalker, C.B., of Indian army (March 14), and Commodore Ethersey, of the Indian navy. (Both through physical and mental depression while on the expedition against Persia; see <i>Bushire</i>).....	March 17, 1857
Major Warburton, M.P. for Harwich, brother of Elliot, lost in the <i>Amazon</i>	Oct. 23, "
Henry M. Witt, a promising young chemist, at the Government School of Mines.....	June 19, 1858
Dr. Sadleir, senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.....	July, "
Rev. G. Martin, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter.....	Aug. 27, 1860
Lord Forth, son of Earl of Perth.....	Oct. 8, 1861
Wm. G. Prescott, banker.....	April 29, 1865
Admiral Robert Fitzroy (see <i>New Zealand and Meteorology</i>).....	April 30, "

INQUESTS ON SUICIDES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	1856	919 males	895 females	1814
1853	909	"	868	"
1850	961	"	895	"
1841	961	"	868	"
1843	988	"	846	"
1863	1048	"	837	"
1864	978	"	859	"

SUITORS' FUND (in the Court of Chancery), in 1862, amounted to £1,290,000. As this money had no specific owner, a proposal was made by government to apply it to the building of new law-courts, payment of all legal claims being guaranteed. The scheme was deferred by Parliament.

SULLIVAN, FORT, DEFENSE OF. Fort Sullivan was upon Sullivan's Island, in Charleston Harbor, S. Carolina. It was built of palmetto logs and earth, and garrisoned by 500 men, under Colonel William Moultrie, in the spring of 1776. It was attacked by a fleet, under Sir Peter Parker, on the 28th of June, 1776. A conflict raged for almost ten hours. The fleet was dreadfully shattered, and finally repulsed. The British lost, in killed and wounded, 325; the garrison lost only 3 killed and 22 wounded. Moultrie was promoted for his gallantry, and the name of the fort was called Moultrie in his honor.

SULPHUR has been known from the earliest times. Basil Valentine mentions its production from green vitriol. Sulphuric acid (vitriol), produced from the burning of sulphur, was introduced into England about 1720. Sulphur has been the object of research of many eminent chemists during the present century, and many discoveries have been made, such as its allotropic condition, etc. It is the inflammable constituent in gunpowder.—The sulphur mines of Sicily have been wrought since the 16th century, but the exportation was inconsiderable till about 1820; in 1838 the trade increased so much that Great Britain alone imported 38,654 tons. In that year the Neapolitan government was induced to grant a monopoly of the trade to a French company; but a firm remonstrance from the British government led to a discontinuance of this impolitic restriction in 1841, which, however, gave a great and lasting impetus to the British sulphur manufacture.

SULTAN, a Turkish title, from the Arabic, signifying *king of kings*, and given to the Grand Signior or Emperor of Turkey. It was first given to the Turkish princes Angrolipex and Musgad, about 1085.—*Vattier*. It was first given, according to others, to the Emperor Mahmoud, in the 4th century of the Hegira.

SUMPTUARY LAWS restrain excess in dress, furniture, eating, etc. Those of Zaleucus ordained that no woman should go attended by more than one maid in the street, unless she were drunk; and that she should not wear gold or embroidered apparel, unless she designed to act unchastely, 450 B.C.—*Diog. Laert.* The *Lex Orchia* among the Romans (181 B.C.) limited the guests at feasts, and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment; and it also enforced that during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open. The English sumptuary laws, chiefly of the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VIII., were repealed in 1856. See *Dress*.

SUN. Pythagoras taught that the sun was one of the twelve spheres about 529 B.C. The relative distances of the sun and moon were first calculated geometrically by Aristarchus, who also maintained the stability of the sun, about 280 B.C. Numerous theories were ventured during fifteen centuries, and astronomy lay neglected until about A.D. 1200, when it was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain. The Copernican system was made known in 1530. See *Copernican System* and *Solar System*. Galileo and Newton maintained that the sun was an igneous globe. The transit of Mercury was observed by Gassendi.

By the observations of Dr. Halley on the spot which darkened the sun's disk in July and August, 1676, he established the certainty of its motion round its own axis.

Parallax of the sun, Dr. Halley..... 1702
Solar spots were first observed by Fabricius and Harriot in 1610. A macula three times the size of the earth passed the sun's centre April 21, 1766, and frequently since.

Herschel measured two spots, whose length together exceeded 50,000 miles..... April 19, 1779
Since 1851 much attention has been given to the luminous protuberances observed on the edge of the sun's disk during a total eclipse. On July 13, 1860, Mr. Warren de la Rue took two photographs at the time of total obscuration. "Solar physics" especially studied by Messrs. Warren de la Rue, Balfour, Stewart, etc..... 1865-6

SUNCION, TREATY OF, between General Urquiza, director of the Argentine Confederation, and C. A. Lopez, president of the republic of Paraguay, recognizing the independence of Paraguay, July 15, 1862.

SUNDAY, or **LORD'S DAY**. Most nations have counted one day in seven holy. Sunday was anciently the day on which divine adoration was paid to the Sun. Among Christians it is commonly called *Dies Dominica*, or Lord's day, on account of our Savior's appearance on that day after his resurrection. The first civil law that was issued for the observance of this day combined it with that of the seventh-day Sabbath and other festivals (*Eusebius, Life of Constantine*), and it was followed by several imperial edicts in favor of this day, which are extant in the body of Roman law, the earliest being that of Constantine the Great, dated March 7, 321.—*Corpus Juris Civilis*. See *Sabbath*; *Sabbatarians*; *Sports*, Book of, etc.

The Council of Orleans prohibited country labor, which that decree had allowed..... 838

The Sabbath day was ordained to be kept holy in England from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break of day, 4th Canon, Edgar..... 960

Act of Parliament levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I..... 1606

James I. and Charles I. authorized certain sports after divine service on Sundays. See *Sports*.

Act restraining amusements, 1 Charles I..... 1625

Act restraining the performance of servile works, and the sale of goods except milk at certain hours, and meat in public houses, and works of

* The estimated diameter is 892,000 miles, and the distance from the earth, till lately given as 95,000,000 miles, has been recently corrected to 94,000,000, by the result of the experiments and calculations of N. M. Fizeau and Foucault (1864). The error corrected corresponds to the apparent breadth of a human hair at 125 feet, or of a sovereign at 8 miles off.—*Herschel*. The sun is now described as consisting of a solid or liquid nucleus surrounded by a luminous envelope (photosphere), over which is a dense atmosphere, containing the vapors of various metals and other elements (1864). See *Spectrum*.

necessity and charity, on forfeiture of five shillings, 20 Charles II..... 1677
The Sunday Act was passed in 1781. In March, 1856, Lord Robert Grosvenor (since Lord Ebury) introduced a bill to suppress Sunday trading. It met with much opposition and was withdrawn.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS were first established in England about 1781, by Robert Raikes, an eminent printer of Gloucester, conjointly with Dr. Stock. See *Education* and *Sabbath-schools*.

SUNDERLAND ADMINISTRATION, formed in 1718, arose out of a modification of the Stanhope ministry. After various changes, it was broken up in 1721. Charles, earl of Sunderland, *First Lord of the Treasury*. Earl Cowper, *Lord Chancellor*. Earl Stanhope and Mr. Craggs, *Secretaries*. Mr. Aislabie, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, etc.

SUN-DIALS were invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C.—*Pliny*, l. 2. The first put up at Rome was by Papius Cursor, at the temple of Quirinus, when time was divided into hours, 288 B.C. Sun-dials were first set up in churches, A.D. 618.—*Langlet*.

SUPERANNUATION ACT for the Civil Service was passed in April, 1839.

SUPREMACY over the Church was claimed by Pope Gelasius I. as bishop of Rome, 494. On Jan. 15, 1536, Henry VIII. by virtue of the act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, formally assumed the style of "on earth Supreme Head of the Church of England," which has been retained by all succeeding sovereigns. The Bishop of Rochester (Fisher) and the ex-lord chancellor (Sir Thomas More), and many others, were beheaded for denying the king's supremacy in 1535; and in 1573, John Nelson, a priest, and Thomas Sherwood, a young layman, were executed at Tyburn for the same offence.

SURAT (K. Indlee). Before the English East India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here established under Captain Best in 1611. The Great Mogul had here an officer who was styled his admiral. An attack of the Mahratta chief Sivajee, on the British factory, was defeated by Sir George Oxenden, 1664. The English were again attacked in 1670, and 1702, and often subsequently. The East India Company, in 1759, fitted out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. Surat was vested in the British by treaty in 1800 and 1803.

SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF. The first charter was granted by Henry VIII., 1540. Formerly barbers and surgeons were united, until it was enacted that "no person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter excepting only the drawing of teeth." The surgeons obtained a new charter in 1745, 1800, and 1844. Since that period, various legislative and other important regulations have been adopted to promote their utility and respectability; and no person is legally entitled to practice as a surgeon in the cities of London and Westminster, or within seven miles of the former, who has not been examined at this college. The college in Lincoln's Inn Fields was remodeled in 1836, and the interior completed in 1837. The premises were enlarged in 1852-3. See *Medical Council*.

SURGERY. It was not until the age of Hippocrates that diseases were made a separate study from philosophy, etc., about 410 B.C. Hippocrates mentions the *ambra*, the ancient instrument with which they reduced dislocated bones. Celsus flourished about A.D. 17; Galen, 170; Aëtius, 500; Paulus Aegineta, in 640. The Arabians revived surgery about 900; and in the 16th century a new era in the science began; between these periods surgery was confined to ignorant priests and barbers. Anatomy was cultivated under the illustrious Vesalius, the father of modern surgery, in 1538. Surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only thirteen in London. See *Physic*.

SURINAM (Dutch Guiana). The factories established by the English in 1640 were occupied by the Portuguese, 1643; by the Dutch, 1664; taken by the British, 1804; and restored to the Dutch, 1814.

SURNAMES first began in Greece and Egypt, as *Soter*, Savior; *Nicator*, conqueror; *Euergetes*, benefactor; *Philopator*, lover of his father; *Philometor*, lover of his mother, etc. Strato was surnamed *Physicus*, from his deep study of nature; Aristides was called the *Just*; Phocion, the *Good*; Plato, the *Athenian Bee*; Xenoc-

phon, the *Attis Muse*; Aristotle, the *Stagirite*; Pythagoras, the *Samian Sage*; Menedemus, the *Eretrian Bull*; Democritus, the *Laughing Philosopher*; Virgil, the *Mantuan Swan*, etc. Surnames were introduced into England by the Normans, and were adopted by the nobility about 1100. The old Normans used *Fitz*, which signifies son, as *Fitz-herbert*. The Irish used O for grandson, as O'Neal, O'Donnell. The Scottish Highlanders used Mac, as Macdonald, son of Donald. The Saxons added the word son to the father's name, as Williamson. Many of the most common surnames, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, etc., were taken by Brabanters and other Flemings, who were naturalized in the reign of Henry VI, 1455. M. A. Lower's "Dictionary of English Surnames" was published in 1860.

SURPLICES. First worn by the Jewish priests, and said to have been first used in churches, 816, and encouraged by Pope Adrian, 786. Every minister saying public prayers shall wear a comely surplice with sleeves, *Canon 57*. The garb prescribed by stat. 2 Edw. VI, 1547; again, 1 Eliz., 1558; and 13 & 14 Chas. II., 1663.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (near London) were established in 1831 by Mr. Edward Cross, who brought hither the menagerie formerly at Exeter Change. Various picture models have been exhibited here since 1837, viz., Vesuvius, Iceland, etc., accompanied by fireworks. In 1854, a company which had taken the gardens erected a large yet elegant building for concerts, the architect being Mr. Horacio Jones. On Oct. 19, 1866, when the hall contained about 9000 persons, attending to hear the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, seven were killed and thirty seriously injured by a false alarm of fire. In 1869 the hall was temporarily taken for the reception of the patients of St. Thomas's Hospital.

SURVEY. See *Ordinance*.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES. The oldest in the world is in China, near King-tung; it is formed of chains. Rope suspension bridges, from rocks to rocks, are also of Chinese origin. The bridge over the Menai Strait is a most surprising work. The Hungerford (or Charing Cross) Suspension Bridge, opened May 1, 1846, was removed to Clifton and opened there, Dec. 8, 1864. Parliament empowered the Commissioners of Woods to erect (among other improvements there) a suspension bridge at Battersea, Sept., 1846; and many bridges of similar construction have been erected in various parts of the kingdom. Lambeth and Westminster Suspension Bridge was opened Nov. 10, 1862. Early in 1869 there was opened to the public the longest suspension bridge in the world, connecting the village of Niagara Falls, U. S., with Clifton, in Canada. The bridge is 1963 feet long, the cables from which it is suspended being nearly 1900 feet; the towers are respectively 100 and 106 feet high. The Cincinnati and Covington Bridge was begun in 1854, and finished in 1867, at a cost of \$1,750,000. The total length is 2263 feet, 1067 of which are from tower to tower, and the floor is 100 feet above low-water mark. See *Menai Strait, Hungerford, Clifton, Niagara*, etc.

SUSSEX, KINGDOM OF. See *Britain*.

SUTLEJ, a river in N. W. India, on the banks of which were fought the desperate battles of Aliwal and Sobraon (*which see*).

SUTTEES, the burning of widows. This custom began in India from one of the wives of "Bramah, the Son of God," sacrificing herself at his death, that she might attend him in heaven. So many as seventeen widows have burnt themselves on the funeral pile of a rajah; and in Bengal alone, 700 have thus perished, until lately, in each year. But the English government, after long discouraging suttees, formally abolished them, Dec. 7, 1829. They have since occasionally taken place. The wife of the son of the Rajah of Beygoon thus perished, June, 1864.

SVEABORG, a strong fortress in Finland, 3½ miles south of Helsingfors. It is situated on seven rocky islands; the fortifications were commenced by the Swedes in 1748, and were not completed in 1759, when Finland was united to Russia, by whose government the works were zealously continued. It is termed the Gibraltar of the North. On Aug. 6, 1855, the English and the French fleet anchored off Sveaborg, and bombarded it by mortar and gun-boats from the 9th to the 11th, causing the destruction of nearly all the principal buildings, including the dock-yard and arsenal. But few casualties and no loss of life ensued in the allied squadron. Success could not be pursued for want of mortars.

SWEARING ON THE GOSPELS, first used about 628, and introduced in judicial proceedings about 600.—*Rapin*. PROFANE SWEARING made punishable by fine; a laborer or servant forfeiting 1s., others 2s. for the first offense; for the second offense, 4s.; the third offense, 6s.; 6 Wm. III., 1695. See *Oaths*.

SWEATING SICKNESS. See *Plague*.

SWEDEN (N. Europe). The ancient inhabitants were the Fins, now the modern inhabitants of Finland, a diminutive race, who retired to their present territory on the appearance of the Scandinavians or Goths, who have ever since been masters of Sweden. See *Scandinavia*. The internal state of this kingdom is little known previously to the 11th century. By the union of Calmar in 1397, Sweden became a province of Denmark, and was not rescued from this subjection till 1521, when Gustavus Vasa recovered the kingdom from the Danish yoke. He became king in 1523, and his descendants ruled till 1809. The government of Sweden is a limited monarchy. The Diet consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the peasants, and the burghers, and meet every three years (last time Oct. 15, 1865). The king is, as in Britain, the head of the executive. There are two universities, Upsal and Lund; and Sweden can boast, among its great men, Linnaeus, Celsius, Scheele, Bergman, Berzelius, Thorswaldsen, and Anderen. Population of Sweden (1863), 4,022,504; of Norway (1855), 1,490,007.

Odin arrives in the North, and dies..... B.C. 70
His son Skjold reigns..... 40
The Skjoldungs reign till Olaf the Infant is baptized, and introduces Christianity among his people..... about A.D. 1000
Waldemar I., of Denmark, subdues Rugen, and destroys the pagan temples..... 1168
Stockholm founded..... 1260
Magnus Ladelus establishes a regular form of government..... 1279
The crown of Sweden, which had been hereditary, is made elective, and Stenoch Magnus, surnamed Smek, or the Foolish, king of Norway, is elected..... 1319
Waldemar lays Gothland waste..... 1361
Albert of Mecklenburg reigns..... 1363
Treaty of Union of Calmar (*which see*), by which Sweden is united to Denmark and Norway, under Margaret..... 1397
University of Upsal founded..... 1476
Christian II., "the Nero of the North," massacres the Swedish nobility to fix his despotism..... 1520
The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valor of Gustavus Vasa..... 1521
Gustavus Vasa is raised to the throne..... 1523
He introduces Lutheranism and religious liberty..... 1527
Makes the crown hereditary..... 1544
Gustavus Adolphus heads the Protestant cause in Germany; takes Magdeburg and Munich..... 1630
He is slain at Lutzen..... Nov. 6, 1632
Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark..... 1648
Abdication of Christina..... 1654
Charles X. overruns Poland..... 1657
Arts and sciences begin to flourish..... 1660
University of Lund founded..... 1666
Charles XII., "the Madman of the North," begins his reign; he makes himself absolute, and abolishes the senate..... 1699
Battle of Pultowa, where Charles is defeated by the Czar of Russia (see *Pultowa*)..... 1709
He escapes to Bender, where, after three years' protection, he is made a prisoner by the Turks..... 1713
He is restored; and, after ruinous wars, and fighting numerous battles, is killed at the siege of Frederickshald..... Dec. 11, 1718
Queen Ulrica Eleonora abolishes despotic government..... 1719
Royal Academy founded by Linnaeus, afterward called Linnæus..... 1741
Conspiracy of Counts Brahe and Horne, who are beheaded..... 1756
The Hats and Caps (French and Russian parties), 1758-57; put down by Gustavus III..... 1770
Despotism re-established..... 1772
Order of the Sword instituted..... "
Assassination of Gustavus III. by Count Ankerström, at a ball, March 16; he expired the 29th..... 1792
The regicide was scourged with whips of iron throng three successive days; his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled..... May 18, "
Gustavus IV. dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, March 13, 1809
Representative Constitution established..... June 7, "

- Sweden cedes Finland to Russia.....Sept. 17, 1809
 Marshal Bernadotte, the Prince of Ponte Corvo (one of Bonaparte's greatest generals), is chosen the Crown Prince of Sweden.....Aug. 21, 1810
 Gustavus IV. arrived in London.....Nov. 12, "
 Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon.....Jan. 9, 1812
 Alliance with England.....July 12, "
 Sweden joins the grand alliance against Napoleon, March 13, 1813
 Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14; carried into effect.....Nov., 1814
 Bernadotte ascends the throne of Sweden as Charles John XIV.....Feb. 5, 1818
 Canals and roads constructed.....1822
 Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden.....May 19, 1826
 Death of Bernadotte, whose son Oscar ascends the throne.....March 8, 1844
 Treaty of alliance with England and France, Nov. 21, 1855
 Punishment decreed against Catholic converts from Lutheranism.....Oct., 1857
 Demonstration in favor of Italian independence, Dec. 17, 1859
 Increased religious toleration toward seceders, May, 1860
 The king visits England and France.....Aug., 1861
 He is warmly received in Denmark.....July 17, 1862
 Treaty of commerce with Italy, signed, June 14, "
 Strong demonstration in favor of Poland.....April, 1863
 Inauguration of free trade.....Jan. 1, 1864
 Sweden protests against the occupation of Schleswig by the Allies.....Jan. 22, "
 Great excitement throughout the country, March; preparation for war (no result).....April, "
 Foundation of a "National Scandinavian Society" at Stockholm to obtain by legal means a confederation of the three kingdoms for military and foreign affairs, reserving independent interior administration.....Dec., "
 Reform of the Constitution proposed, Nov.; adopted by the Legislature: great rejoicings.....Dec., "
 Commercial treaty with France signed.....Feb. 15, 1865

KINGS OF SWEDEN (previously Kings of Upsal).

1001. Olaf Schötkonung, or Olif Schætikonung the Infant, is styled king, 1015. Christianity introduced in this reign.
 1026. Edmund Colbrenner.
 1051. Edmund Slemme.
 1056. Stenkil.
 1076. Halstan.
 1090. Ingo I., styled the Good.
 1112. Philip.
 1113. Ingo II.
 1129. Swerker, or Suercher I.
 1153. St. Eric I.
 1161. Charles VII.; made prisoner by his successor,
 1167. Canute, son of Eric I.
 1190. Swerker, or Suercher II.; killed in battle.
 1210. Eric II.
 1216. John I.
 1222. Eric III., the Stammerer.
 1250. Berger Jarl, regent.
 1264. Waldemar I.
 1275. Magnus I.
 1290. Berger II.
 1319. Magnus II.; dethroned.
 1350. Eric IV.
 1359. Magnus restored.
 1363. Albert of Mecklenburg; his tyranny causes a revolt of his subjects, who invite Margaret of Denmark to the throne.
 1369. Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, now also of Denmark, and Eric XIII.
 1397. [Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms are united under one sovereign.]
 1412. Eric XIII. governs alone: deposed.
 1440. Christopher III.
 1448. Charles VIII., surnamed Canuteson.
 1471. [Interregnum.] Sten Sture, Protector.
 1483. John II. (I. of Denmark).
 1502. [Interregnum.]
 1503. Svante Sture, Protector.
 1512. Sten Sture, Protector.
 1520. Christiansen, or Christian II. of Denmark, styled "the Nero of the North;" deposed for his cruelties.
 1523. Gustavus Vasa; by whose valor the Swedes are delivered from the Danish yoke.
 1530. Eric XIV., son of Gustavus; dethroned and slain by
 1568. John III., his brother.
 1592. Sigismund, king of Poland, son of John III.;

disputes for the succession continued the whole of this reign.

1604. Charles IX., brother of John III.
 1611. Gustavus (Adolphus) II., the Great; fell at the battle of Lutzen, Nov. 6, 1632.
 1633. [Interregnum.]
 " Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. Resigned the crown to her cousin; died at Rome in 1689.
 1654. Charles X. (Gustavus), son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine.
 1660. Charles XI., son of the preceding; the arts and sciences flourished in this reign.
 1697. Charles XII., styled "the Alexander," and "the Madman of the North;" killed at Fredericks-hald, Dec. 11, 1718.
 1719. Ulrica Eleanor, his sister, and her consort, Frederick I., landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Ulrica relinquishes the crown, and
 1741. Frederick reigned alone.
 1751. Adolphus Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, descended from the family of Vasa.
 1771. Gustavus (Adolphus) III.; assassinated by Count Ankerström at a masked ball.
 1772. Gustavus (Adolphus) IV.; dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania.
 1809. Charles XIII., duke of Sudermania.
 1814. Treaty of Kiel, by which Norway falls under the sovereignty of Sweden.
 1818. Charles (John) XIV., Bernadotte, the French prince of Ponte Corvo; succeeded by his son
 1844. Oscar, March 8.
 1859. Charles XV., July 8 (born May 3, 1826); the present king of Sweden and Norway.
 Daughter, Princess Louisa, born Oct. 31, 1851.
 Brother, Prince Oscar, born Jan. 21, 1859.

SWEDENBORGIANS, a sect (calling themselves "the New Church," or "the New Jerusalem Church") which holds the opinions of Baron Emanuel Swedenborg (born at Stockholm, 1688; died at London, 1772). He stated that he began to receive spiritual manifestations, etc., in 1745, of which an account is given in his numerous works. The sect arose about 1760, and began to spread in 1788 in England, where there were 50 congregations in 1851.

SWEET BAY, *Laurus nobilis*, was brought to England from Italy before 1548. *Laurus indica*, or Royal Bay, was brought from Madeira in 1635. The Sweet Fern bush, *Comptonia asplenifolia*, came from America, 1714. *Laurus aggregata*, or the Glaucons Laurel, came from China in 1806.

SWING. Between 1830 and 1833 many haystacks and barns were fired in the rural districts of England, and attributed to an imaginary person named "Swing." Many persons were caught and punished. The probable cause was disputes between the farmers and their deluded laborers.

SWITHIN, St., lived in the 9th century, and, having been the preceptor to King Ethelwulf, was by that prince made Bishop of Winchester in 852. The tradition, that if it rain upon St. Swithin's day, July 15, it will rain forty days following, is supposed to have a shadow of reason only from the circumstance of some constellations, which have the character of portending rain, rising cosmically about the time of St. Swithin's festival.

SWITZERLAND, the ancient Helvetia, was conquered by the Romans, 15 B.C., and afterward was successively subject to the Burgundians and Germans. Franks also settled here in the early ages. The canton of Schweltz was peopled by the Cimbrians, who, leaving their original habitation in Scandinavia, invaded Italy, and were defeated by the Roman General Marius, after which they fled into Helvetia, about 100 B.C. This canton has given name to the whole confederacy.—The present national council is elected every third year, at the rate of one member for 2000 persons.

The Helvetians, invading Gaul, severely defeated by Julius Cæsar.....B.C. 58
 The Helvetians converted to Christianity by Irish missionaries.....A.D. 612
 Helvetia ravaged by the Huns.....900
 Becomes subject to Germany.....1083
 Freiburg built by Berthold IV.....1179
 Berne built.....1191

* It does not receive the usual doctrine of the Trinity, believing that the three persons are one in Christ; it rejects the doctrine of justification by faith alone, and the imputed righteousness of Christ, and holds that salvation can not be obtained except by faith and good works. It accepts baptism and the Lord's Supper, and uses a liturgy and hymns.

Tyranny of Gesler, which occasions the memorable revolt under the patriot William Tell..... 1306
 Confederation against Austria; declaration of Swiss independence..... 1307
 A malignant fever carries off, in the canton of Basle, 1100 souls..... 1314
 Form of government made perpetual..... 1315
 Leopold I., of Austria, defeated at Morgarten, Nov. 16, " 1315
 Lucerne joins the confederacy..... 1335
 The canton of Zurich joins and becomes head of the league..... 1350
 Berne, Glaris, and Zug join..... 1351
 Leopold II., of Austria, defeated and slain at Sem-pach..... July 9, 1386
 The Austrians defeated at Nâfels; make peace, April 9, 1389
 The Grisons league (see *Caddee*)..... 1400
 Second league of the Grisons..... 1424
 The third league of the Grisons..... 1426
 Battle of St. Jacobs on the Birs, near Basle (1600 Swiss resist 30,000 French, and are all killed, the enemy losing 10,000 men)..... Aug. 26, 1644
 The Swiss defeat Charles the Bold at Granson, April 6; and at Morat..... June 22, 1476
 Charles is slain..... Jan. 6, 1477
 Swiss soldiers first enter into the pay of France under Louis XI..... 1480
 Union of Freiburg and Soleure..... 1481
 Maximilian I., emperor, acknowledges Swiss independence..... 1489
 Schaffhausen joins the union..... 1501
 The Swiss invade Milan and defeat the French at Novara..... June 6, 1513
 Defeated by them at Marignano..... Sept. 13, 1513
 The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers..... 1516
 The Reformation begins at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire..... 1519
 The Grison leagues join the Swiss Confederacy as allies..... 1544
 Appenzel joins the other cantons..... 1597
 Charles Emmanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva by surprise, scales the walls, and penetrates the town, but in the end is defeated..... 1602
 [This circumstance gave rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny.]
 Independence of Switzerland recognized by the treaty of Westphalia (see *Westphalia, Peace of*)..... 1648
 [From this period until the French Revolution the cantons enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various Constitutions.]
 Alliance with France..... May 25, 1777
 Strife in Geneva between the aristocratic and democratic parties; France interferes..... 1781
 1000 fugitive Genevese seek an asylum in Ireland (see *Geneva*)..... 1789
 Swiss guards ordered to quit France..... 1792
 Helvetic Confederation dissolved; its subjugation by France..... 1798
 Helvetic republic formed..... " 1798
 Switzerland the seat of war..... 1799-1802
 The number of cantons increased to 19; the federal government restored; and a landamman appointed by France..... May 12, 1802
 Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwald separate from the republic..... July 13, "
 Switzerland joins France with 6000 men..... Aug. 24, 1811
 The Allies entered Switzerland in the spring..... 1814
 The number of cantons increased to 22, and the independence of Switzerland secured by the treaty of Vienna..... 1815
 Revision of the Constitution of the cantons..... 1830
 Law to make education independent of the clergy 1839
 It leads to dissensions between the Catholics and Protestants..... 1840-4
 Dispute about the convents of Aargau, 1844; to put education into the hands of the Jesuits, etc.; opposition of the Protestant cantons..... 1840
 Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Freiburg, Zug, and Valais (Roman Catholic cantons) form a separate league (Sonderbund) to support education by the Jesuits, etc..... 1846
 Insurrection at Geneva against Jesuit teaching; a temporary provisional government established Oct. 7, "
 The Diet declares the Sonderbund illegal, and dissolves it, July 30; the seven cantons protest, July 22; the Diet orders the expulsion of the Jesuits, Sept. 8; communal assemblies held to resist it, Sept. 26; Oct. 3, 10..... 1847
 The Diet prepares to repress the Sonderbund, Nov.

4; civil war; the Sonderbund defeated; submits to the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the secularization of monastic property..... Nov. 19-29, "
 New federal Constitution..... Sept. 13, 1848
 Dispute about Neuchâtel (*which see*)..... 1857
 Declaration of neutrality in the coming Italian War..... March 14, 1859
 Mutiny and punishment of the Swiss mercenary troops at Naples; the Confederation forbid foreign enlistment..... July and Aug., "
 Swiss government protests against the annexation of Savoy to France..... March 15, 1860
 150 Swiss attempting to enter Savoy, are stopped by the Genevese government..... March 30, "
 M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtains a prize at the national shooting-match at Wimbledon..... July, "
 The government forbid the Swiss to enlist in foreign service without permission..... July 30, "
 Proposed European Congress to preserve Swiss neutrality put off..... July, "
 Glarus destroyed by fire..... May 8, 1861
 French troops occupy Vallée des Dappes, Oct. 28; the Swiss announce the violation of their territory..... Nov. 6, "
 Treaty of France settles the question of the Valley of Dappes by mutual cession of territory; no military works to be constructed on territory ceded; signed..... Dec. 3, 1862
 Serious election riots at Geneva, with bloodshed, Aug. 29; federal troops arrive..... Aug. 29, 1864
 Federal troops quit Geneva..... Jan. 11, 1865
 Revision of the Constitution; deliberations begin, Oct. 23, "
 M. Knüsel elected president..... Nov. 6, "

SWISS CONFEDERATION OF 1815.

Uri,	} first Confederation.	Freiburg.
Schwytz,		Solothurn.
Unterwalden,		Basle.
Zurich.		Grisons.
Berne.		Aargau.
Lucerne.		Thurgau.
Schaffhausen.		Tessins.
Appenzel.		Pays de Vaud.
St. Gall.		Valais.
Glarus.		Neuchâtel.
Zug.		Geneva.

SWORDS were formed of iron taken from a mountain by the Chinese, 1379 B.C.—*Univ. Hist.* The Roman swords were from 20 to 30 inches long. The broadsword and cimeter are of modern adoption. The sword of state carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1194. Damascus steel swords are most prized; the next the sword of Ferrara steel. The Scotch Highlanders were accustomed to procure the latter from the celebrated artificer named Andrea di Ferrara, and used to call them their *Andrew Ferraras*. The broadsword was forbidden to be worn in Edinburg in 1794.

SYBARIS, a Greek colony in S. Italy, founded about 720 B.C.; destroyed by the Crotonians about 510 B.C. The people were greatly addicted to luxury, hence the term Sybarite.

SYCAMORE-TREE, called the Egyptian fig-tree. In Mrs. Jameson's "Memoirs of Female Sovereigns," we are told that Mary queen of Scots brought over from France a little sycamore-tree, which she planted in the gardens at Holyrood, and that from this have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamore now to be seen in Scotland.

SYDNEY, capital of New South Wales; founded by Governor Phillip, on a cove on Port Jackson, in 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany Bay. It was named after Lord Sydney, secretary for the colonies. A legislative council was first held July 13, 1829; the University opened Oct. 11, 1852. Sydney was erected into a bishopric in 1834, afterward into an archbishopric. It was lit with gas in May, 1841, the first place so lit in Australia. The Roman Catholic cathedral burnt, and valuable property destroyed, June 29, 1865. See *Australia, New South Wales, Convicts*, etc.

SYMPIESOMETER, a species of barometer invented by Adie of Edinburg in 1819.

SYNAGOGUE (usually an assembly), a congregation of the Jews, the place where such assembly is held for religious purposes. When first held is uncertain, some refer it to the times after the Babylonish captivity. In Jerusalem were 480 synagogues. In 1861 there were in London 10 synagogues; in England and Wales, 58.

SYNOD. The first general synods were called by

emperors, and afterward by Christian princes; but the pope ultimately usurped this power, one of his legates usually presiding (see *Councils*). The first national synod held in England was at Hertford, 673: the last was held by Cardinal Pole in 1555. Made unlawful to hold synods but by royal authority, 25 Hen. VIII., 1533. See *Dort* and *Thurles*.

SYRACUSE, S.E. Sicily, founded by Archias 734 B. C.: 733 B.C., *Eusebius*; 749 B.C., *Unt. Hist.* See *Sicily*.
 Gelon becomes supreme..... B.C. 485
 Succeeded by Hiero..... 478
 Republic established..... 467
 Becomes predominant in Sicily..... 453
 Athenian expedition against Syracuse, under Nicias..... 415
 Gylippus the Lacedæmonian succors Syracuse; defeats Nicias..... 413
 Government of Dionysius the elder, 406; he receives Plato well..... 399
 Dionysius the younger succeeds..... 367
 Opposed by Dion, 361, who is banished, and Plato, who endeavored to reconcile them, is sold for a slave..... 360
 Dion returns with a Greek army and fleet, and expels Dionysius, 356; rules Syracuse, 355; assassinated by Callippus..... 363
 Dionysius recovers his authority, 347, but is banished to Corinth by Timoleon, 343, who governs well till his death..... 337
 Agathocles usurps power..... 317
 He is poisoned by Hicetas, and the republic restored..... 289
 Hiero, prætor of Syracuse, 275; elected king, 270; rules in peace till his death, 216; Hieronymus, his grandson, succeeds, 216; murdered..... 214
 Syracuse declares against Rome, besieged by Marcellus, 214, and taken; Archimedes, the illustrious mathematician, slain..... 213
 Syracuse taken by the Saracens, A.D. 669, and retaken by Count Roger, the Norman..... 1088
 Destroyed by earthquakes in 1542; Jan., 1093; and nearly destroyed..... Aug. 6, 1757
 In the insurrection, Syracuse surrendered to the Neapolitan troops..... April 8, 1849

SYRIA. The capital was originally Damascus; but after the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus founded Antioch.
 Alliance of David with Hiram, king of Syria, B.C. 1049
 Syria conquered by David..... 1040
 Liberated by Rezin..... 960
 Benhadad, king of Syria, makes war on the Jews. 808
 Benhadad II. reigns..... about 880
 Syria subjugated by Tiglathpileser, king of Assyria 740
 Syria conquered by Cyrus..... 537
 And by Alexander..... 333
 Seleucus Nicator enters Babylon..... 312
 Era of the Seleucids (which see)..... "
 Great battle of Ipsus; death of Antigonus, defeated by Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus..... 301
 The city of Antioch founded..... 299
 Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with his father's queen, Stratonice, he pines away nearly to death; but the secret being discovered, she is divorced by the father, and married by the son..... 297
 Battle of Cyropedium; Lysimachus slain by Seleucus..... 281
 Seleucus foully assassinated by Ceraunus; Antiochus I. king..... 280
 Antiochus I. defeats the Gauls, and takes the name of the Soter, or Savior..... 275
 Antiochus II., surnamed by the Milesians *Theos* (God's), king..... 261
 Poisoned by Laodice..... 246
 Seleucus II. (king, 246) makes a treaty of alliance with Smyrna and Magnesia..... 243
 Seleucus III., *Ceraunus* (or Thunder), king..... 226
 Antiochus III., the Great (king, 223), conquers Palestine, but is totally defeated at Raphia..... 217
 Again conquers Palestine, 198, but gives it to Ptolemy..... 193
 Enters Greece, 193; defeated by the Romans at Thermopylae, 191; and at Magnesia..... 190
 Makes peace with the Romans, giving up to them Asia Minor..... 188
 Seleucus Philopator king..... 187
 Antiochus IV. king, who assumes the title of *Theos Epiphanes*, or the Illustrious God..... 175
 He sends Apollonius into Judea; Jerusalem is taken; the Temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabitants destroyed, and 40,000 more sold as slaves..... 168
 Antiochus V., Eupator (king, 164), murdered by Demetrius Soter, who seizes the throne..... 162
 Demetrius is defeated and slain by his successor

Alexander Bala, 150; who is also defeated and slain by Demetrius Nicator..... 146
 Antiochus VI., Sidetes (son of Demetrius Soter), rules during the captivity of his brother Demetrius Nicator (after slaying the usurper Trypho) 137
 Antiochus grants peace to the Jews, and placates the Romans, 135; invades Parthia, 129; and is defeated and slain..... 123
 Demetrius Nicator restored..... "
 Cleopatra, the queen, murders her son Seleucus with her own hand..... 124
 Her son Antiochus VII., Grypus (king, 120), whom she attempts to poison; but he compels his mother to swallow the deadly draught herself..... 123
 Reign of Antiochus VII., Cyzicenus, at Damascus, and of Grypus at Antioch..... 111
 Seleucus king..... 95
 Antiochus Eusebes king..... 94
 Dethroned by Philip..... 85
 Tigranes, king of Armenia, acquires Syria..... 83
 Antiochus X., Asiaticus, solicits the aid of the Romans..... 75
 Defeat of Tigranes by Lucullus, 69; he submits to Pompey, who enters Syria, and dethrones Antiochus Asiaticus..... 65
 Syria made a Roman province..... 63
 Syria invaded by the Parthians..... A.D. 162
 By the Persians..... 226
 Violent earthquakes..... 241
 Invaded by the Saracens, 497, 502, 529; by the Persians..... 607
 Conquered by the Saracens..... 638
 Conquest of Syria by the Fatimite caliphs..... 970
 Revolt of the Emirs of Damascus..... 1067
 The Emirs of Aleppo revolt..... 1068
 The Crusades commence (see *Crusades*)..... 1095
 Desolated by the Crusades (which see)..... 1096-1272
 Nonreddin conquers Syria..... 1166
 Saladin dethrones the Fatimite dynasty..... 1171
 The Tartars overrun all Syria..... 1250
 The sultans of Egypt expel the Crusaders..... 1291
 Syria overrun by Tamerlane..... 1400
 Syria and Egypt conquered by the Turks..... 1517
 Syria continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion of Egypt by the French..... July 1, 1793
 Bonaparte defeats the Mamelukes with great loss, Aug. 6; overruns the country, and takes Gaza and Jaffa..... "
 Siege of Acre..... March 6 to May 27, 1799
 Bonaparte returns to France from Egypt..... Aug. 23, "
 Egypt and Syria evacuated by the French, Sept. 10, 1801
 Mehemet Ali attacks and captures Acre, and overruns the whole of Syria..... 1831-32
 Ibrahim Pacha, his son, defeats the army of the Grand Signior at Konieh..... Dec. 21, 1832
 Numerous battles and conflicts follow with various success; the European powers intervene and peace is made..... May 6, 1833
 The Turkish fleet arrives at Alexandria, and deserts to Mehemet Ali..... July 14, "
 The war renewed, May; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nezib..... June 24, 1839
 The Five Powers unite to support the Porte..... July 1, 1840
 Death of Lady Hester Stanhope..... June 23, 1840
 Treaty of London (not signed by offended France), July 15, "
 Capture of Sidon (see *Sidon*)..... Sept. 27, "
 Fall of Beyrout (see *Beyrout*)..... Oct. 10, "
 Fall of Acre (see *Acre*)..... Nov. 8, "
 Long negotiations: the sultan grants hereditary rights to Mehemet, who gives up Syria..... Jan., 1841
 The Druses said to have destroyed 151 Christian villages and killed 1000 persons (see *Druses*)..... May 29 to July 1, 1860
 The Mohammedans massacre Christians at Damascus; about 3800 slain; many saved by Abdel-Kader..... July 9, etc., "
 The English and French governments intervene; a convention signed at Paris; 12,000 men to be sent by France..... Aug. 3, "
 Vigorous conduct of Fuad Pacha; he punishes the Mohammedans implicated in the massacres at Damascus very severely; 167 of all ranks, including the governor, executed..... Aug. 30, et seq., "
 4000 French soldiers, under Gen. Hautpoul, land at Beyrout..... Aug. 29, "
 Lord Dufferin, the British commissioner in Syria, arrives at Damascus..... Sept. 6, "
 The French and Turks advance against Lebanon; 14 emirs surrendered..... Oct., "
 Pacification of the country effected..... Nov., "
 The French occupation ceases..... June 5, 1861
 Prince of Wales visits Syria..... April, 1863

T.

TABERNACLE, the Holy Place of the Israelites till the erection of Solomon's Temple, was constructed by Divine direction, 1491 B.C. When the Jews were settled in Canaan, the tabernacle was set up at Shiloh by Joshua, 1444 B.C. It was replaced by the Temple erected by Solomon, 1004 B.C.—The chapel erected for George Whitefield in Moorfields in 1741, being of a temporary nature, received the name of Tabernacle, which was afterward given to their chapels by the Calvinistic Methodists. Whitefield's Tabernacle in Tottenham Court Road was erected in 1756, and enlarged in 1780. His lease expired in 1823, and the chapel was opened by the Independents in 1830. A large Metropolitan Tabernacle, erected for the ministrations of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, a Baptist, near the Elephant and Castle, Kennington Road, Surrey, was opened on March 31, 1861.

TABOR, in Bohemia, was founded by Ziska in 1419, and became the chief seat of the Hussites, or Taborites. Casimir of Poland, invited to be their king, was defeated here by Albert of Austria in 1438. Tabor itself was taken by the emperor in 1544.

TADMOR. See *Palmyra*.

TAEPIINGS. See *China*, 1851, note.

TAFFETA, an early species of silken manufacture, more prized formerly than now, woven very smooth and glossy. It was worn by our elder queens, and was first made in England by John Tye, of Shoreditch, London, 41 Eliz., 1598.—*Stow's Chron.*

TAGLIACOZZO, in the Abruzzi Mountains, S. Italy, where, on Aug. 23, 1268, Charles of Anjou, the usurping King of Naples, defeated and made prisoner the rightful monarch, young Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens, and grandson of the Emperor Frederick II.), who had been invited into Italy by the Ghibelline or Imperial party; their opponents, the Guelphs, or papal party, supporting Charles. Conradin was beheaded Oct. 29 following.

TAHITI. The French abbreviated name for *Otaheite*. See *Otaheite*.

TALAVERA DELA REYNA, Central Spain, was taken from the Mohammedans by Ordoño, king of Leon, 913. Here a battle was fought July 27, 28, 1906, between the united British and Spanish armies, under Sir Arthur Wellesley (19,000 British and 30,000 Spaniards), and the French army (47,000) commanded by Marshals Victor and Sebastiani. After a battle on the 27th, both armies remained on the field during the night, and the French at break of day renewed the attack, but were again repulsed by the British with great slaughter. At noon Victor charged the whole British line, but was repulsed at all points, and Sir Arthur Wellesley secured the victory, the enemy retreating with a loss of 10,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon. The British lost 800 killed and 4000 wounded or missing. Soult, Ney, and Mortier, being in the rear, obliged the British to retire after the battle.

TALBOTYPE. See *Photography*.

TALLADEGA, BATTLE AT, near the Coosa River, in Alabama, between more than 2000 Americans, under General Jackson, and 1000 Creek Indians, on the 9th of Nov., 1812. The Indians left 300 dead on the field, and it was supposed they had as many more wounded. The Americans lost 15 killed and 86 wounded.

TALLASEHATCHE, BATTLE AT, near the Coosa River, between the Creek Indians and 900 mounted men, under General Coffee, on the 2d of November, 1813. The Indians lost 200 killed and 84 prisoners. The Americans lost 5 killed and 41 wounded.

TALLY OFFICE in the Exchequer took its name from the French word *tallier*, to cut. A tally is a piece of wood written upon both sides, containing an acquittance for money received; which, being cloven asunder by an officer of the Exchequer, one part, called the stock, was delivered to the person who paid or lent money to the government, and the other part, called the counter-stock, or counter-foil, remained in the office, to be kept till called for, and joined with the stock. This manner of striking tallies is very ancient.—*Beaumont*. The practice was ordered to be discontinued in 1793. On Oct. 16, 1834, the houses of Parliament were burnt down by too many of these tallies being

used in heating the stoves in the House of Lords. See *Exchequer*.

TALMUDS, two books concerning the religion and morality of the Jews—the Talmud of Jerusalem and the Talmud of Babylon. The one composed by the Rabbi Juda Hakkadosh, about the close of the 2d century; the second contains commentaries, etc., by succeeding rabbis, collected by Ben Eliezer, about the 6th century; abridged by Maimonides in the 13th century.

TAMMANY SOCIETY. There was a great chief of the Delaware Indians in Pennsylvania named Tammany, who was buried not far from Doylestown in that state. He is represented as the possessor of many virtues, and politicians, at about the close of the Revolution, called him St. Tammany, and chose him as the patron saint of the new republic. Tammany Societies were formed and Tammany halls were erected by Republicans, and on the 1st of May, the instituted festival of the saint, meetings of the societies were held. "On that day," says Heckewelder, the Indian missionary, "numerous societies of his votaries walked together in procession through the streets of Philadelphia, their hats decorated with bucks' tails, and proceeded to a handsome rural place out of town which they called the *seignior*, where, after a long talk or Indian speech had been delivered, and the calumet of peace and friendship had been duly smoked, they spent the day in festivity and mirth." The Tammany Society of New York is yet in existence. Its meetings are held regularly at Tammany Hall, Fourteenth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues.

TANAGRA (Bœotia). Here the Spartans defeated the Athenians 457 B.C., but were defeated by them in 426, when Agis II. headed the Spartans, and Nicias the Athenians.

TANDY ARREST. James Napper Tandy proposed his plan of reform in 1791. In the French expedition against Ireland he acted as general of brigade, Aug., 1798. He failed, and fled to Hamburg, and was there delivered up to the English, Nov. 24, for which Bonaparte declared war upon Hamburg, Oct. 15, 1799. Tandy was liberated after the peace of Amiens in 1802.

TANGIER (Morocco, N.W. Africa). Besieged by Prince Ferdinand of Portugal, who was beaten and taken prisoner, 1487. It was conquered by Alfonso V. of Portugal in 1471, and given as a dowry to Princess Catharine on her marriage with Charles II. of England, 1662; but he did not think it worth keeping, and in 1663 caused the works to be blown up and the place abandoned. Tangiers afterward became a piratical station; but the discontinuance of piracy has greatly diminished its importance.

TANISTRY (in Ireland), the equal division of lands, after the decease of the owner, among his sons, legitimate. If one of the sons died, his son did not inherit, but a new division was made by the taniast or chief. Abolished 1604.—*Davies*.

TANNING leather with the bark of trees was early practiced. Tan-bark was introduced into Great Britain from Holland by William III. for raising orange-trees about 1699. It was discontinued until about 1719, when ananas were first brought into England. Great improvements have been made in tanning by means of chemical knowledge.

TANTALUM, a rare metal, discovered in an American mineral by Hatchett in 1801, and named by him Columbum; and in a Swedish mineral by Ekeberg, who gave it its present name. Wollaston pointed out the identity of the two metals in 1808; and Berzelius prepared pure metallic tantalum in 1824. In 1845 Rose discovered that tantalum was really a mixture of three metals, which he named tantalum, niobium, and pelopium.—*Gmelin*.

TAPESTRY. An art of weaving borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called *Sarazinois*. The invention of tapestry hangings belongs (the date is not mentioned) to the Netherlands.—*Guicciardini*. Manufactured in France under Henry IV. by artists invited from Flanders, 1604. The art was brought into England by William Sheldon; and the first manufactory of it was established at Mortlake by Sir Francis Crane, 17 James I., 1619.—*Salmon*. Under Louis XIV. the art of tapestry was much improved in France. See *Gobelins Tapestry*.

Very early instances of making tapestry are mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture: so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art. For the tapestry wrought by Matilda of England, see *Bayeux Tapestry*.

TAR. The chemist Becher first proposed to make tar from pit-coal—the Earl of Dundonald's patent, 1781. The mineral tar was discovered at Colebrookdale, Shropshire, 1779; and in Scotland, Oct., 1792. Tar-water was first recommended for its medicinal virtues by the good Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, about 1744. From coal-tar brilliant dyes are now produced. See *Antiline*.

TARA, a hill in Meath, Ireland, where it is said a conference was held between the English and Irish in 1173. Near here, on May 26, 1798, the Royalist troops, 400 strong, defeated the Insurgent Irish (4000 men), 600 killed. On Aug. 15, 1843, Daniel O'Connell held a monster meeting here (350,000 persons said to have been assembled).

TARANTISM. See *Dancing*.

TARBES (S. France, near the Pyrenees). The French, under Soult, were forced from their position at Tarbes, with considerable loss, by the British army commanded by Wellington, March 20, 1814. See *Toulouse*.

TARENTUM (now *Taranto*, S. Italy) was founded by the Greek Phalanx, B.C. 708. The people of Tarentum, assisted by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, supported a war against the Romans, which had been undertaken B.C. 281, by the Romans, to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbors; it was terminated after ten years; 800,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome. Tarentum has shared in all the revolutions of Southern Italy.

TARRAGONA (N.E. Spain), occupied as a naval station by the British before their capture of Gibraltar in 1704. It was stormed and sacked by the French under Suchet, Jan. 28, 1811, and the inhabitants put to the sword.

TARTAN, or **HIGHLAND PLaid**. This dress of the Scottish Highlanders is said to have been derived from the ancient Gauls, or Celts, the *Galli non braccati*.

TARTARIC ACID is said to have been the first discovery of the eminent chemist Scheele, who procured it in a separate state by boiling tar with lime, and in decomposing the tartrate of lime thus formed by means of sulphuric acid, about 1770. In 1839 Baron Liebig formed tartaric acid from other sources.

TARTARY (Asia). The Tartars, Mongols, or Moguls were known in antiquity as Scythians. During the decline of the Roman Empire, these tribes began to seek more fertile regions; and the first who reached the frontier of Italy were the Huns, the ancestors of the modern Mongols. The first acknowledged sovereign of this vast country was the famous Genghis Khan. His empire, by the conquest of China, Persia, and all Central Asia (1206-27), became one of the most formidable ever established; but it was split into parts in a few reigns. Timur, or Tamerlane, again conquered Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor (1370-1400), and founded the Mogul dynasty in India, which began with Baber in 1526, and formed the most splendid court in Asia till the close of the 18th century. See *Golden Horde*. The Calmuck Tartars, expelled from China, settled on the banks of the Volga in 1672, but returned in 1771, suffering much on the journey.

TASMANIA, the name now given to the British settlement in Van Diemen's Land (*which see*).

TAVERNS may be traced to the 13th century. "In the reign of King Edward the Third, *only three taverns* were allowed in London: one in Chepe, one in Walbrook, and the other in Lombard Street."—*Spelman*. The *Boar's Head*, in Eastcheap, existed in the reign of Henry IV., and was the rendezvous of Prince Henry and his dissolute companions. Shakspeare mentions it as the residence of Mrs. Quickly, and the scene of Falstaff's merriment.—*Shakspeare, Henry IV. The White Hart*, Bishopsgate, established in 1480, was rebuilt in 1829. Taverns were licensed in 1752.

* Taverns were restricted by an act of Edward VI. 1559, to 40 in London, 3 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 4 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TAXES were levied by Solon, the first Athenian legislator, 640 B.C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about £25 of our money. Darius, the son of Hyastaspes, levied a land-tax by assessment, which was deemed so odious that his subjects styled him, by way of derision, Darius the Trader, 450 B.C.—*D'Ron*. Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I., 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II., 1377.—*Cumden*. See *Revenue and Income Tax*.

Assessed Taxes.	Land Tax.
1800.....£3,468,131	1800.....£1,807,941
1805.....4,508,752	1805.....1,596,481
1810.....6,233,161	1810.....1,413,337
1815.....6,594,766	1815.....1,084,251
1820.....6,311,246	1820.....1,192,257
1825.....5,176,722	1825.....1,283,893
1830.....5,013,405	1830.....1,189,214
1835.....7,733,997	1835.....1,208,679
1840.....8,866,407	1840.....1,296,623

Assessed Taxes.—Gross Amount.	
1851 (to Jan. 5).....	£4,365,033
1855 (year ending March 31),.....	3,100,611
1860.....	3,232,000
1865.....	3,292,000

TCHERNAYA, a river in the Crimea. On Aug. 16, 1855, the lines of the allied army at this place were attacked by 50,000 Russians under Prince Gortschakoff without success, being repulsed with the loss of 3329 slain, 1658 wounded, and 600 prisoners. The brunt of the attack was borne by two French regiments under General D'Herbillion. The loss of the allies was about 1900; 900 of these were from the Sardinian contingent, which behaved with great gallantry under the command of General La Marmora. The Russian General Read, and the Sardinian General Montevaccchio, were killed. The object of the attack was the relief of Sebastopol, then closely besieged by the English and French.

TEA was brought to Europe by the Dutch, 1610. It is mentioned as having been used in England on very rare occasions prior to 1657, and sold for £6 and even £10 the pound.

Samuel Pepys records his "first cup of tea."

Sept. 25, 1660	A duty of 8d. was charged upon every gallon of tea made for sale (12 Ch. II., c. 13), 1660; the East India Company first import it.....	1660
	It was brought into England in 1668 by Lord Ossory and Lord Arlington, from Holland; and being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 60 shillings per pound, till our East India Company took up the trade.— <i>Anderson</i> .	
	Green tea began to be used.....	1715
	Price of black tea per lb., 18s. to 20s.; of green, 12s. to 30s.....	1723
	The duty imposed on tea in America, 1767: this tax occasioned the destruction of 17 chests at New York, and 840 at Boston, Nov., 1773, and ultimately led to the American War (<i>see Boston</i>).	
	The tea-plant brought to England.....	about 1768
	Tea-dealers obliged to have sign-boards fixed up, announcing their sale of tea.....	Aug., 1779
	Commutation act for reducing the duty on tea from 50 to 12½ per cent., and taxing windows in lieu.....	June, 1784
	"Millions of pounds' weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash-tree leaves are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England" (<i>Report of the House of Commons</i>).....	1813
	"The consumption of the whole civilized world, exclusively of England, is about 22,000,000 of pounds, while the annual consumption in Great Britain is 80,000,000" (<i>Evidence in House of Commons</i>).....	1830
	The first tea-sale in London on the abolition of the exclusive privileges of the East India Company took place in Mincing Lane.....	Aug. 19, 1834
	New duties were charged, 1796; the duty was 9s and 100 per cent. made 2s. 1d. per pound.....	1836
	The duty derived from the import of tea in 1850 amounted to £5,471,461; and the amount was £5,902,433.....	in 1859
	Various changes made in 1854, 1855.....	and 1856
	Duty of 1s. 5d. per pound begun.....	April, 1867
	The duty upon tea gradually reduced from 2s. 2½d. to 1s. per pound; reduced to 6d. per pound,	June 1, 1865

TE DEUM. A song of thanksgiving used in the

Romish and English churches, beginning "*Te Deum laudamus*—We praise thee, O God," supposed to be the composition of Augustine and Ambrose, about 390.

TEETOTALLER. Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, Lancashire, in addressing temperance meetings, acknowledged that he had been a hard drinker, and being an illiterate man, and in want of a word to express how much he then abstained from malt and spirits, exclaimed "I am now a Teetotaller;" about 1831. See *Eucratites, Temperance, and United Kingdom*.

TELEGRAPHS. Polybius calls the different instruments used by the ancients for communicating information *pyrratic*, because the signals were always made by fire. In 1063, a plan was suggested by the Marquess of Worcester, and a modern telegraph was suggested by Dr. Hooke, 1634. M. Amontons is also said to have been the inventor of telegraphs about this period. M. Chappe then invented the telegraph first used by the French in 1793, and two were erected over the Admiralty Office, London, 1796. The Semaphore was erected there 1816. The naval signals by telegraph enabled 400 previously concerted sentences to be transmitted from ship to ship by varying the combinations of two revolving crosses. See *Electric Telegraph*, under *Electricity*.

TELESCOPES were noticed by Leonard Digges about 1571. Roger Bacon, about 1250, described telescopes and microscopes exactly, and yet neither were made till one Metius, at Alkmaar, and Jansen, of Middelburg, constructed them about 1590-1609. Galileo limited their invention by its description, and made three in succession, one of which magnified a thousand times, 1630. With these he discovered Jupiter's moons and the phases of Venus. Telescopes were improved by Zucchi, Huyghens, Gregory, and Newton, and afterward by Martin, Hall, Dollond, and Herschel.

The reflecting telescope invented by Newton.....1663
Achromatic telescopes made by More Hall about.....1723
A telescope made in London for the Observatory of Madrid, which cost £11,000, in 1809; but the Herschel telescope, made 1759-1795, was superior; it had the great speculum 48 inches diameter, 3½ inches thick, weighed 3113 lbs., and magnified 4400 times. See *Herschel*.

The Earl of Rosse erected on his estate at Parsonstown, in Ireland, the largest telescope ever constructed, at a cost exceeding £30,000. This wonderful instrument is 7 feet in diameter, and 52 feet in length; the machinery is supported on massive walls, and notwithstanding its great weight and size, is moved with the utmost ease, and can be lowered to any angle, while it sweeps the horizon by means of wheels running on a graduated circle.....1828-1845

One of gigantic size, 85 feet in length (very imperfect), completed at Wandsworth by the Rev. John Craig.....1852
Magnificent equatorial telescopes set up at the national observatories at Greenwich and Paris.....1860
M. Foucault exhibits at Paris a reflecting telescope, the mirror 81½ inches in diameter, the focal length 17¾ feet.....1862

TELLURIUM, a rare metal, in its natural state containing small quantities of iron and gold, was discovered by Müller at Reichenstein in 1782.

TEMESWAR (Hungary), capital of the Banat, often besieged by the Turks. On Aug. 10, 1849, Haynau totally defeated the Hungarians besieging this town, and virtually ended the war.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES originated with Mr. Calhoun, who, while he was Secretary of War in America, in order to counteract the habitual use of ardent spirits among the people, prohibited them altogether in the United States army, 1813. The first public Temperance Society in America was projected in 1825, and formed Feb. 13, 1826. Temperance societies immediately afterward were formed in England and Scotland. In Ireland, the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, published upon temperance in 1829-31; and Father Mathew, a Roman Catholic clergyman, affirmed that in 1839, 1840, and 1841, he had made more than a million of converts to temperance.* In England, the National Temperance Society was formed in 1842; the London Temperance League in 1861; and the United Kingdom Alliance for the legislative suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, June 1, 1853. See *Teetotaler*.

* This success was probably owing to the general poverty, as the majority of the converts are stated to have relapsed on the return of prosperity. Father Mathew arrived in America in July, 1840, but was not so successful there. He died Dec. 8, 1866, aged 66.

TEMPLARS. The first military order of Knights Templars was founded in 1118, by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem. The Templars were numerous in several countries, and came to England in 1185. Their wealth having excited the cupidity of the French kings, the order was suppressed by the Council of Vienne, and part of its revenues was bestowed upon other orders in 1312. Numbers of the order were burned alive and hanged in 1310, and it suffered great persecutions throughout Europe. The Grand-master Molay was burnt alive at Paris in 1314.

TEMPLE (London), the dwelling of the Knights Templars, at the suppression of the order, was purchased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns, 1340. They are called the Inner and Middle Temple, in relation to Essex House, which was also a part of the house of the Templars, built in 1183, and called the Outer Temple, because it was situated without Temple Bar.—St. Mary's, or the Temple Church, situated in the Inner Temple, is an ancient Gothic stone building, erected by the Templars in 1240, and is remarkable for its circular vestibule and for the tombs of the Crusaders, who were buried here. The church was recased with stone by Mr. Smirke in 1828.

—The *Temple Hall* was built in 1573, and *Temple Bar* in 1673. The new Middle Temple library was opened by the Prince of Wales, Oct. 31, 1861.

TEMPLES originated in the sepulchres built for the dead.—*Eusebius*. The Egyptians were the first who erected temples to the gods.—*Herodotus*. The first erected in Greece is ascribed to Deucalion.—*Apollonius*.

The Temple of Jerusalem built by Solomon, 1013 B.C.; consecrated, 1004; pillaged by Sheshak, 971; repaired by Joash, 866; profaned by Ahaz, 740; restored by Hezekiah, 726; pillaged and fired by Nebuchadnezzar, 588, 587; rebuilt, 536; pillaged by Antiochus, 170; rebuilt by Herod, 18; destroyed by Titus, A.D. 70.

The Temple of Apollo, at Delphi, first a cottage with boughs, built of stone by Thronophilus, about 1200 B.C.; burnt by the Pisistratidae, 548; a new temple raised by the family of the Alcmaeonidae, about 513.

Temple of Diana at Ephesus, built seven times; planned by Ctesiphon, 544 B.C.; fired by Herostratus, to perpetuate his name, 356 B.C.; to rebuild it employed 220 years; destroyed by the Goths, A.D. 260.

The Temple of Pieti was built by Acilius on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all aliments.—*Val. Max.*

Temple of Theseus, built 480 B.C., is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world.

Most of the heathen temples were destroyed throughout the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great, 331. See *separate articles*.

The Temple at Paris, formerly an asylum for debtors, was made the site of a market in 1809, and rebuilt in 1864.

TENANT. See *Rent*. "Tenant-right" in Ireland has caused much discussion in that country.

TENASSERIM (N.E. India), ceded by Burmah to the British, Feb., 1826.

TENERIFFE (Canaries, N.W. coast of Africa). The celebrated Peak of Teneriffe is 15,396 feet above the level of the sea. It was ascended in 1856 by Professor C. Piazzzi Smyth for astronomical observations. An earthquake in this island destroyed several towns and many thousands of people in 1704. In an unsuccessful attack made at Santa Cruz, Admiral (afterward Lord) Nelson lost his right arm, and 141 officers and men were killed, July 24, 1797. For the particulars of this heroic affair, see *Santa Cruz*.

TENNESSEE, a southern state of North America, was settled in 1763, and admitted into the Union June 1, 1796. An ordinance of secession from the Union was passed, it is asserted illegally, on May 6, 1861. On February 23, 1862, the Federal General Nelson entered Nashville, and in March, Andrew Johnson (the late President of the United States) was made military governor over a large part of Tennessee. In Sept., 1863, Rosecrans expelled the Confederate government.

TENTHES. See *Tithes*.

TENURES, the mode in which land is held. Military tenures were abolished in 1660. Lyttelton's book on Tenures is dated 1461.

TERBIUM, a metal sometimes found with yttrium (*which see*).

TERMS OF LAW AND VACATIONS. They were instituted in England from the Norman usage, the long

vacation being suited to the time of the vintage in France, 14 William I., 1079.—*Glanville, de Leg. Angliæ*. They were gradually formed.—*Spelman*. The terms were fixed by statute 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV., July 22, 1880: *Hilary Term* to begin Jan. 11 and end Jan. 31; *Easter*, April 15, to end May 8; *Trinity*, May 22, to end June 12; *Michaelmas*, Nov. 2, to end Nov. 25. This act was amended 1 Will. IV., Nov. 15, 1880.

TERRA DEL FUEGO. See *Misiones*, note.

TERROR. See *Reign of*.

TEST ACT, directing all officers, civil and military, under government, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England, and to take the oaths against transubstantiation, etc.; enacted March, 1678. The Test and Corporation Acts were repealed by statute in 1828.

TESTER. *Testons*. A silver coin struck in France by Louis XII., 1518; and also in Scotland in the time of Francis II., and of Mary queen of Scots, 1559. It was so called from the head of the king stamped upon it. In England the tester was of 12d. value in the reign of Henry VIII., and afterward of 6d. (still called a tester).

TETUAN (Morocco), was entered by the Spaniards Feb. 6, 1860, after gaining a decisive victory on Feb. 4. The general, O'Donnell, was made a grandee of the first class.

TEUTONES (hence *Deutsche*, German), a people of Germany, who, with the Cimbri, made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies, 118 and 105 B.C. They were at last defeated by the Consul Marius at Aix, and a great number made prisoners, 109 B.C. See *Cimbri*, with whom authors commonly join the Teutones. The appellation came to be applied to the German nation in general.

TEUTONIC ORDER, military knights established in the Holy Land about 1191, through the humanity of the Germans (Teutones) to the sick and wounded of the Christian army in the Holy Land, under the celebrated Guy of Lagnan, when before Acre. The order was confirmed by a bull of Pope Celestine III. On their return to Germany they were invited to subdue and Christianize the country now called Prussia and its neighborhood, which they gradually accomplished. A large part of their possessions was incorporated into Poland in 1466, and into Brandenburg about 1621. In 1625, the grand master was made a prince of the empire. The order was dissolved, and its remaining possessions seized by Napoleon I. in 1809. See *Prussia*, etc.

TEWKESBURY (Gloucestershire), where Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, May 4, 1471. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI., and her son, were taken prisoners. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where King Henry expired a few days after this fatal engagement, being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the Duke of Gloucester, afterward Richard III. The queen was ransomed in 1475 by the French king, Louis XI., for 50,000 crowns. This was the last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster. See *Roses*.

TEXAS (N. America). Separated from Mexico in 1860. Its independence was acknowledged in 1840. Its proposed annexation led to war between Mexico and the United States. It was admitted into the Union by the latter in 1846; seceded from it in 1861; submitted in 1866.

TEXEL (at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, Holland). Its vicinity has been the scene of memorable naval engagements. An engagement of three days' continuance, between the English under Blake, Dean, and Monk, and the Dutch under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, in which the latter were worsted, and Admiral Von Tromp was killed, 1658. Again, in the mouth of the Texel, when D'Estrees and Ruyter were signally defeated, Aug. 11, 1673. The Dutch fleet vanquished by Lord Duncan on Oct. 11, 1797. See *Camperdown*. The Dutch fleet of twelve ships of war, and thirteen Indianmen, surrendered to Admiral Mitchell, who, entering the Texel, possessed himself of them without firing a shot, Aug. 28, 1799.

THALLIUM, a metal, occurring in the sulphuric acid manufacture, discovered by Mr. William Crookes, by means of the spectrum analysis, in March, 1861.

THAMES (London). The richest river in the world. It has been erroneously said that its name is Isis till it arrives at Dorchester, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames. What was the origin of this vulgar error can not now be traced;

poetical fiction, however, had perpetuated the error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. It was called *Thimnes* or *Tems* before it came near the Thames.—*Camden*.

The river rose so high at Westminster that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats.....1235
It rose to a great height.....1786, 1747, 1762, 1791
The conservation of the Thames was given to the mayors of London.....1469

The Thames was made navigable to Oxford.....1624
It ebbed and flowed twice in three hours in 1458;
again, three times in four hours, March 23, 1683;
again, twice in three hours.....Nov. 24, 1777

An act of Parliament gave the conservation of the Thames to the Corporation of London: twelve conservators were to be appointed—three by the government.....1857

THAMES TUNNEL.—Projected by Mr. I. K. Brunel, to form a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping. The bill received the royal assent June 24, 1824. The shaft was begun in 1825; the first brick was laid by Mr. Smith, March 3; the excavation commenced April 1; and the first horizontal excavation.....in Dec., 1825
At a distance of 544 feet from the shaft, the first interruption took place.....May 18, 1827

The second interruption, by which six workmen perished.....Jan. 12, 1828

The tunnel was opened throughout for foot-passengers, March 25, 1843. The length of the tunnel is 1800 feet; its width is 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway, including foot-path, about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet.

In consequence of the great contamination of the Thames by the influx of the sewage of London, and the bad odors emanating from it in the summer of 1859, an act was passed empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works (which see) to undertake its purification by constructing new drainage. The works are still in progress.....1868

THAMES EMBANKMENT.—Sir Christopher Wren recommended it in 1666. The Corporation embanked a mile in 1767. It was farther recommended by Sir Fred. Trench in 1834; by the Duke of Newcastle in 1844; and by John Martin, the painter, in 1856. In 1860, the Metropolitan Board of Works recommended that the north bank of the Thames should be embanked, whereby the bed of the river would be improved; a low-level sewer could be easily constructed beneath a broad roadway; docks to be constructed within the embankment wall; the expense to be defrayed by the city duties on coal, and by means provided by government. The principle of this recommendation was approved by Parliament, and a committee was appointed, which sat for the first time.....April 30, 1861

An act for "embanking the north side of the Thames, from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge, and for making new streets in and near thereto," passed Aug. 1; the work began in.....Nov., 1863

Mr. J. W. Bazalgette presented a report, with a plan for embanking the S. side of the Thames, Nov. 6, 1863; act for carrying it out passed.....July 28, 1867
The Thames Angling Preservation Society (established about 1838) is revived in.....
The first stone of the embankment laid by Mr. Thwaites near Whitehall stairs.....July 20, 1867
Mr. Leach, engineer of the conservators, reported that "the river is dreadfully mismanaged from its source to its mouth".....July 23, "

THAMES, BATTLE OF, in Upper Canada. This was between 2500 Americans, under General Harrison, and 800 British regulars and 1200 Indians, under General Proctor. It occurred on the 5th of October, 1813. The Indians were led by the celebrated Tecumseh or Tecumtha. The Americans were victorious. The Americans lost in killed and wounded only 29; the British lost in killed and wounded, including Indians (Tecumseh was slain), 57; and 560 men made prisoners, with 5000 small-arms and 6 pieces of cannon.

THANE, a Saxon title of nobility, abolished in England at the Conquest, upon the introduction of the feudal system, and in Scotland by King Malcolm III., when the title of earl was adopted, 1067.

THANET, Kent, was the first permanent settlement of the Saxons, 428. The Danes held a part of it, 863–865, and ravaged it 980.

THEATINES. An order of religion, the first who

assumed the title of regular clerks, founded by Carafa, bishop of Theate, in Naples (afterward Pope Paul IV.), 1524, to repress heresy. They first established themselves in France, according to the historian Hénault, in Paris, 1644. The Theatines endeavored, but vainly, to revive among the clergy the poverty of the apostles.—*Ashe*.

THEATRES. That of Bacchus, at Athens, built by Philoe, 480 B.C., was the first erected. Marcellus's theatre at Rome was built about 90 B.C. Theatres were afterward numerous, and were erected in most cities of Italy. There was a theatre at Pompeii, where most of the inhabitants of the town were assembled on the night of Aug. 24, A.D. 79, when an eruption of Vesuvius covered Pompeii. Scenes were introduced into theatres, painted by Balthazar Siena, A.D. 1558. See *Drama, Plays, etc.*

THEATRES IN ENGLAND. The first royal license for a theatre in England was in 1574, to Master Burbage and four others, servants of the Earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside. See *Globe*. But, long before that time, miracle plays were represented in the fields. The prices of admission in the reign of Queen Elizabeth were—gallery, 2d.; lords' rooms, 1s. The first play-bill was dated April 8, 1668, and issued from Drury Lane; it runs thus: "By his Majesty his company of Comedians at the New Theatre in Drury Lane, will be acted a comedy called the *Humorous Lieutenant*." After detailing the characters, it concludes thus: "The play will begin at three o'clock exactly." Lincoln's Inn Theatre was opened in 1695. The licensing act (10 Geo. II., c. 23, 1736) was passed in consequence of the performance of Fielding's *Pasquin* at the Haymarket, satirizing Walpole's administration. Marionettes or Puppets were produced at the Adelalide Gallery in 1822. See *Covent Garden, Drury Lane, Opera House, Drama, etc.* In Jan., 1860, several of the theatres were first opened on Sunday evenings for religious worship, and were filled.

DRURY LANE.

Killigrew's patent.....April 25, 1662
Opened.....April 8, 1668
Nell Gwynn performed.....1666
Theatre burnt down.....1671
Rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, and opened
March 26, 1674
Cibber, Wilkes, Booth.....1712
Garrick's *début* here.....1742
Garrick and Lucy's tenure (revival of Shakspeare), 1747
Interior rebuilt by Adams; opened.....Sept. 23, 1776
Garrick's farewell.....June 10, 1776
Sheridan's management....."
Theatrical fund founded by Mr. Garrick.....1777
Mrs. Siddons's *début* as a star.....Oct. 10, 1783
Mr. Kemble's *début* as *Hamlet*.....Sept. 80, 1788
The theatre rebuilt on a large scale, and reopened
March 12, 1794
Charles Kemble's first appearance (as *Malcolm* in *Macbeth*).....April 21, "
Dowton's first appearance (as *Sheva* in *the Jew*).....Oct. 11, 1796
Hatfield fired at George III.....May 11, 1800
The theatre burnt.....Feb. 24, 1809
Rebuilt by Wyatt, and reopened with a prologue
by Lord Byron.....Oct. 10, 1812
Edmund Kean's appearance (as *Shylock*).....Jan. 26, 1814
Mr. Elliston lessee.....Oct. 3, 1819
Mad. Vestris's first appearance (as *Lilla*).....Feb. 19, 1820
Real water introduced in the *Catacract of the Ganges*.....Oct. 27, 1823
Mr. Price lessee.....July, 1826
Miss Ellen Tree's appearance (as *Vivante*).....Sept. 23, "
Charles Kean's appearance (as *Norval*).....Oct. 1, 1827
Mrs. Nisbett's first appearance (as *the Widow Cheerily*).....Oct. 9, 1829
Mr. Alexander Lee's and Captain Polhill's management.....1830
Mr. Alfred Bunn lessee.....1831
Mr. Forrest's first appearance (as *Spartacus*), Oct. 17, 1836
Mr. Hammond's management.....1839
German operas commenced at this theatre, Mar. 15, 1841
Mr. Macready's management....."
Mr. Bunn again lessee.....1843
Miss Clara Webster burnt on the stage, Dec. 14;
and died.....Dec. 16, 1844
Mr. Anderson's management.....1849
Mr. Macready's farewell.....Feb. 26, 1851
Mr. Bunn lessee and manager.....1853
Mr. E. T. Smith.....1853-9
English opera (Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne).....1858
Italian opera.....1859
Opened by Mr. E. T. Smith.....Oct. 15, 1860
Suddenly closed.....April 20, 1861

Mr. G. V. Brooke appears (as *Othello*).....Oct. 27, 1861
[Drowned in the *London*. See *Wrecks*, Jan. 11, 1866.]
Mr. Falconer.....Dec. 1863-1865
Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton managers.....Jan., 1866

COVENT GARDEN.

(The Duke's Theatre) Sir William Davenant's patent.....April 25, 1662
The theatre opened by Rich.....Dec. 7, 1732
Beef-steak Society, founded by Rich and Lambert, 1735
Theatrical fund instituted.....1765
Mr. Harris's tenure.....1767
Lewis's first appearance in the character of *Belcour*.....Sept. 15, 1778
Miss Reay killed by Mr. Hackman, coming from the house.....April 7, 1779
Jack Johnstone's first appearance in Irish characters.....Oct. 5, 1788
Munden's appearance.....Dec. 3, 1790
Fawcett's first appearance (as *Caleb*).....Sept. 21, 1791
G. F. Cooke's appearance (as *Richard III.*), Oct. 31, 1800
Braham's appearance.....Dec. 9, 1801
Mr. Kemble's management.....1802
Appearance of Master Betty, the *Infant Roscius*, Dec. 1, 1808
Lewis's last appearance (as *the Copper Captain*), May 25, 1808
Theatre burnt down.....Sept. 20, "
Rebuilt by R. Smirke, R.A., and reopened with *Macbeth*.....Sept. 13, 1809
The O. P. Riot (*which see*).....Sept. 13 to Dec. 10,
Horses first introduced; in *Bluebeard*.....Feb. 13, 1811
The farewell benefit of Mrs. Siddons (immense house).....June 29, 1812
[Mrs. Siddons, however, performed once afterward, in June, 1819, for Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemble's benefit.]
Miss Stephens's first appearance (as *Mandane*), Sept. 7, 1818
Miss Foote's appearance here (as *Amantha*), May 26, 1814
Miss O'Neill's appearance here (as *Juliet*).....Oct. 6, "
Miss Kelly fired at by George Barnett, in the house, Feb. 7, 1816
Mr. Macready's first appearance (as *Orestes*), Sept. 16, "
Mr. J. P. Kemble's farewell (as *Coriolanus*), June 23, 1817
Henry Harris's management.....1818
Charles Kemble's management.....1822
Miss Fanny Kemble's appearance (as *Juliet*), Oct. 5, 1829
Mr. Fawcett's farewell.....May 21, 1830
Charles Young's farewell.....May 30, 1832
Mr. Macready's management.....1837
Madame Vestris's management.....1839
Miss Adelaide Kemble's appearance (as *Norma*), Nov. 2, 1841
Charles Kemble again.....Sept. 10, 1842
Mr. Laurent's management.....Dec. 26, 1844
Opened for Italian opera.....April 6, 1847
Destroyed by fire (during a *bal masqué*, conducted by Anderson the Wizard).....March 6, 1856
New theatre (by Barry), opened by Mr. F. Gye (*Les Huguenots*).....May 16, 1858
English opera (Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison), Oct., 1859
All principal actors perform parts of plays for the benefit of the Dramatic College.....March 29, 1860
Bailie's *Bianca* brought out.....Dec. 6, "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye).....April, 1861
Last appearance of Grist.....Aug. 8, "
English opera (Pyne and Harrison).....Oct. 21, "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye).....April, 1862
English opera (Pyne and Harrison).....Aug. 24, "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye).....April 7, 1863
Gounod's *Faust*.....July, "
English opera (Pyne and Harrison).....Oct. 13, "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye).....April, 1864
English opera, etc. (Opera Company, Limited), Oct. 17, "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye).....April 23, 1865
Becomes the property of a company, Mr. Gye manager.....Aug., "
ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, OR QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Opera-house opened (*Pennant*) (see *Opera-house*).....1706
The theatre was enlarged.....1720
Burnt down.....June 17, 1789
Rebuilt and reopened.....Sept. 22, 1791
Exterior improved by Mr. Nash.....1818
The *ritorno* by Mr. Bubb.....1821
Madame Rachel's appearance.....May 10, 1841
Mr. Lumley's management.....1849
Jenny Lind's first appearance.....May 4, 1847
Association formed for conducting financial affairs of the house.....1853
Jullien's concerta.....Oct., 1857

Festive performances on the marriage of the prince and royal. Jan., 1859
 Macfarren's *Robin Hood* brought out. Oct. 11, 1860
 [Not opened in 1861.]
 Italian opera (Mr. Mapleson). April 26, 1860-April, 1865

HAYMARKET.

Built. 1702
 Opened by French comedians. Dec. 29, 1720
 Fielding's Mogul company. 1734-5
 A French company prohibited from acting by the audience. 1738
 Mr. Foote's patent. 1747
 The Bottle-conjuror's dupery (see *Bottle Conjuror*), Jan. 16, 1748
 The theatre rebuilt. 1767
 Mr. Colman's tenure. Jan. 1, 1777
 Miss Farren's appearance here (afterward Countess of Derby). "
 Royal visit—great crowd—16 persons killed and many wounded. Feb. 3, 1794
 Mr. Ellison's *debut* here. June 24, 1796
 First appearance of Mr. Mathews (as *Lingo*). May 16, 1803
 Mr. Morris's management. 1806
 Appearance of Mr. Liston (as *Sheepface*). June 8, "
 The tailors' riot. Aug. 15, "
 Appearance of Mr. Young (as *Hamlet*). June 22, 1807
 Of Miss F. Kelly (as *Florinda*). June 12, 1810
 Theatre rebuilt by Nash; opened. July 4, 1821
 Miss Paton's (Mrs. Wood) appearance (as *Susan-nah*). Aug. 3, 1822
 Mr. Webster's management. June 12, 1837
 Mr. Charles Kean's appearance here. 1839
 Mr. Webster's management (16 years) terminated with his farewell appearance. March 14, 1853
 First appearance of *Our American Cousin* (said to be by Tom Taylor, and to have been acted 800 times in America), Mr. Bothern, *Lord Dundreary*, Nov. 11, 1861

Mr. Buckstone's management. 1863-66

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE, OR LYCEUM.

Built by Dr. Arnold. 1794-5
 Winsor experiments with gas-lighting. 1803-4
 Opened as the Lyceum in. 1809
 Appearance of Mr. Wrench (as *Belshazzar*). Oct. 7, "
 Reopened with an address spoken by Miss Kelly. June 15, 1816
 House destroyed by fire. Feb. 16, 1830
 Rebuilt and reopened. July 14, 1834
 Equestrian performances. Jan. 16, 1844
 Mrs. Keeley's management. April 8, "
 Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews's management. Oct. 1847-56
 Retirement of Mr. C. Mathews. March, 1855
 Appearance of Madame Ristori. June, 1856
 Taken by Mr. Gye for Italian opera for forty nights. April 14, 1857
 Opened for English opera by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison. Sept. 21, "
 Balfe's opera, *Rose of Castile*, produced. Oct. "
 Mr. G. Webster and Mr. Falconer, July, 1858; closed. April, 1859
 Opened by Madame Celeste, Nov., 1859, and. Oct. 1860
 The "Savage Club" perform before the queen and prince. March 7, "
 Italian opera. June 8, 1861
 Mr. Falconer manager (English comedy). Aug. 19, "
Peep o' Day brought out. Nov. 9, "
 Mr. Fechter. Jan. 10, 1863-June, 1865

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Formerly called the *Sans Pareil*, opened under the management of Mr. and Miss Scott. Nov. 27, 1806
 Under Rodwell and Jones, who gave it the present name. 1820-1
 Terry and Yates. 1825
 Messrs. Mathews and Yates's management join (*Mathews at Home*). 1838
 New front. 1840
 Madame Celeste's management. Sept. 30, 1844
 Rebuilt and opened, with improved arrangements. Dec. 27, 1858
Colleen Bawn represented. Sept. 10, 1860
 [Immense run; above 360 nights.]
 Miss Batterson appears as *Leah*, Oct. 1, 1863, to June 11, 1864
 Mr. B. Webster present lessee. 1844-66

PRINCE'S, LATE ST. JAMES'S.

This theatre was built by, and opened under the management of Mr. Braham. Dec. 14, 1835
 German operas performed here under the management of Mr. Bunn. 1840
 Mr. Mitchell's tenure; performance of French plays. Jan. 22, 1844

German plays. 1859
 Mrs. Seymour's tenure. Oct. 22, 1854-5
 French plays. 1857
 Neapolitan Buffo-opera. Nov., "
 Italian plays. 1853
 French opera. Jan., 1859
 French plays. May, "
 English comedy, under Mr. F. Chatterton, manager. Oct., "
 French plays. May 23, 1860
 English plays. Aug. 12, "
 Mr. Wigan manager. 1860-9
 French plays. May 30, 1861

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD STREET.

First opened. 1840
 Sold for £16,400. Sept. 9, 1841
 Mr. Bartley's farewell here. Dec. 18, 1853
 Mr. Charles Kean's management, 1860; closed. Aug. 20, 1853
 Mr. A. Harris's management; opened. Sept. 29, "
 Zouave Crimean company. July 23, 1863
 Mr. Fechter appears (as *Hamlet*). March 20, 1861
 Mr. Harris lessee. 1860-1
 Mr. Lindus manager. Oct. 20, 1862
 Mr. G. Vining lessee and manager. May, 1863-68

OLYMPIA.

Erected by the late Mr. Astley, and opened with horsemanship. Sept. 18, 1800
 Here the celebrated Elliston (1815), and afterward Madame Vestris, had managements; the latter until. 1859
 Mr. George Wild's tenure. 1840
 Miss Davenport's tenure. Nov. 11, 1844
 Mr. Watts's management. 1845
 The theatre destroyed by fire. March 29, 1849
 Rebuilt and opened—Mr. Watts resumes his management. Dec. 26, "
 Mr. William Farren's management. 1850
 Lessee and manager, Mr. A. Wigan. Oct. 17, 1853-7
 Messrs. Robson and Embden's management, Aug., 1857-63
 Mr. Horace Wigan manager. Nov., 1864-June, 1865

STRAND THEATRE.

First opened—Mr. Rayner and Mrs. Waylett. 1831
 Mr. William Farren's management. 1849
 Lessee, Mr. F. Allcroft; manager, Mr. T. Payne. 1855
 Lessee, Miss Swanborough. 1863-61
 Mr. Swanborough, sen. Dec., 1863
 Mrs. Swanborough. June, 1865-June, 1866

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Built by Philip Astley, and opened. 1773
 Destroyed by fire, with numerous adjacent houses. Sept. 17, 1794
 Rebuilt. 1795
 Burnt again, with forty houses. Sept. 1, 1803
 Ducrow's management. 1825
 Again destroyed by fire. June 8, 1841
 Rebuilt and reopened by Mr. Batt. April 17, 1843
 Lessee and manager, Mr. W. Cooke. 1856-60
 Mr. W. Cooke's farewell benefit. Jan. 30, 1860
 A man killed by a lion. Jan. 7, 1861
 Opened by Mr. Batt. Dec. 6, "
 Opened by Mr. Boucicault as the THEATRE ROYAL, WESTMINSTER. Dec. 20, 1863
 Horsemanship and opera (under Mr. E. T. Smith) exhibiting in. June, 1865

CIRCUS, NOW SURREY THEATRE.

[Originally devoted to equestrian exercises under Mr. Hughes]. Nov. 4, 1782
 Opened for performances. Nov. 4, 1783
 Destroyed by fire. Aug. 12, 1805
 Mr. Elliston's management. 1809
 Mr. Elliston again. June 4, 1827
 Mr. Davidge's tenure. 1833
 Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Anderson managers. Sept. 12, 1850-5
 Destroyed by fire, Jan. 31; rebuilt and opened. Dec. 26, 1865

COBURG, NOW VICTORIA.

[The erection was commenced under the patronage of the late Princess Charlotte and the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. 1816
 The house was opened. 1818
 Messrs. Egerton and Abbott had the management in. 1833
 Mr. Osbaldiston's tenure. 1840
 Alarm of fire, sixteen persons killed. Dec. 27, 1858

SADLER'S WELLS.

Opened as an orchestra. 1653
 Present house opened. 1766

Eighteen persons trampled to death on a false alarm of fire.....Oct. 15, 1807
 Management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, May 20, 1844-59
 Management of Mr. Joseph.....March 25, 1861
 Reopened by Mr. Phelps.....Sept. 7, "
 Lessee, Miss C. Lucette.....Sept. 27, 1862
 Miss Marriott manager.....Sept. 5, 1863-May 20, 1864
 Miss C. Lucette, for opera.....May 24, 1865
 Miss Marriott, legitimate drama.....Oct. "

OTHER THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre, Tottenham Court Road.....1828
 Garrick Theatre, Goodman's Fields.....1850
 Bowery Theatre, Lambeth.....1853
 City Theatre, Norton-Folgate.....1837
 Miss Kelly's Theatre.....1840
 Marylebone opened.....1842
 Pavilion Theatre burnt.....Feb. 23, 1856
 New Royalty (Soho).....Aug. 31, 1863

DUBLIN THEATRES.

Werburg Street, commenced.....1635
 Orange Street, now Smock Alley.....1662
 Augler Street (*Victor*).....1793
 Ditto, management of Mr. Hitchcock.....1733
 Crow Street Music Hall.....1731
 Rainford Street Theatre.....1732
 Smock Alley Theatre rebuilt.....1735
 Fishamble Street Music Hall.....1741
 Capel Street Theatre.....1745
 Crow Street, Theatre Royal.....1753
 Ditto, Mr. Daly's patent.....1756
 Ditto, Mr. Fred. Edw. Jones's patent.....1759
 Peter Street, Theatre Royal.....1759
 Hawkins Street, Theatre Royal.....1891
 Ditto, Mr. Abbott lessee.....1824
 Ditto, Mr. Bunn lessee.....1827
 Ditto, Mr. Calcraft lessee.....1830
 Queen's Theatre, Brunswick Street.....1844

EDINBURGH THEATRES.

Theatre of Music.....1673
 Allan Ramsay's.....1736
 Theatre, Shakespeare Square.....1769
 The Caledonian Theatre.....1823
 Adelphi Theatre burnt down.....May 24, 1863
 Royal Theatre burnt down (several lives lost), Jan. 13, 1865

FIRST OR LAST APPEARANCES.

Quin's first appearance.....1716
 Macklin at Lincoln's Inn Fields.....1725
 Garrick's at Goodman's Fields, as *Richard III.*, Oct. 19, 1741
 Miss Farren (afterward Countess of Derby) first appears at Liverpool.....1773
 Garrick's last appearance.....June 10, 1776
 Mrs. Robinson, *Perdita*: last appearance.....Dec. 24, 1779
 Brabam's first appearance at the Royalty, April 20, 1787
 Madame Storaice; her first appearance in London, Nov. 24, 1789
 Incledon's first appearance.....1790
 Miss Mellon, her first appearance as *Lydia Langshut*.....Jan. 31, 1795
 Liston's first appearance in London.....June 1, 1805
 Romeo Coates appears as *Lothario*.....April 10, 1811
 Mrs. Jordan's last appearance as *Lady Teazle*, June 1, 1814
 Mr. Macready's first appearance at Bath as *Romeo*, Dec. 12, "
 Booth's first appearance.....Feb. 23, 1817
 W. Farren's first appearance.....1818
 Munden's last appearance.....May 31, 1824
 Fanny Kemble's first appearance.....Oct. 5, 1830
 Edmund Kean's farewell.....1833
 Liston's last appearance.....May 31, 1838
 Adelaide Kemble's first appearance.....Nov. 2, 1841
 Jenny Lind's first appearance.....May 4, 1847
 Mrs. Glover's farewell.....July 12, 1850
 Mr. Bartley's farewell.....Dec. 18, 1853
 Mr. W. Farren's farewell.....1855
 Clara Novello's farewell.....Nov. 21, 1860
 Miss Bateman appears as *Leah*.....Oct. 1, 1863
 Her farewell at H. M.'s Theatre.....Dec. 22, 1865

MEMORANDA.

David Garrick died.....1779
 Charles Macklin died.....1797
 Mr. Palmer died on the stage at Liverpool, Aug. 2, 1798
 Bannister retired from the stage.....1815
 John P. Kemble died.....1823
 Talma died in Paris.....1826
 Weber came to London.....Feb. "
 The Brunswick Theatre fell, owing to the weight

of a newly-constructed roof, and numbers of persons were wounded and some killed.....Feb. 29, 1828
 Sarah Siddons died.....1831
 Edmund Kean died.....1833
 Madame Malibran died at Manchester.....Sept. 23, 1836
 Paganini died.....May 29, 1840
 Power lost in the *President* steamer about Mar. 13, 1841
 Elton lost in the *Pegasus*.....July 19, 1843
 Theatres' Registry Act passed.....Aug. 22, "
 Mdle. Mars died at Paris.....March 28, 1847
 Madame Catalani died at Paris.....June 13, 1849
 Alexander Lee died.....Oct. 9, 1851
 Mrs. Warner died.....Sept. 5, 1854
 C. Kemble died.....Nov. 5, "
 John Braham died.....Feb. 17, 1856
 Madame Vestris died.....Aug. 8, "
 Mdle. Rachel died.....Jan. 4, 1858
 Mrs. Nisbett (Lady Boothby) died.....Jan. 16, "
 Louis Lablache (buffo singer) died.....Jan. 23, "
 John Pritt Harley died.....Aug. 22, "
 Flexmore, celebrated clown, died.....Aug. 20, 1860
 Mrs. Bates died.....Oct. 30, "
 Alfred Bunn died.....Dec. 20, "
 William Farren died.....Sept. 25, 1861
 Mr. Vandenhoff died.....Oct. 4, "
 M. Tree (Mrs. Bradshaw) died.....Feb. 1862
 Subscription testimonial (value £2000) presented to C. J. Kean: Mr. Gladstone in the chair, March 22, "
 Sheridan Knowles died.....Nov. 30, "
 Mrs. Wood (once Miss Paton) died.....July 21, "
 Mr. F. Robson died.....Aug. 11, 1864
 Madame Pasta died, aged 66.....April 1, 1865

THEATRES IN THE UNITED STATES. The first regular theatrical company seen in America came from England in 1752, landed at York, in Virginia, and, by permission of Governor Dinwiddie, opened a playhouse at Williamsburg, the capital of the province. The first play performed in America by a regular company was at that rude theatre, on the 5th of September, 1752. The company next opened a theatre at Annapolis, in Maryland, the same year, and there the first regular theatre in America was erected. On the 17th of September, 1753, the same company opened a theatre in New York, where Sir Richard Steele's play of "The Conscious Lovers" was performed. Hallam, who was the manager, was solicited to open a theatre in Philadelphia. Thither he went in April, 1754, and began in a store-house with "The Fair Penitent." Such was the beginning of theatricals in the United States, a kind of amusement which has a strong hold upon the popular feeling, and is presented in nearly all of the large towns in the Union.

THEBES, or Luxor, in Egypt, called also Hecatompylos on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendor it extended above thirty-three miles, and upon any emergency could send into the field, by each of its hundred gates, 20,000 fighting men and 200 chariots. Thebes was ruined by Cambyse, king of Persia, 521 B.C., and few traces of it were seen in the age of Juvenal.—*Plutarch*. *THEBES* (the capital of the country successively called Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Hyantis, and Boeotia) was called Cadmeia, from Cadmus, its founder, 1498 B.C. It became a republic about 1120 B.C., and flourished under Epaminondas, 378-362 B.C. It was taken by the Romans, 198 A.D. See *Boeotia* and *Greece*.

THEFT. This offense was punished by heavy fines among the Jews. By death at Athens, by the laws of Draco. See *Draco*. The Anglo-Saxons nominally punished theft with death if above 12d. value; but the criminal could redeem his life by a ransom. In the 9th of Henry I. this power of redemption was taken away, 1108. The punishment of theft was very severe in England till mitigated by Peel's acts, 9 & 10 Geo. V., 1839. The laws respecting theft were consolidated in 1862.

THEISTS (*Theos*, God). A kind of deists about 1660.—*Dean Martin*.

THEOLOGY (from the Greek *Theos*, God), the science which treats of the nature and attributes of God, of his relations to man, and of the manner in which they may be discovered. It is generally divided into two heads. 1. *Inspired* (including the Holy Scriptures, their interpretation, etc.). 2. *Natural*; which Lord Bacon calls the first part of Philosophy.—Butler's Analogy of Religion (1726) and Paley's Natural Theology (1802) are eminent books on the latter subject.—The "Summa Totius Theologie" by Thomas Aquinas (born about 1224), a standard Roman Catholic work, was printed with commentaries, etc., in 1596.

THEOPHILANTHROPISTS (lovers of God and man), a sect formed in France in 1790; was headed by one of the five directors, Lepaux, in 1797, and broke up in 1809.

THERMIDOR REVOLUTION. On the 9th Thermidor of the 3d year (July 27, 1794), the Convention deposed Robespierre, and on the next day he and twenty-two of his partisans were executed.

THERMO-ELECTRICITY. See under *Electricity* and *Heat*.

THERMOMETER. The invention of this instrument is ascribed to several scientific persons, all about the same time. To Galileo, before 1597.—*Libri*. Invented by Drebbel of Alcmæer, 1609.—*Boerhaave*. Invented by Paulo Sarpi, 1609.—*Fulgentio*. Invented by Sanctorio in 1610.—*Borelli*. Fahrenheit's thermometer was invented about 1726; Reaumur's and Celsius's (the latter now termed Centigrade) soon after. Fahrenheit's scale is usually employed in England, and Reaumur's and the Centigrade on the Continent. Freezing point: *Fah.* 32°; *R.* 0°; *C.* 0°. Boiling point: *Fah.* 212°; *R.* 80°; *C.* 100°. The mode of construction by substituting quicksilver for spirits was invented some years subsequently. Halley proposed it in 1697. Mr. L. M. Casella issued a minimum thermometer in Sept., 1861. It registers degrees of cold by means of mercury, hitherto deemed impossible.

THERMOPYLÆ, in Doris, N. Greece. Leonidas, at the head of 800 Spartans and 700 Thebians, at the defile of Thermopylæ, withstood the whole force of the Persians during three days, Aug. 7, 8, 9, 480 B.C., when Ephialtes, a Trachinian, perfidiously leading the enemy by a secret path up the mountains, brought them to the rear of the Greeks, who, thus placed between two assailants, perished gloriously on heaps of their slaughtered foes. One Greek only returned home, and he was received with reproaches for having fled. Here Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Romans, 191 B.C.

THESSALONICA (now Salonica), a city in Macedonia. Here Paul preached, 53; and to the Church here he addressed two epistles in 54. In consequence of seditions, a frightful massacre of the inhabitants took place in 390, by order of the Emperor Theodosius. Thessalonica partook of the changes of the Eastern Empire. It was sold to the Venetians by the Emperor Andronicus in 1425; taken by the Turks in 1430; burnt July 11, 1864.

THESSALY (N. Greece), the seat of many of the adventures described by the poets. The first king of whom we have any certain knowledge was Hellen, son of Deucalion, from whom his subjects were called Hellenists, a name afterward extended to all Greeks. From Thessaly came the Achæans, the Ætolians, the Dorians, the Hellenists, &c. The two most remarkable events in the early history of this country are the deluge of Deucalion, 1454 B.C., and the expedition of the Argonauts, 1263 B.C. See *them severally*. Thessaly was conquered by the great Philip, 353 B.C., and partook of the fortunes of Macedonia. It is now part of the kingdom of Greece.

TETFORD (Norfolk), the Roman Sitomagus, was a bishopric from 1070 to 1091, when the see was removed to Norwich.

THIMBLES are said to have been found at Herculaneum.—The art of making them was brought to England by John Lofting, a mechanic, from Holland, who set up a workshop at Islington, near London, and practiced the manufacture in various metals with profit and success, about 1685.—*Anderson*.

THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES. See *Articles*.

THIRTY TYRANTS, a term applied to the governors of Athens in 404 B.C., who were expelled by Thrasybulus; and also to the aspirants to the imperial throne of Rome during the reigns of Gallienus and Aurelian, A.D. 259-274.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR, in Germany, between the Catholics and Protestants. It began with the latter in Bohemia in 1618, and ended with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It is renowned for the victories of Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden.

THISTLE,* ORDER OF THE, Scotland, founded by

* Some Scottish historians make the origin of this order very ancient. The abbot Justinian says it was instituted by Achaies I. of Scotland, 893, when that monarch made an alliance with Charlemagne, and then took for his device the thistle. It is stated that King Henry, the First, had a dream, in which St. Andrew made a midnight visit, and promised him a sure victory over his foes, the Northumbrians; and that the next day St. Andrew's cross appeared in the air, and the

James V., 1540. It consisted originally of himself, as sovereign, and twelve knights, in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. In 1543 James died, and the order was discontinued about the time of the Reformation. The order was renewed by James VII. of Scotland and II. of England, by making eight knights, May 29, 1687; increased to twelve by Queen Anne in 1703; to sixteen by George IV. in 1837.

THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF 1637.

George, duke of Gordon.
John, marquess of Athol.
James, earl of Arran, afterward Duke of Hamilton; killed in a duel, 1719.
Alexander, earl of Moray.
James, earl of Perth; attainted.
Kenneth, earl of Seaforth; attainted.
George, earl of Dumbarton.
John, earl of Melford; attainted.

THISTLEWOOD'S CONSPIRACY. See *Cato-Street Conspiracy*.

THOMITES (or TOMITES), a body of enthusiasts who assembled at Broughton, near Canterbury. A Cornish publican named Thom, or Tom (religiously insane), assumed the name of Sir W. Courtensay, knight of Malta and King of Jerusalem, and incited the rabble against the Poor Law Act. On May 31, 1838, a farmer of the neighborhood, whose servant had joined the crowd which attended Thom, sent a constable to fetch him back; but on his arrival on the ground he was shot dead by Thom. The military were then called out, and Lieut. Bennett proceeded to take the murderer into custody; but Thom advanced, and, firing a pistol, killed the lieutenant on the spot. One of the soldiers fired at Thom, and laid him dead by the side of Lieut. Bennett. The people then attacked the military, who were compelled to fire, and several persons were killed before the mob dispersed. Many considered Thom a saint.

THORACIC DUCT, discovered first in a horse by Eustachius, about 1568; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbeck, a Swedish anatomist. Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Jolliffe, of England, also discovered it about 1654. See *Lacteals*.

THORINUM, a very rare metal (a heavy gray powder), discovered by Berzelius in 1838.

THORN (on the Vistula, Poland) was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1281. Many Protestants were slain here (after a religious riot) at the instigation of the Jesuits in 1734.

THRACE (now *Roumelia*, in Turkey) derived its name from Thrax, the son of Mars.—*Aspin*. Thracians, the people, were descendants of Tiras, son of Japhet, and hence their name. They were a warlike people, and therefore Mars was said to have been born and to have his residence among them.—*Eurypides*. Thrace was conquered by Philip and Alexander, and annexed to the Macedonian Empire about 335 B.C.; and it so remained till the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans, 168 B.C. On the ruins of Byzantium, the capital of Thrace, Constantinople was built. The Turks under Mohammed II. took the country A.D. 1453.—*Priestley*.

THRASHING MACHINES. The flail was the only instrument formerly in use for thrashing corn. The Romans used a machine called the *tribulum*, a sledge loaded with stones or iron, drawn over the corn-sheaves by horses. The first machine attempted in modern times was invented by Michael Menzies, at Edinburg, about 1739; Andrew Meikle invented a machine in 1776. Many improvements have been since made.

THRASYMENE (N. Italy). A most bloody engagement took place here between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners; or, according to Livy, 6,000; or Polybius, 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. About 10,000 Romans made their escape, all covered with wounds.—*Livy*; *Polybius*. On the same day an earthquake occurred which desolated several cities in Italy.

THREATENING LETTERS. Sending letters, whether anonymously written, or with a fictitious name, demanding money, or threatening to kill a person or fire his house, was made punishable as a felony, without benefit of clergy, in 1733, 1730. Persons extorting money by threatening to accuse others of such offenses as are subjected to death, or other infam-

Northumbrians were defeated. On this story, it is said, Achaies framed the order more than 700 years before James V. revived it.

mous punishments, were to be adjudged imprisonment, whipping, or transportation, by 30 George II., 1756; and other acts, the latest 10 & 11 Vict., c. 66, 1847.

THUMB-SCREW, an inhuman instrument, commonly used in the first stages of torture by the Spanish Inquisition. It was in use in England also. The Rev. Wm. Carstairs was the last who suffered by it before the Privy Council, to make him divulge secrets entrusted to him, which he firmly resisted. After the Revolution in 1688, the thumb-screw was presented to him by the council. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding the doctor to turn the screw; but at the third turn he cried out, "Hold! hold! doctor; another turn would make me confess any thing."

THUNDERING LEGION. During a contest with the invading Marcomanni, the prayers of some Christians in a Roman legion are said to have been followed by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which tended greatly to discomfit the enemy. Hence the legion received the name above, A.D. 174.

THURINGIA, an early Gothic kingdom in Central Germany, was overrun by Attila and the Huns, 451; the last king, Hermanfrid, was defeated and slain by Thierry, king of the Franks, who annexed it to his dominions. It was made an independent duchy, 674; a landgrave, 880; given to Otho of Saxony, 909, when the Landgrave Burchard was slain; it was separated from Saxony, 1180, but reunited to it in 1543.

THURLES (S. Ireland). Here was held a synod of the Roman Catholic archbishops, bishops, inferior clergy, and religious orders, under the direction of Archbishop Cullen, the Roman Catholic primate, Aug. 22, 1850. It condemned the Queen's Colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman Catholic University, Sept. 10 following. The acts were forwarded to Rome for approval of the pope, Pius IX.

THUROT'S INVASION. Thurot, an Irish commodore in the French service, by his courage and daring became a terror to all the merchant ships of this kingdom. He had the command of a small armament, and landed 1000 men at Carrickfergus in Ireland, and plundered the town. He reached the Isle of Man, and was overtaken by Captain Elliot, with three frigates, who engaged his little squadron, which was taken, and the commodore killed, Feb. 28, 1760. Thurot's true name was O'Farrell; his grandfather had followed the fortunes of James II.; but his mother being of a family of some dignity in France, he assumed her name.—*Burns*.

THURSDAY, the fifth day of the week, derived from Thor, a deified hero worshipped by the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. His authority was said to extend over the winds, seasons, thunder and lightning, etc. He is said to have been the most valiant of the sons of Odin. This day still retains his name in the Danish, Swedish, and Low-Dutch languages, as well as in the English. Thursday is in Latin *dies Jovis*, or Jupiter's day.

TIARA, the triple crown of the pope, indicative of his civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasus II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara, 1048. John XX. encompassed the tiara with a crown, 1276. Boniface VIII. added a second, 1295; and Benedict XII. formed the tiara about 1384.

TICINUS, a river, N. Italy. Here Hannibal defeated the Romans, 217 B.C.

TICKETS OF LEAVE. See *Transportation and Crime*.

TICONDEROGA (N. America). The French fortress here was unsuccessfully besieged by Abercromby in July, 1759; taken July 26, 1759. The Americans took it in 1776, but retired from it in July, 1777. The British retired from it shortly after.

TIDES. Homer is the earliest profane author who speaks of the tides. Posidonius of Apamea accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, about 79 B.C.; and Cæsar speaks of them in his fourth book of the Gallic War. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, 1686; but the honor of a complete explanation of them was reserved for Sir Isaac Newton, about 1688.

TIEN-TSIN. See *China*, 1858.

TIGRIS, a river forming the eastern boundary of Mesopotamia, celebrated for the cities founded on its banks—Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and Bagdad. It was explored by an English steamer in 1838.

TILBURY (Essex). The camp formed here in 1588

to resist the Spanish invasion was visited by Queen Elizabeth.

TILES were originally flat and square, and afterward parallelogramic, etc. First made in England about 1246. They were taxed in 1784. The number of tiles taxed in England in 1880 was 81,924,626, and in 1890, 97,818,264. The tax was discontinued as discouraging house-building and interfering with the comfort of the people, in 1833.

TILSIT (on the River Niemen), where a treaty was concluded between France and Russia. Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one half of his territories, and Russia recognized the Confederation of the Rhine and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia. Signed July 7, 1807, and ratified July 19 following.

TILTS. See *Tournaments*.

TIMBER BENDING. Apparatus was invented for this purpose by Mr. T. Blanchard, of Boston, U. S., for which a medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. A company was formed for its application in England in 1856.

TIME. Our ideas in regard to time have been of late greatly extended. The distant planet Neptune, discovered by Le Verrier and Adams in 1846, requires above 900 of our years for a single revolution, and the coal measures in Wales, a thickness of strata of more than twelve miles, would require for its deposition hundreds of thousands of years; while other formations could only be estimated in millions of years.—*Phillips*. See *Clock*, *Sun-dials*, *Watches*, etc.

TIMES NEWSPAPER. On Jan. 13, 1788, Mr. John Walter published the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*, price 2½d., printed on the logographic system (invented by Henry Johnson, a compositor), in which types containing syllables and words were employed instead of single letters.

On Jan. 1, 1793, the paper was named the *Times*. In 1803, when Mr. Walter gave up the paper to his son, the circulation was about 1000; that of the *Morning Post* being 4600.

Dr. Stoddart (satirized as Dr. Slop by Moore the poet) became editor in 1812, but five years after retired and set up in opposition the *New Times*, an unprofitable speculation. Thomas Barnes became next editor. He died May 7, 1841. The succeeding editors were William F. A. Delane, who died in 1858, and John Thaddeus Delane (his son).

On Nov. 23, 1814, the *Times* was first printed by steam power (the invention of F. König), 1200 per hour, afterward increased to 2000 and 4000.

The powerful articles contributed by Edward Stirling gained the paper the name of the *Thunderer*.

On Jan. 19, 1839, the first double number appeared. In July, 1834, an attack of Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons on the correctness of the reports of the debates in the *Times* was signally defeated.

Shortly after began the convenient summary of the debates, written in the first instance by Mr. Horace Twiss.

In 1841 the *Times* was instrumental in detecting and exposing a scheme organized by a company to defraud by forgery all the influential bankers of Europe. This brought on the proprietors an action for libel (in the case *Bogle v. Lawson*). The jury found the charge to be true, giving a verdict of *no farther damages*, but the judges refused costs. Subscriptions were set on foot in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for the immense outlay in defending the action. This they firmly declined; and the money was expended in establishing *Times Scholarships* at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Christ's Hospital, and other schools; marble tablets also, commemorating the event, were set up in the Royal Exchange and in other places. These were the greatest honors ever conceded to a newspaper.

In Oct., 1845, the *Times* express was for the first time conveyed to India overland, by the agency of Lieut. Waghorn.

Of the number of the *Times* containing the life of the Duke of Wellington for Nov. 19, 1852, 70,000 were sold—the ordinary number being then 34,000; the present circulation is stated to vary from 50,000 to 60,000 (1866).

In 1854, the proprietors sent Mr. W. H. Russell as their special correspondent to the seat of war in the Crimea; in 1857, to India; and in 1861, to the Southern States of North America.

Times Fund.—On the 12th of October, 1854, Sir Robert Peel originated by a letter in the *Times* a subscrip-

tion for the sick and wounded in the Crimean War, and in less than a fortnight £15,000 were sent to the *Times* office to be thus appropriated. Mr. Macdonald (the present manager) was sent out by the proprietors as special commissioner to administer the fund, from which large quantities of food and clothing were supplied to the sufferers, with inestimable advantage. See *Scutari* and *Nightingale*.

In Dec., 1868, the *Times* drew attention to the state of the houseless poor of London, and in a few days £8000 were subscribed for their relief.

In 1861, 13,000,000 copies were sold; in 1867, 16,100,000; in 1869, 16,900,000; in 1860, 16,070,000.

In 1900, 16,400 copies per hour were printed.

On June 31, 1861, the *Times* consisted of 24 pages, containing 4076 advertisements (about 1510 it contained 150 advertisements).

TIN. The Phœnicians traded with England for this article for more than 1100 years before the Christian era. It is said that this trade first gave them commercial importance in the ancient world. Under the Saxons, the tin mines appear to have been neglected; but after the coming in of the Normans, they produced considerable revenues to the Earls of Cornwall, particularly to Richard, brother of Henry III. A charter and various immunities were granted by Edmund, Earl Richard's brother, who also framed the Stannary laws (*which see*), laying a duty on the tin, payable to the Earls of Cornwall. Edward III. confirmed the tinners in their privileges, and erected Cornwall into a dukedom, with which he invested his son, Edward the Black Prince, 1337. Since that time, the heirs-apparent to the crown of England, if eldest sons, have enjoyed it successively. Tin mines were discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, till then the only tin mines in Europe, 1540.—*Anderson*. Discovered in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782. England exports at present, on an average, 1600 tons of unwrought tin, besides manufactured tin and tin plates of the value of about £400,000. In 1857, 9738 tons; in 1860, 10,462 tons; in 1864, 10,108 tons of metallic tin were procured from British mines. Of tin plates and tin and pewter ware, there was exported in value, in 1847, £484,184; in 1854, £1,075,581; in 1860, £1,500,512; in 1861, £907,690; 1864, £1,204,100.

TINCEBRAY (N.W. France), where a battle was fought between Henry I. of England and Robert, duke of Normandy. England and Normandy were reunited under Henry on the decease of William Rufus, who had already possessed himself of Normandy, though he had no other right to that province than by a mortgage from his brother Robert, at his setting out for Palestine. Robert, on his return, recovered Normandy by an accommodation with Henry; but the two brothers having afterward quarreled, the former was defeated by the latter in the battle of Tinchebray, Sept. 28, 1106, and Normandy was annexed to the crown of England.—*Hénauld*.

TIPPECANOE, BATTLE OF. In the spring of 1811, Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, attempted to confederate the Western and Southern Indians in a war against the United States. The movement became so alarming that General Harrison, then governor of the Indiana Territory, marched toward Tippecanoe, the headquarters of the chief, near the present village of Lafayette, Indiana, with about 650 men. There, on the 7th of Nov., he fought over 600 Indians, under Tecumseh's brother, and defeated them. Harrison lost 62 killed and 126 wounded; the Indians lost 150 killed.

TITANIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Gregor in menakite, a Cornish mineral, in 1791, and in 1794 by Klaproth.

TITHES, or **TENTHS,** were commanded to be given to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B.C.—*Lev. xxvii.*, 30. Abraham, returning from his victory over the kings (*Gen. xiv.*), gave tithes of the spoil to Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of the most high God (1913 B.C.). For the first 800 years of the Christian Church they were given purely as alms, and were voluntary.—*Wicliffe*.

"I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy."—*Blackstone*. They were established in France by Charlemagne about 800.—*Hénauld*. Tenths were confirmed in the Lateran councils, 1215.—*Rainaldus*.—The payment of tithes appears to have been claimed by Augustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury, and to have been allowed by Ethelbert, king of Kent, under the term "God's fee," about 600.

TITHES IN ENGLAND.

The first mention of them in any English written law

is a constitutional decree made in a synod strongly enjoining tithes, 796.

Offa, king of Mercia, gave unto the Church the titles of all his kingdom, to expiate the death of Eilbert, king of the East Angles, whom he had caused to be basely murdered, 794.

Tithes were first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, A.D. 844.—*Henry*.

In 1545, tithes were fixed at the rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound on rent; since then, many acts have been passed respecting them.

The Tithe Commutation Act, passed Aug. 13, 1836. It was amended in 1837, 1840, and 1844.

A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar to a small part only, frequently to none.

TITHES IN IRELAND.

Several acts relating to tithes have been passed in 1832, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, altering and improving the tithe system.

TITHING. The number or company of ten men, with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behavior of each of their society; of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothmangman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable, formerly called the headborough.—*Covent*.

TITLES, ROYAL. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" and "My liege," 1399. Henry VI., "Excellent Grace," 1422. Edward IV., "Most High and Mighty Grace," 1461. Henry VII., "Highness," 1485. Henry VIII. the same title, and sometimes "Grace," 1509 *et seq.* But these two last were absorbed in the title of "Majesty," being that with which Francis I. of France addressed Henry at their memorable interview in 1520. *See Field of the Cloth of Gold*. Henry VIII. was the first and last king who was styled "Dread Sovereign." James I. coined to "Majesty" the present "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." "Majesty" was the style of the Emperors of Germany; the first king to whom it was given was Louis XI. of France, about 1463.

TOBACCO, Nicotiana tabacum, received its name from Tabaco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain; some say from the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbees; others from Tobasco, in the Gulf of Florida. It is said to have been first observed at St. Domingo, 1492, and to have been used freely by the Spaniards in Yucatan in 1520. Tobacco was first brought to England in 1605 by Sir John Hawkins; but Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake are also mentioned as having first introduced it there, 1586. It was manufactured only for exportation for some years. Tobacco was a legal tender in the colony of Virginia for some time. In 1620, ninety young women, "pure and uncorrupt," were sent from England to Virginia as wives for the planters, for which they paid from 120 to 150 lbs. of tobacco apiece, equivalent from \$90 to \$122 each.—*Stow's Chron.* The Pied Bull inn, at Islington, is said to have been the first house in England where tobacco was smoked. In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. The Star Chamber ordered the duties to be 6s. 10d. per pound, 1614. Its cultivation was prohibited in England by Charles II., 1684. Act laying a duty on the importation was passed 1684. The cultivation was allowed in Ireland, 1779. The tax was increased and put under the excise, 1789.—*Anderson; Ashe*. Various statutes have passed relative to tobacco. Act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland, passed 5 Will. IV., Aug., 1831. Act directing that tobacco grown in Ireland be purchased in order to its being destroyed, March 24, 1832. The quantity consumed in England in 1791 was nine millions and a half of pounds, and in 1829 about fifteen millions of pounds. There were imported in 1860, 35,166,358 lbs., and 1,657,558 lbs. manufactured (cigars and snuff); in 1855, 36,820,845 lbs., and 8,946,766 lbs. manufactured; in 1860, 48,985,471 lbs., and 12,470,000 lbs. manufactured; and in 1864, 60,092,763 lbs., and 6,522,408 lbs. manufactured. The tobacco duties were modified in 1863.

TOBAGO (West Indies), discovered by Columbus in 1492; settled by the Dutch, 1642. Taken by the English, 1672; retaken, 1674. In 1748 it was declared a neutral island; but in 1763 it was ceded to the English. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783. Again taken by the English, April 14, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, Oct. 6, 1802. The island was once more taken by the British under General Grinfield, July 1, 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris in 1814. Population in 1861, 15,410.

TOISON D'OR. See *Golden Fleece*.

TOKENS, BANK, silver pieces issued by the Bank of England, of the value of 5s., Jan. 1, 1798. The Spanish dollar had a small profile of George III. stamped on the neck of the Spanish king. They were raised to the value of 5s. 6d., Nov. 14, 1811. Bank tokens were also current in Ireland, where those issued by the bank passed for 6s. and lesser sums until 1817. They were called in on the revision of the coinage.

TOLBIAC (now *Zürich*), near the Rhine, where Clovis totally defeated the Allemanni, 496.

TOLEDO (Central Spain), capital of the Visigothic kingdom, 554, subdued by the Saracens, 711. Toledo was taken by Alfonso VI. of Castile, 1084. The University was founded in 1499. Toledo sword-blades have been famed since the 16th century.

TOLENTINO (in the Papal States), where a treaty was made between the pope and the French, Feb. 19, 1797. Here Joachim Murat, having resumed arms against the Allies, was defeated by the Austrians, May 3, 1815.

TOLERATION ACT, passed in 1689* to relieve Protestant dissenters from the Church of England. Their liberties were, however, greatly endangered in the latter days of Queen Anne, who died on the day that the Schism Bill was to become a law, Aug. 1, 1714.

TOLLS were first paid by vessels passing the Stade on the Elbe, 1109. They were first demanded by the Dukes of vessels passing the Sound, 1841. See *Stade and Sound*. Toll-bars in England originated in 1267, on the grant of a penny for every wagon that passed through a certain manor; and the first regular toll was collected a few years after for mending the road in London between St. Giles's and Temple Bar. Gathered for repairing the highways of Holborn Inn Lane and Martin's Lane (Aldersgate Street), 1346. Toll-gates or *turnpikes* were set up in 1663. In 1827, 27 turnpikes near London were removed by Parliament; 81 turnpikes and toll-bars ceased on the north of London on July 1, 1864; and 61 on the south side ceased on Oct. 31, 1865.

TONNAGE. See *Tonnage*.

TONOMETER, a delicate apparatus for tuning musical instruments, by marking the number of vibrations, was invented by H. Scheibler, of Crefeld, about 1854. It received little notice till M. Kœnig removed some of the difficulties opposed to its successful use, and exhibited it at the International Exhibition of 1862.

TONQUIN, South Asia, part of the kingdom of Annam. Here a French missionary bishop, Melchior, was murdered with great barbarity, July 27, 1838; the Abbé Neron was also murdered, Nov. 8, 1860. See *Annam*.

TONTINES, loans given for life annuities with benefit of survivorship, invented by Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan. They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to Cardinal Mazarin's government, by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich, 1665.—*Voltair*e. Tonti died in the Bastille after seven years' imprisonment. A Mr. Jennings was an original subscriber for a £100 share in a tontine company, and being the last survivor of the shareholders, his share produced him £8000 per annum. He died, aged 108 years, June 19, 1798, worth £3,115,244.

TORBANEHILL MINERAL. Mr. Gillespie, of Torbanehill, granted a lease of all the coal in the estate to Messrs. Russell. In the course of working, the lessees extracted a combustible mineral of considerable value as a source of coal-gas, and realized a large profit in the sale of it as gas-coal. The lessor then denied that the mineral was coal, and disputed the right of the lessees to work it. At the trial in 1823 there was a great array of scientific men and practical gas engineers. The evidence was most conflicting. One side maintained the mineral to be coal, the other that it was bituminous schist. The judge set aside the scientific evidence, and the jury pronounced it to be coal. The authorities in Prussia have since pronounced it not to be coal.—*Percy*. Albert coal is found in Hillsborough County, New Brunswick. It resembles, chemically,

* The toleration granted was somewhat limited. It exempted persons who took the new oath of allegiance and supremacy and made also a declaration against popery, from the penalties incurred by absconding themselves from church and holding unlawful conventicles; and it allowed the Quakers to substitute an affirmation for an oath, but did not relax the provisions of the Test Act (*which was*). The party spirit of the times checked the king in his liberal measures.

geologically, and in its uses, the Torbanehill mineral. The same controversy as to whether it is a coal or not has been determined in courts, as that was, viz., that it is a coal.

TORGAU (N. Germany), the site of a battle between Frederick II. of Prussia and the Austrians, in which the former obtained a signal victory; the Austrian general, Count Daun, a renowned warrior, being wounded, Nov. 8, 1760. He had, in 1757, obtained a great victory over the Prussian king. Torgau was taken by the Allies in 1814.

TORIES, a term given to a political party about 1678. See *Whig*. Dr. Johnson defines a Tory as one who adheres to the ancient Constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the Church of England. The Tories long maintained the doctrines of "divine hereditary indefeasible right, lineal succession, passive obedience, prerogative," etc.—*Bolingbroke*. See *Conservatives*. For the chief Tory administrations, see *Pitt*, *Perceval*, *Liverpool*, *Wellington*, *Peel*, and *Derby*. Whig and Tory were the distinctive titles adopted for the Republicans and Loyalists respectively during the American Revolution.

TORONTO, the capital of Canada West, founded in 1794 as York; it received its present name in 1824.

TORPEDO SHELLS, a name given to explosives placed under ships, an invention ascribed to David Bushnell in 1777. Torpedo shells ignited by electricity were employed in the war in the United States, 1861-5. On Oct. 4, 1865, Messrs. M'Kay and Beardslee tried them at Chatham before the Duke of Somerset and others. An old vessel, the *Terpsichore*, was speedily sunk. The preliminary arrangements are considered rather complicated. Magneto-electricity was employed.

TORRES VEDRAS (a city of Portugal). Near here, Wellington, retreating from the French, took up a strong position, called the *Lines of Torres Vedras*, Oct. 10, 1810.

TORTURE was only permitted by the Romans in the examination of slaves. It was used early in the Roman Catholic Church against heretics, and was used in England so late as 1558, and in Scotland until 1690. The trial by torture was abolished in Portugal, 1776; in France, by Louis XVI., in 1789; and in Sweden, by Gustavus III., 1786. General Picton was convicted of applying the torture to Louisa Calderon, in Trinidad, at his trials, Feb. 21, 1806, and June 11, 1808.

TOULON (S. France), an important military and naval port. It was taken by Charles V. in 1536. In 1707 it was bombarded by the Allies both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned; but the Allies were at last obliged to raise the siege. It surrendered Aug. 27, 1793, to the British admiral, Lord Hood, who took possession both of the town and shipping, in the name of Louis XVII., under a stipulation to assist in restoring the French Constitution of 1789. A conflict took place between the English and French forces, when the latter were repulsed, Nov. 15, 1793. Toulon was retaken by Bonaparte, Dec. 19, when great cruelties were exercised toward such of the inhabitants as were supposed to be favorable to the British. —A naval battle off this port was fought Feb. 10, 1744, between the English under Mathews and Lestock, against the fleets of France and Spain; in this engagement the brave Captain Cornwall fell. The victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals. Mathews was afterward dismissed for insubordination by the sentence of a court-martial.

TOULOUSE (S. France), founded about 615 B.C., was the capital of the Visigothic kings in A.D. 419, and was taken by Clovis in 507. A dreadful tribunal was established here to extirpate heretics, 1229. The Troubadours, or rhetoricians of Toulouse, had their origin about 850, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and French poetry. See *Troubadours*. The allied British and Spanish army entered this city on April 13, 1814, immediately after the *Battle of Toulouse*, fought between the British Peninsular army under Lord Wellington and the French, April 10, 1814. The French were led by Marshal Soult, whom the victorious British here forced to retreat, after twelve hours' fighting, from seven o'clock in the morning until seven at night, the British forcing the French entrenched position before Toulouse. At the battle, neither of the commanders knew that Napoleon had abdicated the throne of France.

TOULOUSE: the county was created out of the

kingdom of Aquitaine by Charlemagne in 778. It enjoyed great prosperity till the dreadful war of the Albigenses (*which see*), when the Count Raymond VI. was expelled, and Simon de Montfort became count. At his death in 1218, Raymond VII. obtained his inheritance. His daughter Jane and her husband, Alphonse (brother of Louis IX. of France), dying without issue, the county of Toulouse was united to the French monarchy in 1271.

TOURNAMENTS, or **JOUSTS**, were martial sports of the ancient cavaliers. Tournament is derived from the French word *tourner*, "to turn round." Tournaments were frequent about 890; and were regulated by the Emperor Henry I. about 919. The Lateran Council published an article against their continuance in 1136. One was held in Smithfield so late as the 13th century, when the taste for them declined in England. Henry II. of France, in a tilt with the Count of Montgomery, had his eye struck out, an accident which caused the king's death in a few days, June 30, 1559. Tournaments were then abolished in France.—A magnificent feast and tournament, under the auspices of Archibald, earl of Eglintoun, took place at Eglintoun Castle, Aug. 29, 1589, and the following week. Many of the visitors (among whom was the present Emperor of the French) assumed the characters of ancient knights, Lady Seymour being the "Queen of Beauty."

TOURNAY (S. Belgium) was very flourishing till it was ravaged by the barbarians in the 5th century. It has sustained many sieges. Taken by the Allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it as one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French under General Labourdonnaye, Nov. 11, 1792. Battle near Tournay, between the Austrians and British on one side, and the French on the other; the former victorious, May 8, 1798.

TOURNIQUET (from *tourner*, to turn), an instrument for stopping the flow of blood into a limb by tightening the bandage, employed in amputations, is said to have been invented by Morelli at the siege of Besançon, 1674. J. L. Petit, in France, invented the screw tourniquet in 1718.

TOURS, an ancient city, Central France, near which Charles Martel gained a great victory over the Saracens, Oct. 10, 732, and from which he acquired the name of *Martel*, signifying *hammer*. This victory saved Europe.

TOWERS. That of Babel, the first of which we read, built in the plains of Shinar (*Gen. xi.*), 2347 B.C. See *Babel*. The Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 550 B.C. The Tower of Pharos (see *Pharos*), 280 B.C. The round towers in Ireland were the only structures of stone found at the arrival of the English, 1169, except some buildings in the maritime towns founded by the Danes. These towers are tall hollow pillars, nearly cylindrical, but narrowing toward the top, pierced with lateral holes to admit the light, and covered with conical roofs. Fifty-six of them still remain, from 50 to 130 feet high. See *Pisa*.

TOWER OF LONDON. The tradition that Julius Cæsar founded a citadel here is very doubtful. A royal palace, consisting of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which appears to have been first marked out by William the Conqueror, 1076, was commenced in 1078, and completed by his son, William Rufus, who, in 1096, surrounded it with walls and a broad deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additions to it, and King Edward III. built the church. In 1638 the White Tower was rebuilt; and since the restoration of King Charles II. it has been thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. Here are the Armory, Jewel-office, and various other divisions and buildings of peculiar interest; and here took place many executions of illustrious persons, and many murders (King Henry IV., 1411; King Edward V. and his brother, 1485; Sir Thomas Overbury, 1618). See *England*. The Armory and 290,000 stand of arms, etc., were destroyed by fire Oct. 30, 1841. The "New Buildings" in the Tower were completed in 1860.

TOWNLEY MARBLES, in the British Museum, were purchased in 1812.

TOWTON (Yorkshire), where a sanguinary battle was fought, March 29, 1461, between the houses of York (Edward IV.) and Lancaster (Henry VI.), to the latter of whom it was fatal, and on whose side more than 87,000 fell. Edward issued orders to give no quarter, and the most merciless slaughter ensued. Henry was made prisoner, and confined in the Tower; his queen, Margaret, fled to Flanders.

TOXOPHILITES (from *toxon*, a bow, and *philos*, a lover), a society established by Sir Aston Lever in 1781. In 1834 they took grounds in the inner circle of Regent's Park, and built the archery lodge. They possess a very curious piece of plate, given by Catharine, queen of Charles II., to be shot for by the Finsbury archers, of whom the Toxophilites are the representatives.

TRACTARIANISM, a term applied to certain opinions on Church matters propounded in the "Tracts for the Times," of which ninety numbers were published, 1838-41. The principal writers were the Revs. Dr. E. Pusey, J. H. Newman, J. Keble, J. Fronde, and I. Williams—all of the University of Oxford. See *Puseyism*.

TRACTION ENGINES were used on common roads in London in 1860, but afterward restricted. In Aug., 1863, one of Bray's traction engines conveyed through the city a mass of iron which would have required 29 horses.

TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, BOARD OF. From well seems to have given the first notions of a board of trade: in 1656 he appointed his son Richard, with many lords of his council, Judges, and gentlemen, and about twenty merchants of London, York, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Dover, etc., to meet and consider by what means the trade and navigation of the republic might be best promoted.—*Thomas's Notes of the Rolls*. King Charles II., on his restoration, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation, 1660; he afterward instituted a board of trade and plantations, which was remodelled by William III. This board was abolished in 1782, and a new council for the affairs of trade on its present plan was appointed Sept. 2, 1783.

TRAFALGAR (Cape, S. Spain), off which a great naval victory was gained by the British, under Nelson, against the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by Admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals, Oct. 21, 1805. The enemy's force was eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels, all of the line; that of the British, twenty-seven ships. After a protracted fight, Villeneuve and the other admirals were taken, and nineteen of their ships captured, sunk, or destroyed. Nelson was killed, and Admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command. Nelson's ship was the *Victory*; and his last signal was, "England expects every man to do his duty." See *Nelson*.

TRAGEDY. See *Drama*.

TRAJAN'S PILLAR (in Rome), erected 114, by his directions, to commemorate his victories, and executed by Apollodorus, still exists. It was built in the square called the *Forum Romanum*; it is 140 feet high, of the Tuscan order.

TRAM-ROADS, an abbreviation of Ontram-roads, derive the name from Mr. Benjamin Ontram, who in 1800 made improvements in the system of railways for common vehicles, then in use in the north of England. The iron tram-road from Croxdon to Wandsworth was completed on July 24, 1801. Mr. Ontram was father of the late Sir James Ontram, the Indian general.—*Chambers*.

TRANQUEBAR (East Indies), the Danish settlement here, founded in 1618, was purchased by the English in 1845.

TRANSFIGURATION. The change of Christ's appearance on Mount Tabor, in the presence of Peter, James, and John, A.D. 33 (*Matt. xviii.*). The feast of the Transfiguration, kept on Aug. 6, was instituted by Pope Calixtus II. in 1055.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD. See *Blood*.

TRANSIT. See *Venus*.

TRANSLATION TO HEAVEN. The translation of Enoch to heaven for his faith at the age of 365 years, took place 8017 B.C. The prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire, 896 B.C.—The possibility of translation to the abode of eternal life has been maintained by some extravagant enthusiasts. The Irish House of Commons expelled Mr. Asgill from his seat for his book asserting the possibility of translation to the other world without death, 1708.

TRANSPORTATION. See *Banishment*. Judges were given the power of sentencing offenders to transportation "into any of his majesty's dominions in North America" by 18 Charles II., c. 5 (1686), and by 4 Geo. I., c. 11 (1718). Transportation ceased in 1775, but was revived in 1784. The reception of convicts has been successfully refused by the Cape of Good Hope

(in 1949), and by the Australian colonies (1864). Transportation, even to West Australia, where labor is wanted, is to cease in a few years, through the fierce opposition of the eastern colonies. In consequence of the recent difficulty experienced in transporting felons, 16 & 17 Vict., c. 99, was passed to provide other punishment, namely, penal servitude, empowering her majesty to grant pardon to offenders under certain conditions, and licenses to others to be at large; such licenses being liable to be revoked if necessary; and many have been. These licenses are termed "tickets of leave." The system was much assailed in Oct. and Nov., 1863, on account of many violent crimes being traced to *ticket-of-leavers*. See *Crime*.

John Eyre, a man of fortune, was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper (Phillips)..... Nov. 1, 1771
The Rev. Dr. O'Halloran, tutor to the Earl of Chesterfield, was transported for forging a frank (10d. postage)..... Sept. 9, 1818
The first transportation of felons to Botany Bay was in May, 1817, where Governor Phillip arrived with about 800 on Jan. 20, 1788; convicts were afterward sent to Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, etc.

Returning from transportation was punishable with death until 5 William IV., c. 67, Aug., 1834, when an act was passed making the offense punishable by transportation for life.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into the very flesh and blood of Christ by the consecration was broached in the days of Gregory III. (731), and accepted by Amalarius and Radburtus (about 840), but rejected by Rabanus Maurus, Johannes Scotus Erigena, Berengarius, and others. In the Lateran Council held at Rome by Innocent III., the word "transubstantiation" was used to express this doctrine, which was decreed to be incontrovertible, and all who opposed it were condemned as heretics. This was confirmed by the Council of Trent, Jan. 18, 1562. John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and other martyrs of the Reformation, suffered for denying this dogma, which is renounced by the Church of England (28th Article), and by all Protestant dissenters.

TRANSYLVANIA, an Austrian province, was part of the ancient Dacia (*which see*). In 1526, John Zapoly rendered himself independent of the Emperor Ferdinand I. by the aid of the Turks. His successors ruled with much difficulty till 1699, when the Emperor Leopold I. finally incorporated Transylvania into the Austrian dominions. The Transylvanian deputies did not take their seats in the Austrian Parliament till Oct. 30, 1863.

PRINCES OF TRANSYLVANIA.

1526-40. John Zapoly.	1613. Gabriel I., Bathori.
1571. John Sigismund.	1629. Gabriel II., Bethlem (Bethlem Gabor).
" Stephen Zapoly I., Bathori.	1648. George I., Ragotzski.
1581. Christopher Bathori.	1661. George II., Ragotzski.
1602. Sigismund Bathori.	1690. Michael I., Abaffi.
1606. Stephen II., Botskaki.	1699. Michael II., Abaffi.

TRAPPISTS. The first abbey of La Trappe, in Normandy, was founded in 1140 by Retron, count de Perche. The present order of Trappists owes its origin to the learned Bouthillier de la Rancé (editor of *Anacron* when aged 14), who, from some cause not certainly known, renounced the world, and sold all his property, giving the proceeds to the abbey of La Trappe, to which he retired in 1663, to live there in great austerity. After several efforts he succeeded in reforming the monks, and in establishing a new rule, which commands silence, prayer, reading, and manual labor, and which forbids study, wine, fish, etc. Rancé was born in 1630, and died in 1700.*

TRAVELLING IN ENGLAND. In 1707, it took in summer one day, in winter nearly two days, to travel from London to Oxford (46 miles). In 1817, the journey was accomplished in six or seven hours. By the Great Western Railway express (68 miles) it is done in 1½ hour. In 1898, a gentleman traveled from Newcastle to London (273 miles) in the best coach in 8½ hours, at an expense of £2 15s. 3d., or 6d. per mile (including

dinner, etc.). In 1857, the charge of the Great Northern Railway (275¼ miles) first-class express (6 hours) was 50s. 9d.

TREAD-MILL, an invention of the Chinese to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The complicated tread-mill introduced into the prisons of Great Britain is the invention of Mr. (afterward Sir William) Cubitt, of Ipswich. It was erected at Brixton Jail, 1817, and soon afterward in other large prisons.

TREASON. See *High Treason*. PETTY TREASON (a term abolished in 1828) was a wife's murder of her husband; a servant's murder of his master; and an ecclesiastical person's murder of his prelate or other superior—so declared by statute, 1352.

TREASON-FELONY. By the Crown and Government Security Act, 11 Vic., c. 13 (1848), certain treasons heretofore punishable with death were mitigated to felonies, and subjected to transportation or imprisonment. The Fenians in Ireland were tried under this act. See *Trials*, 1865.

TREASURER OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH, the third great officer of the crown, a lord by virtue of his office, having the custody of the king's treasure, governing the upper court of Exchequer, and formerly sitting judicially among the barons. The first lord high treasurer in England was Odo, earl of Kent, in the reign of William I. This great trust is now confided to a commission, and is vested in five persons, called Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer, and of these the chancellor of the Exchequer is usually one, the first lord being usually the premier. See *Administrations* for a succession of these officers. The first of this rank in Ireland was John de St. John, Henry III., 1217; the last, William, duke of Devonshire, 1766; vice-treasurers were appointed till 1789; then commissioners till 1816, when the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were united. The first lord high treasurer of Scotland was Sir Walter Ogilvie, appointed by James I. in 1420; the last, in 1641, John, earl of Traquair, when commissioners were appointed.

TREASURER OF THE CHAMBER, formerly an officer of great consideration, and always a member of the privy council. He discharged the bills of all the king's tradesmen, and had his office in Cleveland Row, in the vicinity of the royal palace. His duties were transferred and the office suppressed at the same time with the offices of master of the great wardrobe and cofferer of the household, in 1782.—*Beaton*.

TREATIES. The first formal and written treaty made in England with any foreign nation was entered into between Henry III. and the Dauphin of France (then in England and leagued with the barons), Sept. 11, 1217. The first commercial treaty was with the Flemings, 1 Edw., 1272; the second with Portugal and Spain, 1303.—*Anderson*. The chief treaties of the principal civilized nations of Europe will be found described in their respective places: the following forms an index. See *Conventions*, *Coalitions*, *Leagues*, etc.

Abo, peace of.....	1743
Adrianople.....	Sept. 14, 1829
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	1668
Aix-la-Chapelle, peace of.....	1748
Akermann, peace of.....	Oct. 7, 1826
Alt Radstadt.....	Sept. 14, 1706
Allahabad (Bahar, etc., ceded to East India Co.).....	1765
America, peace with.....	1783
Amiens, peace of.....	1802
Antwerp, truce.....	1609
Armed Neutrality.....	1800
Arras, treaty of.....	1485
Arras, ditto.....	1493
Augsburg, league of.....	1686
Baden, peace of.....	1714
Bagnalo (Venice, Naples, etc.).....	1454
Balta Liman.....	1898 and 1849
Barcelona (France and Spain).....	1493
Barrier treaty.....	1715
Barwalde (France and Sweden).....	1681
Basel, peace of.....	1795
Bassein (Great Britain and Mahrattas).....	1803
Bayonne, treaty of.....	1808
Beckasog (Russia and Prussia).....	1807
Belgium, treaty of London.....	1839
Belgrade, peace of.....	1739
Berlin, peace of.....	1743
Berlin decree.....	1806
Berlin convention.....	1806
Beyara.....	Aug. 31, 1829
Breda, peace of.....	1647
Bretigny, peace of.....	1360

* A number of these monks, driven from France in the revolution of 1790, were received by Mr. Weld, of Lulworth, Dorsetshire, who gave them some land to cultivate and a habitation, where they remained till 1815. This order was charged with rebellion and conspiracy in France, and sixty-four English and Irish Trappists were shipped by the French government at Palmbourf, Nov. 16, and were landed from the *Hébé*, French frigate, at Cork, Nov. 20, 1801. They have established themselves at Mount Malerray, county of Waterford, but do not maintain there the extreme rigor of their order.

Bucharest, treaty of.....	1813	Passau, treaty of.....	1553
Cambray, league of.....	1508	Pekin (peace with G. Britain and France), Aug. 24, 1860	1860
Cambray, peace of.....	1529	Persia, treaty with.....	1857
Campo Formio, treaty of.....	1797	Petersburg, St., peace of.....	1762
Carlowitz, peace of.....	1699	Petersburg, St., treaty of.....	1772
Carlsbad, Congress of.....	1819	Petersburg, St., treaty of.....	1805
Chateau-Cambresis, peace of.....	1699	Petersburg, St., treaty of.....	1810
Chaumont, treaty of.....	1814	Peterswald, convention of.....	1813
Chunar, India.....	1781	Pilnitz, convention of.....	1791
Cintra, convention of.....	1808	Poland, partition of.....	1785
Closterseven, convention of.....	1757	Pragmatic Sanction.....	1439
Coalition, first, against France.....	1792	Pragmatic Sanction.....	1713
Coalition, second, ditto.....	1799	Prague, peace of.....	1653
Coalition, third ditto.....	1805	Presburg, peace of.....	1805
Coalition, fourth ditto.....	1806	Public good, league for the.....	1464
Coalition, fifth ditto.....	1809	Pyrenees, treaty of the.....	1763
Coalition, sixth ditto.....	1813	Quadruple Alliance.....	1713
Commerce (Great Britain and Turkey). Nov. 16, 1839		Radstadt, peace of.....	1714
Commerce (G. Britain and Two Sicilies). June 25, 1845		Radstadt, Congress of.....	1797
Commerce (Great Britain and France).....	1861	Ratisbon, peace of.....	1630
Concordat (<i>which see</i>).....	1801	Ratisbon, treaty of.....	1803
Couffans, treaty of.....	1465	Reichenbach treaties.....	June, 1813
Constantinople, peace of.....	1712	Religion, peace of.....	1535
Constantinople, treaty of.....	1883	Rhine, Confederation of the.....	18 6
Constantinople, treaty of.....	May 8, 1854	Ryswick, peace of.....	1697
Copenhagen, peace of.....	1660	St. Germain's, peace of.....	1670
Copenhagen (composition for Sound dues), Mar. 14, 1867		St. Germain-en-Laye.....	1679
Crecy.....	1544	St. Ildefonso, alliance of Spain with France.....	1796
Dresden.....	1745	Seville, peace of.....	1793
Elliot convention.....	April, 1835	Sioröd, peace of.....	1613
Evora Monte.....	May 26, 1834	Sistova.....	Aug. 4, 1791
Family Compact.....	1761	Smalcald, league of.....	1639
Fontainebleau, peace of.....	1679	Spain, pacification of (London).....	1804
Fontainebleau, treaty of.....	1785	Stettin, peace of.....	1670
Fontainebleau, concordat at.....	1813	Stockholm.....	1630
French commercial treaty.....	Jan. 23, 1860	Stockholm, peace of.....	1719
Friedwald, treaty of.....	1651	Stockholm, treaty of.....	1794
Fuessen, peace of.....	1745	Stockholm, treaty of.....	1813
Gastein convention.....	Aug. 14, 1866	Stockholm, treaty of (Sweden and allies).....	Nov. 21, 1866
Ghent, pacification of.....	1676	Saucon, treaty of.....	July 16, 1862
Ghent, peace of (America).....	1814	Temeswar, truce of.....	1664
Golden Bull.....	1356	Teschen, peace of.....	1779
Grand Alliance.....	1689	Tessin, peace of.....	1695
Greece, treaty of (London).....	1832	Tien-Tsin, China.....	June 26, 1866
Hague, treaty of the.....	1669	Tillett, peace of.....	1807
Hague, treaty of the.....	1662	Tolentino, treaty of.....	1793
Halle, treaty of.....	1610	Toplitz, treaty of.....	1813
Hamburg, peace of.....	1762	Triple Alliance of the Hague.....	1668
Hanover treaty.....	1725	Triple Alliance.....	1717
Hanover and England.....	July 22, 1884	Troppan, Congress of.....	1880
Holland, peace with.....	1784	Troyes, treaty of.....	1420
Holy Alliance.....	1815	Turin (cession of Savoy and Nice).....	March 24, 1860
Hubertsburg, peace of.....	1763	Turkmanchay, peace of.....	1829
Interim treaty.....	1648	Ulm, peace of.....	1690
Jay's treaty.....	Nov. 19, 1794	Unklarskelessi.....	July 8, 1833
Japan and Great Britain.....	Aug. 26, 1853	Utrecht, union of.....	1679
Kaynardji, or Koutschouc-Kaynardji (Turks and Russians).....	July 21, 1774	Utrecht, peace of.....	1713
Kiel, treaty of.....	1814	Valençay, treaty of.....	1818
Laybach, Congress of.....	1821	Verona, Congress of.....	1822
League.....	1576	Versailles, peace of.....	1763
Leipzig, alliance of.....	1631	Vienna, treaty of.....	1725
Leoben, peace of.....	1797	Vienna, treaty of alliance.....	1731
Lisbon, peace of.....	1663	Vienna, definitive peace.....	1758
London, treaty of (Greece).....	1832	Vienna, peace of.....	1809
London, convention of (Turkey).....	1840	Vienna, treaty of.....	March 26, 1815
London, treaty bet. France and England, April 15, 1864		Vienna, treaty of.....	May 31, "
Lubeck, peace of.....	1629	Vienna, treaty of.....	June 9, "
Luneville, peace of.....	1801	Vienna (Austria and Prussia), commercial, Feb. 19, 1853	
Madrid, treaty of.....	1526	Vienna, treaty of.....	Oct. 30, 1864
Methuen treaty.....	1708	Vienna (Austria and Great Britain, commercial).....	Dec. 16, 1865
Milan decree.....	1807	Villa Franca (<i>preliminary</i>).....	July 12, 1869
Milan (Austria and Sardinia).....	Aug. 6, 1849	Vossem, peace of.....	1673
Munster, peace of.....	1648	Warsaw, alliance of.....	1683
Nankin (<i>see China</i>).....	1842	Warsaw, treaty of.....	1768
Nantes, edict of.....	1698	Washington, reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, respecting Newfoundland fishery, commerce, etc.....	July 3, 1854
Naumberg, treaty of.....	1654	Westminster, peace of.....	1674
Nice, treaty of.....	1518	Westminster (with Holland).....	1716
Nimeguen, peace of.....	1678	Westphalia, peace of.....	1648
Noyon, treaty of.....	1516	Wilna, treaty of.....	1661
Nuremberg, treaty of.....	1632	Würms, edict of.....	1621
Oliva, peace of.....	1660	Wurtzburg league.....	1610
Paris, peace of (<i>see Paris</i>).....	1763	Zurich (Austria, France, and Sardinia).....	Nov. 10, 1868
Paris, treaty of.....	1796		
Paris, peace of (Sweden).....	1810		
Paris, capitulation of.....	1814		
Paris, treaty of.....	1814		
Paris, peace of.....	1815		
Paris, treaty of.....	1817		
Paris, treaty of (ends Russian War).....	April, 1856		
Paris (settlement of Neuchâtel affair).....	May 26, 1867		
Partition, first treaty.....	1698		
Partition, second treaty.....	1700		
Passarowitz, peace of.....	1718		

TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES:

Of alliance, amity, etc.,	Prussia.....	Sept., 1795
with France. Feb. 6, 1778	Morocco.....	Jan. 1, 1757
With the Netherlands,	Great Britain (Jay's),	
	Oct. 8, 1793	Nov. 19, 1794
Of peace with Great	Algiers.....	Sept. 6, 1795
Britain.....	Sept. 3, 1798	Oct. 27, "
With Sweden.....	April 8, "	March 26, 1799

Prussia (ren'l), July 11, 1709	Netherlands, Aug. 23, 1872
France, April 30, 1803	Great Britain, Feb. 8, 1803
Tripoli, June 4, 1805	France (consular), Feb. 22, "
Great Britain, Dec. 24, 1814	Argentina Confederation, July 10, "
Algiers, June 30, 1815	Bavaria (extradition), Sept. 12, "
Great Britain, July 3, "	Japan, March 3, 1854
Sweden, Sept. 4, 1816	Mexico, June, "
Algiers (ren'l), Dec. 23, "	G. Britain (reciprocity), June 5, "
Great Britain, Oct. 20, 1818	Loe Chew, July 11, "
Spain, Feb. 23, "	Russia, July 22, "
Great Britain, June 12, 1822	Brunswick and Lüneburg, Aug. 21, "
France, June 24, "	Hanover (extradition), Jan. 18, 1836
Tunisia, Feb. 24, 1824	Netherlands, Jan. 22, "
Russia, April 17, "	Two Sicilies, Oct. 1, "
North Columbia, South America, Oct. 3, "	Swiss Confederation, Nov. 8, "
Cent'l America, Dec. 6, 1825	Anstria (extradition), July 3, 1856
Denmark, April, 1826	Peru, July 22, "
Sweden, July 4, 1827	Persia, Dec. 18, "
Great Britain, Aug. 6, "	Denmark, April 11, 1837
Great Britain, Sept. 20, "	Japan, June 17, "
Hanseatic Republic, Dec. 26, "	Peru, July 4, "
Mexico, Jan. 12, 1828	New Granada, Sept. 10, "
Prussia, May 1, "	France, Feb. 10, 1838
Brazil, Dec. 12, "	Bolivia, May 18, "
Austria, Aug. 27, 1839	China, June 18, "
Denmark, March 23, 1839	Belgium, July 17, "
Ottoman Porte, May 7, "	Japan, July 29, "
Mexico, April 5, 1841	China, Nov. 8, "
France, July 4, "	Chili, Nov. 10, "
Chili, May 10, 1842	Republic of Paraguay, Feb. 4, 1859
Sicily, Oct. 14, "	Belgium, Dec. 21, "
Chili, Sept. 1, "	Sweden and Norway (extradition), Mar. 31, 1860
Russia, Dec. 18, "	Costa Rica, July 3, "
Spain, March 30, 1833	Venezuela (extradition), Aug. 27, "
Muscate, Sept. 21, "	Denmark, April 11, 1861
Spain, Feb. 17, 1834	Ottoman Emp., Feb. 25, 1862
Mexico, April 3, 1835	Great Britain, June 7, "
Venezuela, Jan. 20, 1836	Hanover, June 17, "
Morocco, Sept. 16, "	Mexico (extradition), June 30, "
Peru and Bolivia, Nov. 13, "	Liberia, Oct. 31, "
Greece, Dec. 22, 1837	Ecuador, Nov. 25, "
Texas, April 11, 1838	Peru, May 19, 1863
Texas, April 25, "	Belgium, May 20, "
Sardinia, Nov. 26, "	Great Britain, July 1, "
Netherlands, Jan. 19, 1839	Belgium, July 20, "
Mexico, April 11, "	Japan, Jan. 23, 1864
Ecuador, June 13, "	U. States of Colombia, Feb. 10, "
Portugal, Aug. 26, 1840	Honduras, July 4, "
Peru, March 17, 1841	Japan, Oct. 22, "
Great Britain, Aug. 9, 1842	Hayti, Nov. 3, "
Mexico, Jan. 30, 1843	United States, Austria, Belgium, Spain, Gt. Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden, with the Sultan of Morocco, May 31, 1865
France, Nov. 9, "	Venezuela, April 25, 1866
New Granada, Mar. 6, 1844	Dominican Republic, Feb. 8, 1867
Hesse-Cassel, Mar. 26, "	Russia, March 30, "
China, July 3, "	N. German Confederation (naturalization), Feb. 23, 1868
Bavaria, Jan. 21, 1845	Prussia, Feb. 23, 1868
Saxony, May 14, "	Bavaria, May 26, "
Belgium, Nov. 10, "	China, July 16, "
Two Sicilies, Dec. 1, "	Württemberg, July 27, "
Nassau, May 27, 1846	Baden, Aug. 1, "
New Granada, Dec. 12, "	Hesse-Darmstadt, Aug. 1, "
Swiss Confederation, May 13, 1847	
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Dec. 19, "	
Mexico, Feb. 3, 1848	
Austria, May 3, "	
Great Britain (postal), Dec. 16, "	
Brazil, Jan. 27, 1849	
Guatemala, March 3, "	
San Salvador, Jan. 3, 1850	
New Granada, Mar. 4, "	
Great Britain, April 19, "	
Portugal, Feb. 26, 1851	
Costa Rica, July 10, "	
Peru, July 26, 1851	
Hanseatic Republic, April 30, 1852	
Prussia, June 14, "	

TREBIA, now *Trebbia*, a river in N. Italy, where Hannibal defeated the Roman consul Sempronius, B.C. 218; and Suwarrow defeated the French Marshal Macdonald and compelled him to retreat, June 17-19, 1799.

TREBIZOND, a port of Asia Minor in the Black Sea, was colonized by the Greeks, and became subject to the kings of Pontus. It enjoyed self-government under the Roman empire, and when the Latins took Constantinople in 1204, it became the seat of an empire

which endured till 1461, when it was conquered by the Turks under Mohammed I.

EMPERORS OF TREBIZOND.

1304. Alexis I. Comnenus.	1332. Basil I.
1322. Andronicus I.	1340. Irene.
1326. John I.	1341. Anna.
1328. Manuel I.	1341-50. Michael.
1329. Andrew.	1344. John III.
1326. George I.	1350. Alexis III.
1330. John II.	1390. Manuel III.
1398. Alexis II.	1412. Alexis IV.
1330. Andronicus II.	1447. John IV.
1382. Manuel II.	1458-61. David.

TRECENTO. See *Italy*, note.

TRENT (the ancient Tridentum), in the Tyrol, belongs to Austria. The council held here is reckoned in the Roman Catholic Church as the 18th or last general council. Its decisions are implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in that Church. It first sat Dec. 18, 1545, and continued (with interruptions) under Pope Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV., to Dec. 4, 1563, its last sitting (the 26th). A jubilee in relation to this council was celebrated in June, 1863.

TRENTON, BATTLE OF. Washington and his army had been driven from the Hudson to the Delaware and beyond before Cornwallis and a pursuing army. At Trenton a Hessian force 1500 strong, under Colonel Rall, and a troop of 500 light-horsemen, were stationed. Count Donop, another German commander, was a few miles below with a considerable force. On the evening of Christmas, 1776, Washington marched back to the Delaware, a few miles above Trenton, with 2400 men and artillery, and before sunrise the next morning had crossed and was on his way toward Trenton. The enemy were surprised. A severe engagement ensued. The British light-horse fled: forty or fifty Hessians were killed or fatally wounded (Rall among the latter), and a thousand made prisoners. This was an inspiring victory at a dark moment.

TRÈVES, the Roman Treviri, in Rhenish Prussia, was a prosperous city of the Gauls 12 B.C. The Emperor Gallienus held his court here A.D. 253. Trèves was made an electorate in the 14th century, and became subject to the archbishop in 1585. The archbishopric is said to have been founded before the 7th century, and to be the oldest in Germany. After various changes, Trèves was acquired by Prussia in 1815. In 1844 much excitement was occasioned by miracles said to have been wrought by a "Holy Coat."

TRIALS. Regulations for conducting trials were made by Lothaire and Edric, kings of Kent, about 673 to 680. Alfred the Great is said to have begun trial by jury; but there is good evidence of such trials long before his time. In a cause tried at Hawarden, nearly a hundred years before the reign of Alfred, we have a list of the twelve jurors; confessed, too, by the fact that the descendants of one of them, of the name of Corbyn of the Gate, still preserve their name and residence at a spot in the parish yet called the Gate.—*Phillips*.

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

King Charles I.: Jan. 20; convicted.....	Jan. 29, 1649
Oates's Popish Plot: Edward Coleman convicted, Nov. 27; Wm. Ireland and other priests, Dec. 17, 1678	
— Robt. Green and others, Feb. 10; Thos. Whitbread and other Jesuits, June 18; Rich'd Langhorne, counselor, June 14; convicted.....	1679
Sir George Wakeman, the queen's physician; acquitted.....	July 13, "
Viscount Stafford: convicted.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 7, 1681
<i>Rye-House Plot</i> : convicted, Lord William Russell, July 13; Algernon Sidney.....	Nov. 21, 1683
The Seven Bishops; acquitted.....	June 29, 1688
Colonel Charters for the rape of Ann Bond, Feb. 25, 1730	
Captain Porteous for murder (see <i>Porteous</i>), July 6, 1736	
Jenny Diver for felony; executed.....	March 18, 1740
William Duell, executed for murder at Tyburn, but who came to life when about undergoing dissection at Surgeons' Hall.....	Nov. 24, "
Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino for high treason.....	July 23, 1746
Mary Hamilton for marrying with her own sex, 14 wives.....	Oct. 7, "

* At this council was decreed, with anathemas, the canon of Scripture (including the Apocrypha), and the Church its sole interpreter; the traditions to be equal with Scripture; the seven sacraments (Baptism, confirmation, the Lord's supper, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony); transubstantiation; purgatory; indulgences; celibacy of the clergy; auricular confession, &c.

- Lord Lovat, 80 years of age, for high treason; beheaded..... March 9, 1747
- Freney, the celebrated Irish robber, who surrendered himself..... July 9, 1749
- Amy Hutchinson burnt at Ely for the murder of her husband..... Nov. 5, 1750
- Miss Blandy for the murder of her father; hanged..... March 8, 1753
- Ann Williams for the murder of her husband; burnt alive..... April 11, 1753
- Eugene Aram for murder at York; executed..... Aug. 18, 1759
- Earl Ferrers for the murder of his steward; executed..... April 16, 1760
- Mr. MacNaughten, at Strabane, for the murder of Miss Knox..... Dec. 8, 1761
- Ann Bedingfield for the murder of her husband; burnt alive..... April 6, 1763
- Mr. Wilkes, alderman of London, for an obscene poem ("Essay on Woman")..... Feb. 21, 1764
- Murderers of Capt. Glas, his wife, daughter, mate, and passengers, on board the ship *Earl of Sandwich*, at sea..... March 8, 1766
- Elizabeth Brownrigg for the murder of one of her female apprentices; hanged..... Sept. 12, 1767
- Lord Baltimore, the libertine, and his female accomplices, for rape..... March 28, 1768
- Great cause between the families of Hamilton and Douglas..... Feb. 27, 1769
- Great Valencia cause in the House of Peers, in Ireland..... March 18, 1773
- Cause of Somerset, the slave (see *Slavery*)..... June 22, "
- Elizabeth Herring for the murder of her husband; hanged, and afterward burnt at Tyburn, Sept. 18, 1773
- Messrs. Perreau Brothers, bankers, forgery; hanged..... Jan. 17, 1776
- Duchess of Kingston for marrying two husbands; guilty (see *Kingston*)..... April 15, "
- Dr. Dodd for forging a bond of £4900 in the name of the Earl of Chesterfield, Feb. 23 (see *Forgery*); executed..... June 27, 1777
- Admiral Keppel, by court-martial; honorably acquitted..... Feb. 11, 1779
- Mr. Hackman for the murder of Miss Reay when coming out of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden..... April 16, "
- Lord George Gordon on a charge of high treason; acquitted..... Feb. 5, 1781
- Mr. Woodfall, the celebrated printer, for a libel on Lord Loughborough, afterward lord chancellor, Nov. 10, 1786
- Lord George Gordon for a libel on the Queen of France; guilty..... Jan. 28, 1788
- Mr. Warren Hastings, a trial which lasted seven years and three months (see *Hastings, Trial of*); commenced..... Feb. 12, "
- The Times* newspaper for a libel on the Prince of Wales; guilty..... Feb. 8, 1790
- Renwick Williams, called the *Monster*, for stabbing women in the streets of London (see *Monster*); July 8, "
- Barrington, the pickpocket, most extraordinary adept; transported..... Sept. 22, "
- Thomas Paine, political writer and Deist, for libels in the *Rights of Man*; guilty..... Dec. 18, 1793
- Louis XVI. of France (see *France*)..... Nov. 27, 1793
- Archibald Hamilton Rowan for libel; imprisoned and fined..... Jan. 29, 1794
- Mr. Paresy for the murder of Colonel Roper in a duel; acquitted..... Aug. 14, "
- Mr. Robert Watt and Downie, at Edinburgh, for treason..... Sept. 8, "
- Messrs. Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Joyce, for high treason; acquitted..... Oct. 29, "
- Earl of Abingdon for his libel on Mr. Serman; guilty..... Dec. 6, "
- Major Semple, *alias* Lisle, for felony..... Feb. 13, 1796
- Redhead Yorke, at York, libel..... Nov. 27, "
- Lord Westmuth v. Bradshaw, for *crim. con.*; damages £10,000..... March 4, 1796
- Lord Valencia v. Mr. Gawler, for adultery; damages £3000..... June 16, "
- Daniel Isaac Eaton for libels on Kingly government; guilty..... July 8, "
- Sir Godfrey Webster v. Lord Holland, for adultery; damages £8000..... Feb. 27, 1797
- Parker, the mutineer at the Nore, called Admiral Parker (see *Mutiny*)..... June 27, "
- Boddington v. Boddington, for *crim. con.*; damages £10,000..... Sept. 5, "
- William Orr, at Carrickfergus, for high treason; executed..... Oct. 15, "
- Mrs. Fhepoe, *alias* Benson, murderess..... Dec. 9, "
- The murderers of Colonel St. George and Mr. Unlucke, at Cork..... April 15, 1798
- Arthur O'Connor and O'Coigley, at Maidstone, for treason; latter hanged..... May 21, "
- Sir Edward Crooble and others for high treason; hanged..... June 1, "
- Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, at Wexford, for high treason..... June 21, "
- Two Messrs. Sheares, at Dublin, for high treason; executed..... July 12, "
- Theobald Wolfe Tone, by court-martial (he died on the 18th)..... Nov. 10, "
- Sir Harry Brown Hayes for carrying off Miss Pike, of Cork..... April 15, 1800
- Hatfield for shooting at George III. (see *Hatfield*); June 26, "
- Mr. Tighe, of Westmeath, v. Jones, for *crim. con.*; damages £10,000..... Dec. 2, "
- Mutineers at Bantry Bay; hanged (see *Bantry Bay*)..... Jan. 8, 1803
- Charles Hayes for an obscene libel..... Jan. 9, "
- Governor Wall for cruelty and murder twenty years before (see *Goree*)..... Jan. 20, "
- Crawley for the murder of two females in Peter's Row, Dublin..... March 6, "
- Colonel Despard and his associates for high treason; hanged on the top of Horsemonger Lane Jail (see *Despard*)..... Feb. 7, 1803
- M. Peltier for libel on Bonaparte, first consul of France, in *l'Ambigu*; guilty..... Feb. 21, "
- Robert Aslett, cashier at the Bank of England, for embezzlement and frauds: the loss to the Bank £290,000; found *not guilty* on account of the invalidity of the bills..... July 18, "
- Robert Emmet, at Dublin, for high treason; executed next day..... Sept. 19, "
- Keenan, one of the murderers of Lord Kilwarden; hanged..... Oct. 2, "
- Mr. Smith for the murder of the supposed *Hammer-smith Ghost*..... Jan. 13, 1804
- Lockhart and Laudon Gordon for carrying off Mrs. Lee..... March 6, "
- Rev. C. Massey v. Marquess of Headfort, for *crim. con.*; damages £10,000..... July 27, "
- William Cooper, the *Hackney Monster*, for offenses against females..... April 17, 1805
- General Picton for applying the torture to Louis Calderon, to extort confession, at Trinidad; tried in the Court of King's Bench; guilty (new trial, same verdict, June 11, 1808)..... Feb. 24, 1806
- Hamilton Rowan, in Dublin; pleaded the king's pardon..... July 1, "
- Judge Johnson for a libel on the Earl of Hardwicke; guilty..... Nov. 23, "
- Mr. Patch for the murder of his partner, Mr. Bligh..... April 6, "
- Lord Melville impeached by the House of Commons; acquitted..... June 12, "
- The Warrington gang for unnatural offenses; executed..... Aug. 23, "
- Palm, the bookseller, by a French military commission at Brennaun..... Aug. 26, "
- Lord Cloncurry v. Sir John B. Piers, for *crim. con.*; damages £90,000..... Feb. 19, 1807
- Holloway and Haggerty, the murderers of Mr. Steele; thirty persons were crushed to death at their execution at the Old Bailey..... Feb. 20, "
- Sir Home Popham, by court-martial; reprimanded..... March 7, "
- Knights v. Dr. Wokot, *alias* Peter Findar, for *crim. con.*..... June 27, "
- Lieut. Berry, of H.M.S. *Hazard*, for an unnatural offense..... Oct. 2, "
- Lord Elgin v. Ferguson, for *crim. con.*; damages £10,000..... Dec. 22, "
- Simmons, the murderer of the Boreham family, at Hoddesdon..... March 4, "
- Sir Arthur Paget for *crim. con.* with Lady Boringdon..... July 14, "
- Major Campbell for killing Captain Boyd in a duel; hanged..... Aug. 4, "
- Peter Finnerly and others for a libel on the Duke of York..... Nov. 9, "
- The Duke of York by inquiry in the House of Commons on charges preferred against him by Colonel Wardle, from Jan. 26 to..... March 30, 1809
- Wellesley v. Lord Paget, for *crim. con.*; damages £90,000..... May 12, "
- The king v. Valentine Jones, for breach of duty as commissary general..... May 26, "
- The Earl of Leicester v. *Morning Herald*, for a libel; damages £1000..... June 29, "
- Wright v. Colonel Wardle, for Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke's furniture..... June 1, "

William Cobbett for a libel on the German Legion; convicted. July 9, 1809
 Hon. Captain Lake for putting Robert Jeffery, a British seaman, on shore at Sombroero; dismissed the service (see *Sombroero*). Feb. 10, 1810
 Mr. Perry for libels in the *Morning Chronicle*; acquitted. Feb. 24, "
 The Vere Street gang for unnatural offenses; guilty. Sept. 20, "
 Peter Finnerty for a libel on Lord Castlereagh; judgment. Jan. 31, 1811
 The king v. Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels; guilty. Feb. 23, "
 Ensign Hepburn and White, the drummer; both were executed. March 7, "
 Walter Cox, in Dublin, for libels; he stood in the pillory. March 12, "
 The king v. W. Cobbett, for libels; convicted. June 15, "
 Lord Louth, in Dublin; sentenced to imprisonment and fine for oppressive conduct as a magistrate. June 19, "
 The Berkeley cause before the House of Peers, concluded. June 28, "
 Dr. Sheridan, physician, on a charge of sedition; acquitted. Nov. 21, "
 Gale Jones for seditious and blasphemous libels; convicted. Nov. 26, "
 William Cundell and John Smith for high treason (see *High Treason*). Feb. 6, 1813
 Daniel Isaac Eaton on a charge of blasphemy; convicted. March 6, "
 Bellingham for the murder of Mr. Perceval, prime minister. May 15, "
 The king v. Mr. Lovell, of the *Statesman*, for libel; guilty. Nov. 19, "
 Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt for libels in the *Examiner*; convicted. Dec. 9, "
 Marquess of Sligo, for concealing a sea-deerter. Dec. 16, 1812
 The murderers of Mr. Horsfall, at York; executed. Jan. 7, 1813
 Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick for publishing Scully's *History of the Penal Laws*. Feb. 6, "
 The divorce cause against the Duke of Hamilton for adultery. April 11, "
 Mr. John Magee, in Dublin, for libels in the *Evening Post*; guilty. July 26, "
 Nicholson, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; hanged. Aug. 31, "
 Tuttle, murder of Mr. Goulding; executed. Oct. 7, "
 The celebrated Mary Ann Clarke for a libel on the Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, afterward Lord Fitzgerald. Feb. 7, 1814
 Admiral Bradley, at Winchester, for frauds in ship letters. Aug. 18, "
 Lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone, Berenger, Butt, and others, for frauds in the public funds; convicted (see *Stocks*). Feb. 23, "
 Colonel Quentin, of the 10th Hussars, by court-martial. Nov. 10, "
 Sir John Henry Mildmay, Bart., for *crim. con.* with the Countess of Roseberry; damages £15,000. Dec. 5, "
 George Barnett for shooting at Miss Kelly, of Covent Garden Theatre. April 8, 1816
 Captain Hutchinson, Sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Bruce, in Paris, for aiding the escape of Count Lavalette (see *Lavalette*). April 24, "
 "Captain Grant," the famous Irish robber, at Maryborough. Aug. 16, "
 Vaughan, a police officer, Mackay, and Browne, for conspiracy to induce men to commit felonies to obtain the reward; convicted. Aug. 31, "
 Colonel Stanhope, by court-martial, at Cambray, in France. Sept. 23, "
 Cashman, the intrepid seaman, for the Spafelds riots, and outrages on Snow Hill; convicted and hanged (see *Spafelds*). Jan. 20, 1817
 Count Manbrenli, at Paris, for robbing the Queen of Westphalia. May 2, "
 Mr. R. G. Butt for a libel on Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough. May 23, "
 Mr. Wooler for libels on the government and ministers. June 6, "
 Thistlewood, Dr. Watson, Hooper, and others, for treason. June 9, "
 The murderers of the Lynch family at Wild-geese Lodge, Ireland. July 19, "
 Mr. Roger O'Connor on a charge of robbing the mail; acquitted. Aug. 5, "
 Brandreth, Turner, and others, at Derby, for high treason. Oct. 15, "
 Hone, the bookseller, for parodies; three trials be-

fore Lord Ellenborough: extemporaneous and successful defense. Dec. 18, 19, 20, 1817
 Mr. Dick for the abduction and rape of Miss Crockett. March 31, 1818
 Appeal of murder case, Ashford, the brother of Mary Ashford, against her murderer, Abraham Thornton (see *Battle*). April 16, "
 Rev. Dr. O'Halloran for forging a frank (see *Transportation*). Sept. 9, "
 Robert Johnston at Edinburg; his dreadful execution. Dec. 30, "
 Sir Manasseh Lopez for bribery at Grampound (see *Bribery*). March 18, 1819
 Mosely, Woolfe, and other merchants, for conspiracy and fraud. April 20, "
 Carlile for the publication of Paine's *Age of Reason*, etc. Oct. 15, "
 John Scanlan, at Limerick, for the murder of Ellen Hanly. March 14, 1820
 Sir Francis Burdett, at Leicester, for a seditious libel. March 23, "
 Henry Hunt and others, for their conduct at the Manchester meeting; convicted (see *Manchester Reform Meeting*). March 27, "
 Sir Charles Wolesey and Rev. Mr. Harrison for sedition; guilty. April 10, "
 Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd, for conspiracy to murder the king's ministers; commenced (see *Cato Street*). April 17, "
 Louvel, in France, for the murder of the Duke de Berri. June 7, "
 Lord Glerawley v. John Burn for *crim. con.* June 18, "
 Major Cartwright and others, at Warwick, for sedition. Aug. 3, "
 "Little Waddington" for a seditious libel; acquitted. Sept. 19, "
 Lieutenant Colonel French, 6th Dragoon Guards, by court-martial. Sept. 19, "
 Caroline, queen of England, before the House of Lords, for adultery, commenced Aug. 16; it terminated (see *Queen Caroline's Trial*). Nov. 10, "
 The female murderers of Miss Thompson, in Dublin; hanged. May 1, 1821
 David Haggart, an extraordinary robber, and a man of singularly eventful life, at Edinburg, for the murder of a turnkey. June 9, "
 Samuel D. Hayward, the favorite man of fashion, for burglary. Oct. 8, "
 The murderers of Mrs. Torrance, in Ireland; convicted and hanged. Dec. 17, "
 Cussen, Leahy, and others, for the abduction of Miss Gould. July 29, 1822
 Barthelemi, in Paris, for the abduction of Elizabeth Florence. Sept. 22, "
 Cuthbert v. Browne, singular action for deceit. Jan. 23, 1823
 The famous "Bottle Conspirators," in Ireland, by *ex-officio*. Feb. 23, "
 The extraordinary "Earl of Portsmouth's case" commenced. March 18, "
 Probert, Hunt, and Thurtell, murderers of Mr. Weare; Probert turned king's evidence; afterward hanged for horse-stealing (see *Executions*). Jan. 6, 1824
 Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, banker, of London, for forgery; hanged. Oct. 30, "
 Foote v. Hayne for breach of promise of marriage; damages £3000. Dec. 32, "
 Mr. Henry Savary, a banker's son at Bristol, for forgery. April 4, 1825
 O'Keefe and Bourke, the murderers of the Franks family. Aug. 18, "
 John Groseet Muirhead, Esq., for indecent practices. Oct. 31, "
 The case of Mr. Wellesey Pole and the Misses Long commenced. Nov. 9, "
 Captain Bligh v. the Hon. Wm. Wellesey Pole for adultery. Nov. 25, "
 Fisher v. Stockdale for a libel in *Harriette Wilson*. March 20, 1826
 Edward Gibbon Wakefield and others for abduction of Miss Turner. March 24, 1827
 Rev. Robert Taylor for blasphemy; found guilty. Oct. 24, "
 Richmond Seymour, Esq., and Macklin, for an unnatural crime. March 12, 1828
 Richard Gillam for the murder of Maria Bagster, at Taunton. April 8, "
 Mr. Montgomery for forgery; he committed suicide in prison on the morning appointed for his execution. July 4, "
 Brinklett for the death of Lord Mount Sandford by a kick. July 16, "

William Corder for the murder of Maria Marten; executed..... Aug. 6, 1823
 Joseph Huxton, a Quaker merchant, for forgery; hanged..... Oct. 28, "
 Burke, at Edinburgh, for the Burking murders; Hare, his accomplice, became approver (see *Burking*)..... Dec. 24, "
 The King v. Buxton and others, for a fraudulent marriage..... March 21, 1829
 Jonathan Martin for setting fire to York Minster, March 31, "
 Stewart and his wife, noted murderers, at Glasgow; hanged..... July 14, "
 Reinbauer, the Bavarian priest, for his murders of women..... Aug. 4, "
 Captain Dickenson, by court-martial, at Portsmouth; acquitted..... Aug. 26, "
 Mr. Alexander, editor of the *Morning Journal*, for libels on the Duke of Wellington; convicted Feb. 10, 1830
 Clune, etc., at Ennla, for cutting out the tongues of the Doyles..... March 4, "
 Mr. Comyn for burning his house in the county of Clare; hanged..... March 6, "
 Mr. Lambrecht for the murder of Mr. Clayton in a duel..... April 2, "
 Captain Moir for the murder of William Malcolm; hanged..... July 30, "
 Captains Smith and Markham for killing Mr. O'Grady in a duel..... Aug. 24, "
 Captain Hesham for the murder of Lieut. Crowther in a duel..... Oct. 8, "
 Mr. St. John Long for the manslaughter of Miss Cashin (see *Quacks*)..... Oct. 30, "
 Polignac, Peyronnet, and others, ministers of France (see *France*)..... Dec. 21, "
 Carille for a seditious libel inciting to a riot; guilty..... Jan. 10, 1831
 Mr. Daniel O'Connell for breach of proclamation; pleaded guilty..... Feb. 12, "
 St. John Long for manslaughter of Mrs. Lloyd (see *Quacks*)..... Feb. 19, "
 Mr. Luke Dillon for the violation of Miss Frizell; convicted..... April 14, "
 Major Dundas for the seduction of Miss Adams; damages £3000..... May 26, "
 Mr. Cobbett for a seditious libel; the jury could not agree..... July 7, "
 Rev. Robert Taylor (who obtained the revolting distinction of "the Devil's Chaplain") for reviling the *REVEREND*; convicted..... July 6, "
 Mr. and Mrs. Deacle v. Mr. Bingham Baring, M.P., July 14, "
 Bird, a boy of 14 years of age, for the murder of a child; hanged..... Aug. 1, "
 The great cause, Earl of Kingston v. Lord Lorton, commenced..... Nov. 9, "
 Bishop and Williams for murder of the Italian boy (see *Burking*)..... Dec. 3, "
 Earl of Mar, in Scotland, for shooting at Mr. Oldham..... Dec. 17, "
 Elizabeth Cooke for the murder of Mrs. Walsh by "Burking"..... Jan. 6, 1832
 Colonel Brereton by court-martial at Bristol (see *Bristol*)..... Jan. 9, "
 The murderers of Mr. Blood, of Applevale, county of Clare..... Feb. 23, "
 William Duggan, at Cork, for the murder of his wife and others..... March 26, "
 Mr. Hodgson (son of the celebrated Miss Aston) v. Greene..... July 26, "
 Mayor of Bristol for neglect of duty in the Bristol riots..... Oct. 26, "
 Rev. Mr. Irving, by his own (the Scots) Church, for heresy..... March 13, 1833
 Lord Teynham, and Dolan, a tailor, for swindling; guilty..... May 10, "
 Mr. Baring Wall, M.P.; most honorably acquitted, May 11, "
 Attorney General v. Shore (Lady Hewley's charity, which is taken from the Unitarians), Dec. 23, "
 Captain Wathen, 15th Hussars, by court-martial, at Cork; honorably acquitted; his colonel, Lord Brudenell, cashiered..... Jan. 1, 1834
 Proprietors of the *True Sun* for libels; guilty, Feb. 6, "
 Mary Ann Burdock, the celebrated murderess, at Bristol..... April 10, 1835
 Sir John de Beauvoir for perjury; acquitted, May 29, "
 Fieschi, at Paris, for attempting the life of the king, Louis Philippe, by exploding an infernal machine (see *Fieschi*)..... Jan. 30, 1836
 Hon. G. C. Norton v. Lord Melbourne, in Court of

Common Pleas, for *crim. con.* with the Hon. Mr. Norton; verdict for defendant..... June 22, 1836
 Lord de Roos v. Cumming, for defamation, charging Lord de Roos with cheating at cards; verdict in favor of Mr. Cumming..... Feb. 10, 1837
 James Greenacre and Sarah Gale for the murder of Hannah Browne; Greenacre convicted and hanged; Gale transported..... April 10, "
 Francis Hastings Medhurst, Esq., for killing Mr. Joseph Alsop; guilty..... April 12, 1839
 Bolam for the murder of Mr. Millie; verdict, manslaughter..... July 30, "
 Rev. Mr. Stephens, at Chester, for inflammatory language..... Aug. 15, "
 John Frost, an ex-magistrate, and others, for high treason; guilty; sentence commuted to transportation (see *Newport*)..... Dec. 31, "
 Courvoisier for the murder of Lord William Russell; hanged..... June 18, 20, 1840
 Gould for the murder of Mr. Templeman; transported..... June 22, "
 Edward Oxford attempted the life of the queen; adjudged insane, and confined in Bethlehem (see *Oxford*)..... July 9, 10, "
 Madame Lafarge, in France, for the murder of her husband; guilty..... Sept. 2, "
 Prince Louis Napoleon for his descent upon France (see *France*)..... Oct. 6, "
 Captain R. A. Reynolds, 11th Hussars, by court-martial; guilty; the sentence excited great popular displeasure against his colonel, Lord Cardigan..... Oct. 26, "
 Lord Cardigan, before the House of Peers, capitally charged for wounding Captain Harvey Tuckett in a duel; acquitted..... Feb. 16, 1841
 The Wallaces, brothers, merchants, for having willfully caused the destruction of the ship *Dryad* at sea, to defraud the underwriters; transported..... March 4, "
 Josiah Myster for attempting the life of Mr. Macbeth; guilty..... March 23, "
 Bartholomew Murray, at Chester, for the murder of Mrs. Cook..... April 5, "
 Earl of Waldegrave and Captain Duff for an aggravated assault on a police constable; guilty; judgment, six months' imprisonment, and fines of £200 and £300..... May 3, "
 Madame Lafarge again, for robbery of diamonds, Aug. 7, "
 The great case, Allen Bogle v. Mr. Lawson, publisher of the *Times* newspaper, for an alleged libel, in stating the plaintiff to be connected with numerous bank forgers throughout Europe in their schemes to defraud Messrs. Glyn and Company, bankers, of London, by means of fictitious letters of credit; damages, one farthing. This exposure, so honorable to the *Times*, led to the *Times Testimonial*..... Aug. 16, "
 Mr. MacLeod, at Utica, New York, for taking part in the destruction of the *Cerotine*, commenced; acquitted after a trial that lasted eight days, Oct. 4, "
 Robert Blakeley for the murder of Mr. Burdon, of Eastcheap; hanged..... Oct. 23, "
 Mr. Beaumont Smith for the forgery of Exchequer bills to an immense amount; he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for life, Dec. 4, "
 Sophia Darbon v. Rosser; breach of promise of marriage; damages £1600..... Dec. 8, "
 Dr. Webster for bribery at an election of St. Alban's; acquitted..... March 2, 1842
 Mr. John Levick and Antonio Mattel, principal and second in the duel in which Lieut. Adams was killed at Malta; both acquitted..... March 16, "
 Vivier, courier of the *Morning Herald*, at Boulogne, for conveying the Indian mail through France for that journal contrary to the French regulations..... April 13, "
 Daniel Good for the murder of Jane Jones; the memorable Roehampton murder; found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged..... May 13, "
 John Francis for attempting to assassinate the queen (see *France*)..... June 11, "
 Thomas Cooper for the murder of Daly, the policeman; hanged..... July 4, "
 Nicholas Suisse, valet of the late Marquess of Hertford, at the prosecution of that nobleman's executors, charged with enormous frauds; acquitted..... July 6, "
 M'Gill and others for the abduction of Miss Crellin; guilty..... Aug. 8, "
 Nicholas Suisse again, upon like charges; again acquitted..... Aug. 24, "

Bean for pointing a pistol at the queen; eighteen months' imprisonment..... Aug. 25, 1842
 The rioters in the provinces, under a special commission, at Stafford..... Oct. 1, "
 The Cheshire rioters, under a special commission, before Lord Abinger..... Oct. 6, "
 The Lancashire rioters, also under a special commission..... Oct. 10, "
 Alice Lowe, at the prosecution of Lord Frankfort; acquitted..... Oct. 31, "
 Mr. Howard, attorney, v. Sir William Gossett, sergeant-at-arms..... Dec. 5, "
 Mr. Egan, in Dublin, for the robbery of a bank parcel; acquitted..... Jan. 17, 1843
 Rev. W. Bailey, LL.D., for forgery; guilty; transportation for life..... Feb. 1, "
 MacNaughten for the murder of Mr. Drummond, secretary to Sir Robert Peel; acquitted on the ground of insanity..... March 4, "
 The Rebeccaes, at Cardiff, under a special commission..... Oct. 27, "
 Samuel Sidney Smith for forgery; sentenced to transportation for life..... Nov. 29, "
 Edward Dwyer for the murder of his child at Southwark; guilty..... Dec. 1, "
 Mr. Holt, of the *Age*, libel on the Duke of Brunswick; guilty..... Jan. 29, 1844
 Lieut. Grant, second to Lieut. Munro in his duel with Col. Fawcett; acquitted..... Feb. 14, "
 Fraser v. Bagley for *crim. con.*; verdict for the defendant..... Feb. 19, "
 Lord William Paget v. Earl of Cardigan for *crim. con.*; verdict for the defendant..... Feb. 26, "
 Mary Farley for the murder of her child in an agony of despair..... April 16, "
 The will-forgers, William Henry Barber (since declared innocent*), Joshua Fletcher, Georgiana Dorey, William Sanders, and Susannah his wife, all found guilty, April 15; sentenced..... April 22, "
 Crouch for the murder of his wife; found guilty, May 9; hanged..... May 27, "
 Messrs. O'Connell, sen., O'Connell, jun., Steele, Ray, Barrett, Grey, Duffy, and Rev. Thos. Tierney, at Dublin, for political conspiracy; the trial commenced Jan. 15, and lasted twenty-four days; all the traversers were found guilty, Feb. 12. Proceedings on motions for a new trial, etc., extended the case into Easter term; and sentence was pronounced upon all but the clergyman, on whom judgment was remitted..... May 30, "
 Augustus Dalmas for the murder of Sarah Macfarlane; guilty..... June 14, "
 Wm. Burton Newenham for the abduction of Miss Wortham; guilty..... June 17, "
 Bellamy for the murder of his wife by prussic acid; acquitted..... Aug. 21, "
 John Tawell for the murder of Sarah Hart; hanged..... March 13, 14, 1845
 Thomas Henry Hocker for the murder of James Delane..... April 11, "
 Joseph Connor for the murder of Mary Brothers..... May 16, "
 The Spanish pirates for the murder of ten Englishmen at sea..... July 26, "
 Rev. Mr. Wetherell for *crim. con.* with Mrs. Cooke, his own daughter..... Aug. 16, "
 Capt. Johnson, of the ship *Tory*, for the murder of several of his crew..... Feb. 6, 1846
 Miss M. A. Smith v. Earl Ferrers; breach of promise of marriage..... Feb. 18, "
 Lieut. Hawkey for the murder of Mr. Seton in a duel; acquitted..... July 16, "
 Richard Dunn for perjury and attempted fraud on Miss A. Burdett Coutts..... Feb. 27, 1847
 Mitchell, the Irish confederate; transported for 14 years (see *Ireland*)..... May 26, 1843
 Wm. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other confederates; sentenced to death; the sentence afterwards commuted to transportation (pardoned in 1850)..... Oct. 2, "
 Bloomfield Rush for the murder of Messrs. Jermy, at Norwich; hanged..... March 29, 1849
 Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter; ecclesiastical case; judgment given in the Court of Arches against the plaintiff..... Aug. 2, "

* In 1843 Mr. Barber returned to England with a free pardon, and an acknowledgment of his innocence by his prosecutors: he was readmitted to practice as an attorney; and on the 24 of August, 1859, in conformity with the recommendation of a select committee of the House of Commons, the sum of £5000 was voted him "as a national acknowledgment of the wrong he had suffered from an erroneous prosecution."

This long contested case created much sensation at the time. The bishop had refused to institute the Rev. Mr. Gorham in the living of Brampton-Speke, in Devonshire, to which he had been presented. The cause of the bishop's refusal was alleged want of orthodoxy in the plaintiff, who denied that spiritual regeneration was conferred by baptism.

Manning and his wife for the murder of O'Connor; guilty; death..... Oct. 27, 1840
 Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic Theatre, for forgery, etc..... May 10, 1850
 Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, for an assault on the queen..... July 11, "
 The Sloanes, man and wife, for starving their servant, Jane Wilbred..... Feb. 8, 1851
 The Board of Customs v. the London Dock Company on a charge of defrauding the revenue of duties; a trial of 11 days ended in a virtual acquittal..... Feb. 18, "
 Sarah Chesham for the murder of her husband by poison: she had murdered several of her children and others by the same means; hanged, March 6, "
 Thomas Drory for the murder of Jael Denny; hanged..... March 7, "
 Doyle v. Wright concerning the personal custody of Miss Augusta Talbot, a Roman Catholic ward of Chancery, before the lord chancellor; protracted case..... March 22, "
 The murderers of the Rev. George Edward Hollest, of Firmley, Essex; guilty..... March 31, "
 Achilli v. Newman for libel; tried before Lord Chief Justice Campbell in the Queen's Bench; verdict for the plaintiff..... Jan. 31, 1852
 Miller v. Ald. Salomons, M.P., for voting as a member without having taken the required oath; verdict against the defendant..... April 19, "
 The case "Bishop of London v. the Rev. Mr. Gladstone;" judgment of the Arches Court against the defendant..... June 10, "
 Lord Frankfort for scandalous and defamatory libels; guilty..... Dec. 3, "
 Richard Bourke Kirwan for the murder of his wife; guilty..... Dec. 10, "
 Elliot Bower for the murder of Mr. Saville Morton at Paris; acquitted..... Dec. 24, "
 Henry Horler for the murder of his wife; hanged at the Old Bailey..... Jan. 15, 1853
 Jas. Barbour for the murder of Robinson; hanged at York..... Jan. 16, "
 George Sparkes and James Hitchcock for the murder of William Blackmore at Exeter; guilty, March 19, "
 Five Frenchmen (principal and seconds) for the murder of a sixth Frenchman in a duel at Eggham; verdict manslaughter..... March 21, "
 Moore and Walsh for the murder of John Blackburn at Stafford; hanged..... March 21, "
 Saunders for the murder of Mr. Toler; hanged at Chelmsford..... March 30, "
 The Stackpole family, four in number; two of them females, and wives to the others, for the murder of their relative, also a Stackpole; hanged at Ennis..... April 23, "
 Case of Holy Cross Hospital, Winchester, decided against Rev. Earl of Guildford..... Aug. 1, "
 Smyth v. Smyth ended in the plaintiff being committed on a charge of forging the will on which he grounded his claim..... Aug. 8, 9, 10, "
 The Baintree case respecting liability to Church-rates; decided by the House of Lords against the rate..... Aug. 12, "
 Case of Lumley v. Gye respecting Mdle. Wagner; decided..... Feb. 23, 1854
 Mr. Jeremiah Smith, mayor of Rye, convicted of perjury..... March 2, "
 Duchess of Manchester's will case..... April, "
 Mr. Carden for the abduction of Miss E. Arbuthnot, and assault upon John Smithwick; convicted..... July 23, 29, "
 Mary Anne Brough for murdering her six children; not guilty (insanity)..... Aug. 9, "
 Case of Pierce Somerset Butler v. Viscount Mountgarret; verdict for plaintiff, who thus came into a peerage, the defendant being proved illegitimate..... Aug., "
 Courts-martial on Lieutenants Perry and Greer; sentences reversed by Lord Hardinge, July 29-Aug., "

tem; the court held that the charge against the plaintiff of holding false doctrine was proved, and that the bishop was justified in his refusal. Mr. Gorham appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which pronounced its opinion (March 8, 1850) that "the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham was not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England, and that Mr. Gorham ought not, by reason of the doctrine held by him, to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Brampton-Speke." This decision led to subsequent proceedings in the three courts of law, successively for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue directed to the judges of the Arches Court, and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, against giving effect to the judgment of her majesty in council. The rule was refused in each court, and in the end Mr. Gorham was instituted into the vicarage in question, Aug. 7, 1850.

Courts-martial on Sir E. Belcher, Capt. M'Clure, etc., for abandoning their ships in the Arctic regions; acquitted.....Oct. 1854
 Emanuel Barthélemy for murder of Charles Colard and Mr. Moore; executed.....Jan. 4, 1855
 Handcock v. Delacour, otherwise De Burgh (cruelty of Mrs. Handcock, and charges against Lord Clanricarde); compromised....."
 Earl of Sefton v. Hopwood (will set aside), April 8-10, "
 Luigi Baranelli for murder of Joseph Latham (or Lambert); (executed April 30).....April 13, "
 Charles King, a great thief-trainer; transported, April 18, "
 David M. Davidson and Cosmo W. Gordon for frauds and forgeries of securities, etc.; convicted.....May 24, "
 Wm. Austin (governor) for cruelties in Birmingham jail; acquitted.....Aug. 8, "
 Sir John Dean Paul, William Strahan, and Robert M. Bates, bankers, for disposing of their customers' securities (to the amount of £113,626); convicted.....Oct. 27, "
 Joseph Wooler on charge of poisoning his wife; acquitted.....Nov. 7, "
 Westerton v. Liddell* (on decorations, etc., in church in Knightsbridge; decision against them).....Dec. 5, "
 Celestina Sommers for murder of her children; convicted (but reprieved).....March 6, 1856
 Wm. Palmert for murder of J. P. Cook by poison; executed.....May 14-27, "
 Wm. Dove for murder of his wife (executed Aug. 9).....July 18, "
 Ditcher v. Archdeacon Denison respecting the doctrine of the Eucharist; defendant deprived, and appeal disallowed.....Oct. 22, "
 W. S. Hardwicke and H. Attwell, convicted of forgery.....Oct. 31, "
 Wm. Robson for frauds of Crystal Palace Company (to the amount of about £28,000); transported for twenty years.....Nov. 1, "
 Earl of Lucan v. *Daily News* for libel; verdict for defendant.....Dec. 3, "
 Pearce, Burgess, and Tester (see *Gold Robbery*), Jan. 14, 1857
 Leopold Redpath for forgeries (to the amount of £50,000) upon Great Northern Railway Company; transported for life.....Jan. 16, "
 Miss Madeline Smith on charge of poisoning Emile L'Angelier at Glasgow; not proven, June 30-July 9, "
 Thomas Fuller Bacon† for poisoning his mother; convicted.....July 25, "
 James Spollen on charge of murder of Mr. Little, near Dublin; acquitted.....Aug. 7-11, "
 Jem Seward, a barrister (called the Penman), Wm. Anderson, and others, convicted of extensive forgery of bankers' checks.....March 5, "
 W. Attwell and others convicted of stealing the Countess of Ellesmere's jewels (value £15,000) from the top of a cab.....Dec. 15, "
 Stevens v. Campton for slander, in charging the plaintiff with complicity in the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Kelly; damages 6d.....Dec. 31, "
 The directors of the British Bank, Humphry Brown, Edw. Esdalle, H. D. Macleod, Alderman R. H. Kennedy, W. D. Owen, James Stapleton, and Hugh Innes Cameron, for fraud (see *Banks*, p. 68); convicted.....Feb. 12-27, 1858
 Rev. S. Smith and his wife for murderous assault on John Leech; convicted.....April 6, 7, "
 Edw. Auchmuty Glover, M.P., for false declaration of qualification of M.P.....April 9, etc., "
 Simon Bernard as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon; acquitted.....April 12-17, "
 The Earlom of Shrewsbury case; Earl Talbot's claim allowed.....June 1, "
 James Seal for the murder of Sarah Guppy; convicted (and executed).....July 23, "
 The Berkeley peerage case.....July 23, "
 Patience Swynfen v. F. H. Swynfen; a will case; the will affirmed.....July 27, "

* Decided again by privy council, partly for both parties; each to pay his own costs; March 31, 1857.

† He was executed at Stafford on June 14, in the presence of 50,000 persons. If he had been acquitted he would have been tried for the murder of his wife and brother. The trial in every respect was the most remarkable one for many years.

‡ He was acquitted on a charge of murdering two children in May 13, 14, same year. His wife confessed the murder, but appeared to be insane.

§ The plaintiff was Patience Swynfen, widow of Henry John Swynfen, son of the testator, Samuel Swynfen. Her husband died June 15, 1854, and his father on July 16 following, having made a will nineteen days

Lemon Oliver, a stockbroker, convicted of extensive frauds.....Nov. 10, 1853
 Marchmont v. Marchmont; a disgraceful divorce case, begun.....Nov. 30, "
 W. H. Guernsey for stealing Ionian dispatches from the Colonial Office; acquitted.....Dec. 15, "
 Evans v. Evans and Rose; divorce case.....Dec. "
 Lieut. Col. Dickson v. Earl of Wilton for libel; verdict for the plaintiff.....Feb. 14, 1859
 Black v. Elliott, 850 sheep poisoned by a sheep-wash sold by defendant; damages £1400, Feb. 23, "
 Wagner, Bateman, and others, a gang of bank forgers; convicted.....May 13, "
 Earl of Shrewsbury v. Hope Scott and others; the earl gains the Shrewsbury estates.....June 3, "
 Thellusson will case decided (see *Thellusson*), June 9, "
 T. R. Marshall, E. A. Mortimer, and H. S. Eicke, convicted of illegal sale of army commissions, June 29, "
 Thomas Smethurst, a surgeon, for the murder by poison of Isabella Bankes, whom he had married during his wife's lifetime; convicted, Aug. 15-19, "
 Oakley v. the Moulvie Ooddeen, "ambassador of the King of Oude." Verdict for the defendant, who seems to have fallen among bill-sharpeners, Dec. 17, "
 David Hughes, an attorney, convicted of gross frauds upon his clients.....Jan. 1860
 Eugenia Plummer, aged 11 years, convicted of perjury against Rev. Mr. Hatch.....May 14, "
 Nottidge v. Prince (see *Agapemone*).....July 25, "
 Thomas Hopley, a schoolmaster, convicted of manslaughter of Reginald Cancellor by flogging, July 23, "
 Mr. Edward Leatham, M.P., convicted of bribery at Wakefield.....July 19, "
 Rev. J. Bonwell, of Stepney, degraded for immorality.....Aug. 29, "
 James Mullens, convicted for the murder of Mrs. Elmsley; by endeavoring to inculpate one Ems, he led to his own conviction.....Oct. 25, "
 Miss Sheddin v. Patrick. (The plaintiff ably pleaded her own cause when the case was opened; her object, to prove the legitimacy of her father, was not attained).....Nov. 9, et seq., "
 Hooper v. Ward; disgraceful profligacy of a magistrate; verdict for plaintiff.....Dec. 19, 30, "
 Brook v. Brook (see *Marriage with Wife's Sister*). The House of Lords, on appeal, decide against the validity of such marriages, even when celebrated in a foreign country.....March 18, 1861
 Thelwall v. Hon. Major Yelverton. The plaintiff sued for expenses incurred by defendant's wife; the major denied the validity of his marriage with Miss Longworth, having since married the widow of Professor Edward Forbes, the eminent naturalist. The court in Dublin supported the first marriage,.....Feb. 21 to March 4, "
 Reade v. Lacy; the dramatizing a novel restrained.....April 17, "
 Beamish v. Beamish; the Lords, on appeal, decide that a clergyman can not perform the ceremony of marriage for himself.....April 22, "
 Emperor of Austria v. Day; verdict for plaintiff. The defendant had printed 100 millions florin notes on the Bank of Hungary for Louis Kosuth. The notes were ordered to be destroyed within one month, May 6th; judgment affirmed.....June 13, "
 W. B. Turnbull v. Bird, secretary of Protestant Alliance; libel; verdict for defendant.....July 8-10, "
 J. C. Charlesworth, M.P., convicted of bribery at the Wakefield election.....July 20, "
 Baron De Vidi, convicted of wounding his son; before his death, devising the Swynfen estate (worth above £50,000) to his son's wife, but leaving a large amount of personal estate undisposed of. The defendant, F. H. Swynfen, son of the testator's eldest half-brother, claimed the estate as heir-at-law on the ground of the testator's insanity. The issue was brought to trial in March, 1856, but proceedings were stayed by Mrs. Swynfen's counsel, Sir F. R. Thesiger, entering into an agreement with the opposite counsel, Sir Alexander Cockburn, without her consent, and in defiance of her instructions. After various proceedings, the Court of Chancery ordered a new trial. She gained her case, mainly through the energy of her counsel, Mr. Charles R. Kennedy, to whom she had promised to pay £20,000 for his extraordinary services. Mrs. Swynfen, however, married a Mr. Brown and repudiated Mr. Kennedy's claim. The latter, in an action against her, obtained a verdict in his favor on March 29, 1857, which was, on appeal, finally reversed in Feb., 1864. Mrs. Swynfen was nominated in an action brought against her counsel (afterward Lord Chelmsford and Lord Chancellor), in July, 1859, and June, 1860.

¶ He was reprieved on the ground of insufficient evidence, but was tried and found guilty of bigamy, Nov. 16, 1859. On Nov. 11, 1857, he proved Miss Bankes' will and obtained her property.

‡ On appeal, the Scotch court annulled this marriage, July, 1862, and this judgment was affirmed by the House of Lords, July 13, 1864.

the latter refused to give evidence against his father..... Aug. 23, 1861
 Vincent Colucci, convicted of obtaining money on false pretenses from Miss F. Johnstone..... Oct. 23, "
 John Curran, a Dublin cabman; convicted of a violent assault on Miss Jolly, who heroically defended herself..... Oct. 26-30, "
 Patrick McCaffery; shot Col. Crofton and Capt. Hanham at Preston; convicted..... Dec. 13, "
 Inquiry into the sanity of Wm. Fred. Wyndham (on behalf of his relatives), with a view of annulling an injudicious marriage; trial lasted 34 days; 140 witnesses examined; verdict, sane mind (see *Lunacy*)..... Dec. 16, 1861-Jan. 30, "
 [Each party adjudged to pay its own costs], March, 1862, "
 Capt. Robertson, by court-martial; convicted of submitting to ungentlemanly conduct from his brother officers; 30 days' inquiry; ended Mar. 24, 1862 "
 [The court was much blamed by the public, and the sentence was annulled.] "
 Mrs. A. C. Vyse for poisoning her two children, acquitted as insane..... July 9, "
 Roupell v. Waite; during the trial, W. Roupell, M.P., a witness, confessed himself guilty of forging a will, and other frauds..... Aug. 13, 19, "
 Jessie M. Lachlan; convicted for the murder of Jessie Macpherson, at Glasgow; she confessed to being accessory after the murder, which she imputed to Mr. Fleming, a gentleman 80 or 90 years old..... Sept. 17-20, "
 [She was respited, Oct. 27, 1862.] "
 Wm. Roupell, M.P., for forgery; convicted on his own confession..... Sept. 24, "
 Catharine Wilson; convicted of poisoning Mrs. Soames in 1866..... Sept. 25-27, "
 27 indictments and 24 convictions for savage personal outrages in the streets of the metropolis during the month..... Nov., "
 Wm. Digby Seymour, M.P., v. Butterworth; libel; verdict for plaintiff; damages 40s..... Dec. 3, "
 Hall v. Semple; verdict for plaintiff, who had been consigned to a lunatic asylum through his wife's getting the defendant to sign a certificate of lunacy with culpable negligence; damages £150, Dec. 10, "
 Geo. Buncher, Wm. Burnett, Richard Brewer, and Jas. Griffiths, for forging bank-notes, printed on paper stolen from the paper-mill at Laverstoke; convicted..... Jan. 7-12, 1863 "
 Clare v. the Queen; petition of right for infringement of a patent; verdict for defendant, Feb. 2-6, "
 Rev. John Campbell v. Spottiswoode (as printer of a libel in *Saturday Review*); verdict for plaintiff..... Feb. 27, "
 The Queen on appeal of Earl of Cardigan v. Col. Calthorpe for libel, charging the earl with deserting his men at Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1855; verdict for defendant (who, however, admitted his error)..... June 9, 10, "
 Attorney General v. Sillim and others, for having built the *Alexandra* for the Confederates against the Enlistment Act; verdict for defendants, June 23, "
 [Decision finally affirmed on appeal to the House of Lords, April 6, 1864.] "
 Colonel Lothian Dickson v. Viscount Combermere, Earl of Wilton, and General Peel, for conspiracy to expel him from the army; verdict for defendants..... June 27 *et seq.*, "
 Morrison (Zadkiel) v. Sir Edward Belcher; libel; verdict, 20s. damages..... June 29, "
 Richard Roupell v. Haws; arising out of Roupell forgeries; no verdict..... July 16-24, "
 Woolley v. Pole for Sun Fire Office; verdict for plaintiff, awarding him his claim for £29,000 for his insurance of Campden House, burnt March 23, 1869..... Aug. 29, "
 George Victor Townley for murder of Miss Goodman through jealousy; convicted..... Dec. 12, "
 [He escaped execution through a certificate of insanity too hastily signed, and committed suicide in prison, Feb. 13, 1865.] "
 Lieut. Col. Crawley, by court-martial at Aldershot, for alleged oppression and cruelty to Sergeant Major John Lilley, in consequence of a court-martial at Mhow, in India; honorably acquitted..... Nov. 17-Dec. 22, "
 Franz Müller for murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage, July 9; convicted..... Oct. 27-29, 1864 "
 Gedney v. Smith; a supposititious child detected and deprived of much property..... Nov. 10, "
 E. K. Kohl for murder of Theodore Fuhrkop; convicted..... Jan. 11, 12, 1865 "
 The Queen v. William Rumble for infringement of

Foreign Enlistment Act in equipping the *Rappahannock* for the Confederate government; acquitted..... Feb. 4, 1865 "
 Woodgate v. Ridout (for *Morning Post*) for libel respecting the great will case of the Earl of Egremont v. Darell; verdict for plaintiff £1000, Feb. 19, "
 Bishop Colenso's appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the Bishop of Capetown, deposing him, which is annulled..... March 21, "
 Roberts, Jeffery, Casely, and others, for jewel robberies in London; convicted..... April 13, "
 J. W. Terry and Thos. Burch for misdemeanor in connection with the Unity Bank; acquitted April, "
 Edw. Wm. Pritchard, M.D., for murder of his wife and her mother by poisoning; guilty..... July 8-7, "
 Trials of Fenians for treason-felony: Thos. Clarke Luby, convicted and sentenced to 30 years' penal servitude, Nov. 23-Dec. 1; O'Leary and others convicted; O'Donovan Rossa (previously convicted) sentenced to imprisonment for life, Dec. 18; others convicted at Cork..... Dec., "
 Stephen Forwood (or Ernest Southey) for murder of his wife and children; guilty..... Dec. 20-21, "
 (See *Executions*.) "
 Other Fenians convicted at Dublin..... Jan., 1866 "

TRIALS IN THE UNITED STATES:

Anne Hutchinson; sedition and heresy; Mass.; imprisoned..... 1637 "
 Quakers, Mass.; condemned..... 1656-1661 "
 Witchcraft; Salem, Mass.; condemned..... 1693 "
 Thomas Maule; slanderous publications and blasphemy; Mass..... 1696 "
 Jacob Leisler; treason; New York; convicted and executed..... 1691 "
 Nicholas Bayard; treason..... 1703 "
 John Peter Zenger, New York; libels on government; not guilty..... 1735 "
 Certain negroes in New York for conspiracy to burn the city..... 1741 "
 Michael Corbett, Mass.; murder on the high seas; discharged..... 1767 "
 Certain British soldiers in Boston, Mass., for the murder of Crispus Attucks and others; convicted 1770 "
 Bathsheba Spooner and others for the murder of Joshua Spooner, Mass.; convicted..... 1773 "
 Colonel David Henley, Mass., for improper conduct as an officer of the American army; discharged..... "
 Major John André for being a spy; shot; New York..... 1780 "
 John Hett Smith for assisting Benedict Arnold, New York; not guilty..... "
 Gideon Henfield for illegal privateering, Penn.; guilty..... 1793 "
 John E. Guinett for illegal privateering, Penn.; guilty..... 1795 "
 Stewart, Wright, Porter, Vigol, and Mitchell, the Western insurgents; guilty..... "
 Francis Villato; illegal privateering; discharged..... 1797 "
 William Corbett for libel; Penn..... "
 William Blount, United States Senate, for misdemeanor; impeached..... "
 Robert Worrell for bribery; imprisoned..... 1798 "
 John Haner and others for the murder of Francis Shultz, Penn.; condemned and executed..... "
 Matthew Lyon for libel; Vermont..... "
 Duane, Reynolds, Moore, and Cumming, for seditions riot; Penn.; not guilty..... 1799 "
 David Frothingham for libel on General Hamilton; New York..... "
 Isaac Williams for illegal privateering; Conn.; guilty..... "
 Thomas Cooper for libel; Penn.; guilty..... 1800 "
 Daniel Thomas for opening the letters of a foreign minister..... "
 Anthony Hasewell for libel; Vermont; guilty..... "
 James S. Callender for libel..... "
 Aaron Burr for treason; Virginia; acquitted..... 1807 "
 Alexander Drew for drunkenness..... 1823 "
 Samuel R. Wood for perjury..... 1840 "
 Forrest divorce case..... 1850 "
 Parish will case..... 1850 "
 Charles R. Handington for forgery; guilty..... "
 Dred Scott as a fugitive slave..... "
 Anthony Burns as a fugitive slave..... "
 John Brown for raising insurrections in Virginia; guilty and executed..... 1859 "
 Officers and crew of the privateer *Savannah* on the charge of piracy; jury disagreed..... 1861 "
 Capt. Wirz for cruelty to Union prisoners; guilty and hanged..... 1865 "

Assassins of Abraham Lincoln; guilty and hanged, 1865
 John H. Suratt for complicity in the murder of
 Abraham Lincoln; jury disagreed.....1867

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE (*Tribuni Plebis*), magistrates of Rome, first chosen from among the commons to represent the people, 493 B.C., at the time the people, after a quarrel with the senators, had retired to Mons Sacer. The first two were C. Licinius and L. Albinus; but their number was soon after raised to five, and 87 years after to ten, which number remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the Ides of December, that day was chosen for the election. In A.D. 1347, Nicolo di Rienzi assumed absolute power in Rome as tribune of the people, and reformed many abuses; but, committing many extravagances, he lost his popularity and was compelled to abdicate. He returned to Rome and was assassinated, Sept. 8, 1354.

TRICOTEUSES (knitters), a name given to a number of French Republican females, who zealously attended executions in 1793, knitting at intervals.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. On Feb. 15, 1641, an act was passed providing for the meeting of a Parliament at least once in three years. It was repealed in 1664. Another triennial bill, passed in 1694, was repealed by the Septennial Act, 1716. See *Parliaments* and *Septennial Parliaments*.

TRIESTE, an Austrian port on the Adriatic, declared a free port in 1760. It was held by the French in 1717, 1797, and 1806. Since the establishment of the overland mail to India, it has risen to great commercial importance.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY. See *Ordinance*.

TRIMMER; a term applied to Charles Montague, earl of Halifax, and others who held similar political opinions, midway between those of the extreme Whigs and Tories, about the latter part of the 17th century. He assumed the title as an honor, asserting that it could be rightly given to the British Constitution and Church. Macaulay says that Halifax was a Trimmer on principle, and not a renegade. He died in 1715.

TRINCOMALEE. Reckoned the finest harbor in the East Indies. Trincomalee was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1782; it was retaken by the French the same year, but was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It surrendered to the British, under Colonel Stewart, Aug. 20, 1795, and was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. See *Ceylon*. Of a series of actions off Trincomalee between Sir Edward Hughes and the French Admiral Suffren, one was fought Feb. 18, 1782, the enemy having eleven ships to nine; on April 12 following, they had eighteen ships to eleven; and on July 6, same year, they had fifteen ships to twelve. In all these conflicts the French were defeated.

TRINIDAD, an island in the West Indies, was discovered by Columbus in 1496, and was taken from the Spaniards by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1655; but the French took it from the English in 1676. Taken by the British, with four ships of the line, and a military force under command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, to whom the island capitulated, Feb. 21, 1797; they captured two, and burnt three Spanish ships of war in the harbor. This possession was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The insurrection of the negroes occurred Jan. 4, 1862. Population in 1861, 84,438.

TRINITY and TRINITARIANS. The doctrine of the Trinity is received by nearly all Christians. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the 2d century, was the first who used the term Trinity to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead. His *Defense of Christianity* was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1546.—*Watkins*. An order of the Trinity was founded in 1198 by John de Matha and Felix de Valois. The Trinity Fraternity, originally of fifteen persons, was instituted at Rome by St. Philip Neri in 1548. The act to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity (such as Unitarians and Swedenborgians) passed in 1818.

TRINITY COLLEGES. See *Cambridge* and *Oxford*. Trinity College, Dublin, called the University: grant of the Augustine monastery of All Saints within the suburbs for erecting this college, conferred by Queen Elizabeth, 1591. First stone laid by Thomas Smith, mayor of Dublin, Jan. 1, 1693. New charter, 1637. Made a barrack for soldiers, 1689.—*Burns*. The principal, or west front, erected 1750. Library erected, 1732.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, founded by Sir Thomas

Spert, 1512, as an "association for piloting ships," was incorporated in 1514, and reincorporated in 1647 and 1686. The present Trinity House was erected in 1795. Trinity Houses were founded at Deptford, at Hull, and at Newcastle: these three societies were instituted and incorporated by Henry VIII., the first in 1512, the other two in 1587. By their charter they have the power of examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and light-houses, and of placing buoys in the channels and rivers; and their powers and privileges have been greatly augmented by succeeding kings. Recent masters: the Prince Consort, died Dec. 14, 1861; Lord Palmerston, appointed June 16, 1862, died Oct. 18, 1865; succeeded by the Prince of Wales.

TRINITY SUNDAY. The festival of the Holy Trinity was instituted by Pope Gregory IV. in 823, on his ascending the papal chair, and is observed by the Latin and Protestant Churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an octave. The observance of the festival was first enjoined in the Council of Arles, 1260. It was appointed to be held on the present day by Pope John XX. in 1854. Trinity Sunday, in 1860, May 27; in 1867, June 16; in 1868, June 7.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE was ratified between England and the States-General against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden afterward joining the league, it was known as the Triple Alliance, Jan. 23, 1668. Another Triple Alliance was that between England, Holland, and France against Spain, 1717.

TRIPOLITZA, Greece, was stormed by the Greeks, who committed dreadful cruelties, Oct. 5, 1821; retaken by the Egyptians, 1825; given up to the Greeks, 1828.

TRIREMES, galleys with three banks of oars, are said to have been invented by the Corinthians, 784 B.C.

TRUMPHS were granted by the Roman senate to generals of armies after they had won great victories. They were received into the city with great magnificence and public acclamations. There were the great, called the Triumph; and the less, the Ovation. See *Ovation*.

TRIUMVIRATES, ROMAN. The first, 60 B.C., consisted of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who formed a coalition to rule the state. Their union lasted ten years, and the civil war ensued. The second triumvirate, 43 B.C., was formed by Octavius Cæsar, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, through whom the Romans totally lost their liberty. Octavius disagreed with his colleagues: Lepidus was expelled in 36; Antony was subdued in 31, and Octavius made himself absolute in Rome. This triumvirate continued for about twelve years. See *Rome*. On March 29, 1849, a triumvirate was appointed at Rome, consisting of Joseph Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, which resigned on July 1, 1849, when the city was taken by the French.

TROPPAU, CONGRESS OF, in Austrian Silesia. The emperors Francis of Austria and Alexander of Russia met at Troppau, Oct. 20, 1820. The conference between them and the King of Prussia, against Naples, took place Nov. 10; and the Congress was transferred to Laybach, as nearer to Italy, Dec. 17, 1820. See *Laybach*.

TROUBADOURS and TROUVÈRES (from *troubar*, *trouver*, to find or invent), the poets of the Middle Ages (from the 11th to the 15th century). The former flourished in the south of France and north of Spain, and used the Langue d'oc (that is, *oc* for *out*, yes); the latter flourished in the north of France, and used the Langue d'oïl (that is, *oïl* for *out*). The Troubadours produced romances, yet excelled chiefly in lyric poetry; the Trouvères excelled in romances, several of which are extant; as, the *Brut d'Angleterre*, and the *Ros*, by Wace; the romance of the "Rose," by Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meung. The Troubadours were usually accompanied by *Jongleurs*, who sang their masters' verses, with the accompaniment of the guitar. Histories of these French poets, and specimens of their works, have been published in France. These poets, although frequently very licentious, undoubtedly tended to promote civilization during those warlike times.

TROY (Asia Minor). Its obscure and traditional history is immortalized by Homer.

Arrival of Scamander in Phrygia Minor (*Blair*) B.C. 1546
 Teucer succeeds Teucer, and builds the city of

Dardania.....1493
 Reign of Erichthonius.....1449

Reign of Tros, from whom the people are called Trojans, and the city Troy.....1874
 Ilos, son of Troas, reigns, and the city is called Ilium.....1814
 Reign of Laomedon.....1260
 Arrival of Hercules in Phrygia. Hesione delivered from the sea-monster (*Blair; Usher*).....1225
 War of Hercules and Laomedon.....1224
 Reign of Priam or Podarces....."
 Rape of Helen, by Alexander Paris, son of Priam, 20 years before the sacking of Troy (*Homer's Iliad*, book xxiv., line 964, Pope's edit.).....1204
 Commencement of the invasion of the Greeks to recover Helen.....1198
 Troy taken and burnt in the night of the 11th of June, i.e. 23d of the month Thargelion.—*Parian Marble*. 408 years before the first Olympiad.—*Apollodorus, Iliad*, and *Clinton*, 1188; others.....1194
 Aeneas arrives in Italy (*Lucretius*).....1193
 [Some time after the destruction of Troy, a new city was built with the same name, about thirty stadia distant from the old site. It was favored by Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expedition, but never rose to much importance, and in the age of Strabo was nearly in ruins.—*Priestley*.]

TROY WEIGHT. The Romans left their ounce, now our avoirdupois ounce, in Britain. The present ounce of this weight was brought from Grand Cairo into Europe about the time of the Crusades, 1096. It was first adopted at Troyes, a city of France, whence the name, and is used to weigh gold, silver, and precious stones. The Troy weight, Scots, was established by James VI. (our James I.) in 1618. See *Standard*.

TROYES, Central France, where a treaty was concluded between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catharine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed regent of France, and after the death of Charles should inherit the crown, May 21, 1420. Troyes was taken by the allied armies, Feb. 7; retaken by Napoleon, Feb. 23; and again taken by the Allies, March 4, 1814.

TRUCE OF GOD (*Tregua Dei*), a term given to a cessation of the private feuds and conflicts so general during the Middle Ages all over Europe. The clergy strenuously exerted their influence for the purpose. A synod at Ronsillon, 1097, decreed that none should attack his enemy between Saturday evening (at none) and Monday morning (at the hour of prime). Similar regulations were adopted in England, 1043 (sometimes Friday and Wednesday being chosen for the time). The Truce of God was confirmed by many councils of the Church, especially the Lateran Council, in 1179.

TRUMPET. Some of the Greek historians ascribe the invention of the trumpet to the Tyrrhenians, and others to the Egyptians. It was in use in the time of Homer, but not at the time of the Trojan War. First torches, then shells of fish sounded like trumpets, were the signals in primitive wars.—*Potter*. The speaking-trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great in 335 B.C. Trumpets were first sounded before the king in the time of Osa, king of Mercia, A.D. 790. Speaking-trumpets were improved by Kircher in 1652, by Salland, 1664, and philosophically explained by Moreland, 1671.

TRUMPET-FLOWER, *Bignonia radicans*, was brought to England from North America about 1640. The Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*, came from North America in 1658. The *Bignonia capensis* was brought to England from the Cape in 1823. The Large-flowered Trumpet-flower, or *Bignonia grandiflora*, was brought from China in 1800.

TRUSS. A transverse spring truss for ruptures was patented by Robert Brand in 1771, and by many other persons since. The National Truss Society, to assist indigent persons, was established in 1786, and many similar societies since.

TUBULAR BRIDGES. The Britannia Tubular Suspension Bridge, then the most wonderful enterprise in engineering in the world, was constructed about a mile southward of the Menai Strait Suspension Bridge.* At

* The Britannia tubular bridge was intended to supply the place of — we may also say supersede — one of the finest bridges in the kingdom; and the railway, of which the tubular bridge forms a part, is in like manner a substitute for one of the finest mail-coach roads ever constructed. The road from London to Holyhead has been long regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; and the late Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting a beautiful suspension bridge over the River Conway and over the Menai Strait; commenced in July, 1818, and finished in July, 1825. When Chester became a centre of railway communication a few years since, it was considered that a through route to Holyhead would be more conveniently established from that point than from Shrewsbury,

this spot is a rock called the Britannia Rock, near the centre of the Menai Strait, the surface of which is about ten feet above low-water level, on which is built a tower two hundred feet above high water (commenced building, May, 1846), and on which rest two lines of tubes or hollow girders strong enough to bear their weight and laden trains in addition, the ends resting on the abutments on each shore; each tube being more than a quarter of a mile in length. The height of the tube within is thirty feet at the Britannia tower, diminishing to twenty-three feet at the abutments. The lifting of these tubes to their places was regarded as the most gigantic operation ever successfully performed, June 27, 1849. The first locomotive passed through, March, 1850. The Conway Tubular Bridge (1846-48) is a miniature copy of the Britannia, and therefore requires no description. The principal engineers were Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn. At Chepstow is a railway tubular bridge, erected in 1853. A bridge or viaduct on the tubular principle (called the Albert Viaduct) over the River Tamar, at Plymouth, was opened by the prince consort May 2, 1850. The most stupendous tubular bridge in the world is that over the St. Lawrence, Canada. See *Victoria Bridge*.

TUDELA ON THE ENZO (N. Spain). Near here Marshal Lannes totally defeated the Spaniards, Nov. 23, 1809.

TUESDAY, in Latin *Dies Martis*, the day of Mars, the third day of the week, so called from *Tuisto Tivo*, or *Tuesco*, a Saxon deity, worshipped on this day. *Tuisto* is mentioned by Tacitus. See *Week Days*.

TUILERIES (Paris), the imperial palace of France, commenced by Catherine de Medici, after the plans of Philibert de l'Orme, 1564; continued by Henry IV.; and finished by Louis XIV. This palace was stormed by the mob, Aug. 10, 1792, and ransacked in the revolutions of 1830 and 1848.

TULIPS came to England from Vienna, 1573. It is recorded in the register of Alkmaar, in Holland, that in 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins; and that one, called the *Viceroy*, sold for 4208 guilders! The States stopped this ruinous traffic. The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, was brought to England from America about 1663.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Kent). The springs were discovered, it is stated, by Dudley, lord North, who, in the last stage of consumption, was restored to health by the use of its waters, 1606. The wells were visited by the queens of Charles I. and II. The place soon became fashionable.

TUNGSTEN (also called wolfram and scheellum), a hard, whitish brittle metal. From tungstate of lead, Scheele in 1781 obtained tungstic acid, whence the brothers De Luyart in 1788 obtained the metal. In 1869 it was employed in making a new kind of steel.

TUNIS AND **TRIPOLI** (N. Africa). The former stands near where Carthage was built. The territories of both formed part of the Carthaginian state, and were entirely destroyed by the Romans after the third Punic War, 146 B.C. Tunis was besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270. It remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa for Solymán the Magnificent. Barbarossa was expelled by Charles V.; but the country was recovered by the Turks under Selim II. Taken with great slaughter by the Emperor Charles V., when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, 1535. The Bey of Tunis was first appointed in 1670. Tunis was reduced by Admiral Blake on the bey refusing to deliver up the British captives, 1655. In July, 1856, the bey agreed to make certain constitutional reforms. The bey died Sept. 23, 1859; and his successor, Sidî Sadok, took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. An insurrection broke out April 13, 1864, and the European powers sent ships of war to protect their subjects in May.

TUNNAGE AND **POUNDAGE** were ancient duties levied on every tun of wine and pound of other goods imported or exported, and were the origin of our "customs." They commenced in England about 91 Edw. III., 1346. They were granted to the kings of England for life, beginning with Edward IV. At the beginning of his reign Charles I. gave great offense by levying them on his own authority. They ceased in 1689.

TUNNELS. The earliest tunnel for internal navigation was executed by M. Rignet, in the reign of Louis XIV., at Beziers, in France. The first in England was in the route of Telford's road. Accordingly, the Chester and Holyhead Railway was constructed; and in its course, both the Conway and the Menai had to be crossed, and hence were formed the present tubular bridges.

gland was by Mr. Brindley, on the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation, near Manchester, about 1760. Project of the Gravesend Tunnel, 1800—the report upon it, 1801. The Thames Tunnel was projected by Mr. Brunel in 1823, and opened for foot passengers March 25, 1843. See *Thames Tunnel*. In 1857, M. Thomé de Gamond proposed the making a submarine tunnel from France to England! Innumerable tunnels have been made for railways. The railway tunnel at Liverpool was completed in the middle of 1829, lit up with gas, and exhibited once a week. On the London and Birmingham railway there are eight tunnels (the Primrose Hill, Watford, Kilbury, etc.), their total length being 7336 yards.—*Smiles*. It was computed by Mr. Fowler that there were 80 miles of tunnels in the United Kingdom in 1865, which cost about £4,500,000, at the average of £45 a yard.

TURIN, an ancient Roman city in Piedmont, capital of the Sardinian States, and of the kingdom of Italy till 1864, when it was superseded by Florence. Its importance dates from the permanent union of Savoy and Piedmont in 1416. The French besieged this city in 1706; but Prince Eugene defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In 1798, the French Republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians, but shortly afterward the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French. In 1814 it was delivered up to the Allies, who restored it to the King of Sardinia. See *Italy*, 1864.

TURKESTAN, Independent Tartary. The original country of the Turks, in Central Asia, was reached by Alexander, 331 B.C. The Russians are gradually encroaching on this country; and on Feb. 14, 1866, a new province, named Turkestan, was created by decree.

TURKEY. The Turks were originally a tribe of Tartars; but by incorporation with the peoples they have conquered, they must be regarded as a mixed race. About 760 they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them *Turcomania*. They afterward gradually extended their power; but in the 18th century, being harassed in their new possessions by other Tartar tribes, they returned to Asia Minor. Their dominions, divided for some time into petty states, were united under Osman, who assumed the title of Sultan, and established his empire at Prusa, in Bithynia, in 1298. The Turkish Empire comprehends the almost independent principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro, and the hereditary viceroyalty of Egypt. The population of the empire in 1800 was estimated at 37,450,000.

The Oghuzian Tartars, the ancestors of the present Turks, settle in Asia Minor. . . . 1231
The Turkish Empire first formed under Osman at Bithynia (hence called *Ottoman*). . . . 1298
The Turks penetrate into Thrace, and take Adrianople. . . . 1361

Amurath I. institutes the Janissaries, a guard composed of young Christian slaves, trained as Mohammedans. . . . 1363

Bajazet I. overruns the provinces of the Eastern Empire. . . . 1389 *et seq.*
He defeats Sigismund of Hungary at Nicopolis. . . . Sept. 28, 1396

He besieges Constantinople, but is interrupted by the approach of Tamerlane (or Timour), by whom he is defeated and made prisoner, July 28, 1402

Ladislav of Hungary defeated and slain at Varna by Amurath. . . . Nov. 10, 1444

Amurath defeats John Hunniades at Koseova. . . . 1448
The Turks, invading Hungary, are repelled by Hunniades. . . . 1450

Constantinople taken by the Turks, under Mohammed II., which ends the Eastern Roman Empire. . . . 1453

Greece made subject to the Mohammedans (see *Greece*). . . . 1458

The Turks penetrate into Italy, and take Otranto, which diffuses terror throughout Europe. . . . 1480

Selim I. raised to the throne by the Janissaries: he murders his father, brothers, etc. . . . 1512

He takes the islands of the Archipelago from the Christians. . . . 1514
He overruns Syria. . . . 1515
Adds Egypt to his empire. . . . 1516

Solyman II. takes Belgrade. . . . 1521
Rhodes taken from the Knights of St. John, who go to Malta. . . . 1522
Battle of Mohatz (*which see*). . . . 1526
Solyman II., with 250,000 men, is repulsed before Vienna. . . . 1529

Cyprus taken from the Venetians. . . . 1571

Great battle of Lepanto, which puts an end to the fears of Europe from Turkish power (see *Lepanto*). . . . Oct. 7, "

Amurath II. ascends the throne; strangles his five brothers. . . . 1574
[Dreadful persecutions of the Christians during this reign.]

Treaty of commerce with England. . . . 1573

The Turks driven out of Persia by the famous Shah Abbas. . . . 1575

Bloody reign of Mohammed III. . . . 1575

Reign of Achmet I. . . . 1603

Great fire in Constantinople. . . . 1606

Reign of Amurath IV., who strangles his father and four brothers. . . . 1624

War with the Cossacks, who take Azof. . . . 1637

The Turks defeat the Persians and take the city of Bagdad. . . . 1639

The island of Candia, or Crete, taken after a 25 years' siege. . . . 1669

Vienna besieged by Mohammed IV., but relieved by John of Poland. . . . 1683

Mohammed IV. deposed by Solyman. . . . 1687

Peace of Carlowitz. . . . 1699

Mustapha III. deposed. . . . 1703

The Morea retaken by the Turks. . . . 1715

The Turks defeated at Peterwaradin. . . . 1716

They lose Belgrade; and their power declines. . . . 1717

Peace of Erivan (with Persia). . . . 1732

Belgrade taken from Austria; and Russia relinquishes Azof. . . . 1739

The Turks defeated at Kars. . . . 1745

Great sea-fight in the channel of Scio; the English and Russian fleets defeat the Turkish. . . . 1770

The Crimea falls to Russia. . . . Jan., 1784

Disastrous war with Russia and Austria, the Turks lose more than 200,000 men. . . . 1787-91

Cession of Oczacow. . . . 1791

Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo. . . . 1808

War against Russia and England. . . . 1807

Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles effected by the British fleet, but with great loss (see *Dardanelles*). . . . Feb. 19, "

Murder of Hali Aga. . . . May 25, "

The Sultan Selim is deposed, and Mustapha IV. called to the throne. . . . May 29, "

The Janissaries massacre the newly-disciplined troops. . . . 1808

The Russians defeated at Silistria. . . . 1810

Treaty of Bucharest (*which see*). . . . May 28, 1812

A caravan, consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia; 20 saved. . . . Aug. 9, "

Subjugation of the Wahabees (*which see*). . . . 1818-19

Ali Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent. . . . 1820

Insurrection of Moldavia and Wallachia. March 6, 1821

The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople. . . . April 22, "

[For the events in connection with the Independence of Greece, see *Greece*.]

Horrible massacre at Scio; the most dreadful in modern history (see note to *Greece*). . . . April 23, 1822

Sea-fight near Mitylene. . . . Oct. 6, 1824

New Mohammedan army organized. . . . May 29, 1826

Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople, June 14; they are suppressed and massacred. . . . June 16, "

Fire at Constantinople; 6000 houses reduced to ashes. . . . Aug. 30, "

Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England, France, and Russia (see *Navarino*). . . . Oct. 20, 1827

Banishment of 182 French, 120 English, and 65 Russian settlers from the empire. . . . Jan. 5, 1828

War with Russia. . . . April 26, "

The Czar Nicholas takes the field. . . . May 20, "

Capitulation of Brailow. . . . June 19, "

Surrender of Anapa. . . . June 23, "

The emnines of Shumla taken by the Russians, July 20, "

The czar arrives before Varna. . . . Aug. 5, "

Battle of Akhalzic. . . . Aug. 24, "

Fortress of Bajazet taken. . . . Sept. 9, "

The sultan proceeds to the camp with the sacred standard. . . . Sept. 26, "

Dardanelles blockaded. . . . Oct. 1, "

Surrender of Varna. . . . Oct. 15, "

Russians retreat from Shumla. . . . Oct. 16, "

Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the French, Oct. 30, "

The siege of Silistria raised by the Russians, Nov. 10, "

Victory of the Russians at Kulertecha, near Shumla..... June 11, 1829
 Battle near Erzeroum..... July 3, "
 Adrianople is entered by the Russians, Aug. 30;
 armistice agreed on..... Aug. 29, "
 Treaty of peace..... Sept. 14, "
 Fire at Constantinople; extinguished by the sea-
 men and marines of H. M. S. *Blonde*..... Jan. 23, 1830
 The Porte acknowledges the independence of
 Greece..... April 25, "
 Treaty with America..... May 7, "
 St. Jean d'Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of
 Mehemet Ali..... July 2, 1833
 He defeats the army of the sultan at Konieh with
 great loss..... Dec. 31, "
 Ibrahim Pacha marches within eighty leagues of
 Constantinople, and the sultan has recourse to
 the aid of Russia..... Jan. 1833
 The Russians enter Constantinople..... April 3, "
 Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive, July 8, "
 Office of grand vizier abolished..... March 30, 1833
 Treaty of commerce with England concluded by
 Lord Ponsonby, ratified..... Aug. 16, "
 [For the events of 1839 and 1840 in relation to
 Syria, see *Syria*.]
 Christians admitted to office in Turkey..... June, 1849
 The Turkish government refuses to surrender the
 Hungarian and Polish refugees on the joint de-
 mand of Russia and Austria..... Sept. 16, "
 [The Porte (countenanced by England) firmly re-
 sists this demand.]
 Russia suspends intercourse with the Porte,
 Nov. 19, "
 The British fleet, under Sir W. Parker, anchors in
 Besika Bay..... Nov. 18, "
 Diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte
 resumed, the latter sending the refugees to Ko-
 nieh..... Jan. 1850
 Turkish Croatia in a state of rebellion..... Jan. 1851
 Treaty with France respecting the Holy Places
 (which see)..... Feb. 13, 1852
 Prince Menschikoff repairs to Constantinople as
 Russian negotiator, Feb. 23; his peremptory de-
 mands rejected..... April 19, 1853
 Reschid Pacha becomes foreign minister; the ul-
 timatum being rejected, Menschikoff quits Con-
 stantinople..... May 21, "
 Hatul-sheriff issued, confirming the rights of the
 Greek Christians..... June 6, "
 Russian manifesto against Turkey..... June 26, "
 Russian army crosses the Pruth..... July 3, "
 Grand national council—war to be declared if the
 principalities are not evacuated..... Sept. 26, "
 War declared against Russia..... Oct. 5, "
 [See *Russo-Turkish War*.]
 Insurrection in Epirus and Albania, favored by
 the Greek government at Athens—Hellenic em-
 pire proclaimed..... Jan. 27, 1854
 Volunteers from Athens join insurgents, March 14, "
 Rupture between Greece and Turkey..... March 23, "
 [Several conflicts ensue with varied success.]
 Osman Pacha storms Peta, the central point of the
 insurrection..... April 25, "
 English and French governments, after many re-
 monstrances, send troops, which arrive at the
 Piræus; the King of Greece submits, and prom-
 ises strict neutrality; the Greek volunteers are
 recalled..... May 25, 26, "
 Abdi Pacha and Fuad Effendi take the intrenched
 camp at Kolampaka, and the insurrection short-
 ly after ceases..... June 18, "
 Reschid Pacha, having retired (June 8), resumes
 his office..... July 1, "
 Convention between Turkey and Austria, June 14, "
 The Russians retire from the principalities, which
 are thereupon occupied by the Austrians..... Sept. 1854, till March, 1857
 Misunderstanding among the allied powers re-
 specting Moldavian elections, which are annul-
 led..... July, "
 Death of Reschid Pacha..... Jan. 7, 1858
 Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, many years English
 ambassador to Constantinople, returned to En-
 gland, Jan.; he is succeeded by Sir H. Lytton
 Bulwer; accredited..... July 12, "
 Indecisive conflicts in Montenegro between the
 natives and the Turks..... July, "
 Massacre of Christians at Jeddah (which see),
 July 25, "
 Turkish financial reforms begun..... Aug., "
 The first Turkish railway opened (from Aden to
 Smyrna)..... Sept. 19, "
 Base coinage called in; a fictitious Turkish coin-
 age begun at Birmingham, and suppressed, Oct.,

The allied powers determine the Montenegrin
 boundaries..... Nov. 8, 1859
 Prince Alexander Couse elected hospodar of both
 Moldavia and Wallachia..... Feb. 5 and 7, 1859
 [The Porte at first objects, but afterward accedes
 to the double election.]
 Electric telegraph completed between Aden and
 Suez..... May, "
 Great fire at Constantinople; 1000 houses destroy-
 ed..... Sept. 10-14, "
 Great conspiracy against the sultan detected, Sept.
 17; his brother implicated; several persons con-
 demned to die are reprieved..... Sept. and Oct., "
 Great agitation for financial reform..... Oct., "
 Alleged ill treatment of Christians in Turkey;
 proposed intervention of the great powers, May
 5; the Turkish government promise investigation
 and redress; all the powers satisfied ex-
 cept Russia..... May 30, 1860
 War between the Druses and Maronites in Leba-
 non; massacres (see *Druses*)..... June, "
 Massacre of Christians at Damascus (see *Damas-
 cus and Syria*)..... June 9-11, "
 Convention on behalf of the great powers at Paris;
 armed intervention of the French agreed to,
 Aug. 2, "
 Inundations at Galatz; loss abt. £175,000, Feb. 24, 1861
 Christians revolt in the Herzegovina, aided by the
 Montenegrins..... March, "
 Great need of financial reform; the British ambas-
 sador, Sir H. Lytton, proposes a scheme..... April, "
 Discussion respecting the French occupation of
 Syria; it ceases..... June 5, "
 Death of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid; accession of
 Abdul-Aziz, his brother..... June 25, 1861
 Economical reforms begun; Fuad Pacha made
 president of the council..... July, "
 The late sultan's jewels sold in London..... Aug., "
 New order of knighthood (Nishan Osmanieh), to
 include civil as well as military persons..... Sept., "
 Imperial guard reorganized..... Oct., "
 Fuad Pacha made grand vizier..... Nov. 23, "
 He puts forth a budget; treaties of commerce with
 Sweden, Spain, etc..... March, 1862
 A Turkish loan (£3,000,000) taken up in London,
 May, "
 Secularization of the property of the mosques (val-
 ue about £3,000,000) said to be determined on,
 Oct., "
 Insurgents in the Herzegovina submit; peace
 made with Montenegro..... Sept. 23, "
 Dispute with Servia (which see) settled..... Oct. 7, "
 Ministerial crisis through the sultan's attempt at
 reaction; Fuad Pacha and others resign, but re-
 sume office..... Jan. 7, 1863
 A new bank established..... Jan. 28, "
 Fuad Pacha becomes seraskier..... Feb. 13, "
 The sultan visits Egypt..... April 7-17, "
 Fuad Pacha made grand vizier..... June 1, "
 Exhibition of the produce of the empire opened
 in March; closed..... July 26, "
 Great immigration of the Caucasian tribes, April, 1864
 Financial reforms; conversion and verification of
 the Turkish debt..... Aug., 1865
 Cholera rages at Constantinople; nearly 50,000
 deaths, Aug. and Sept.; great fire there, about
 2500 buildings (mosques, dwellings, etc.) destroy-
 ed, and cholera subsides..... Sept. 6, "

TURKISH EMPERORS.

1299. Othman, Osman, or Ottoman, who assumed the
 title of Grand Selgnior.
 1326. Orchan, son of Othman.
 1360. Amurath or Murad I.; stabbed by a soldier, of
 which wound he died.
 1389. Bajazet I., his son; defeated by Tamerlane, and
 died imprisoned.
 1402. Solyman I., son of Bajazet; dethroned by his
 brother and successor.
 1410. Musa-Chelebi; strangled.
 1413. Mohammed II., also son of Bajazet.
 1421. Amurath II., succeeded by his son,
 1451. Mohammed II., by whom Constantinople was
 taken in 1453.
 1481. Bajazet II., deposed by his son,
 1512. Selim I., who succeeded him.
 1520. Solyman II. the Magnificent, son of preceding.
 1566. Selim II., son of the last.
 1574. Amurath III., his son; on his accession he caused
 his five brothers to be murdered, and their
 mother, in grief, stabbed herself.
 1595. Mohammed III., son of Amurath; commenced
 his reign by strangling all his brothers, and
 drowning all his father's wives.

1608. Ahmed or Achmet, his son; succeeded by his brother,
 1617. Mustapha I.; deposed by the Janissaries, and imprisoned; succeeded by his nephew,
 1618. Osman II.; strangled by the Janissaries, and his uncle restored.
 1622. Mustapha I. again: again deposed, sent to the Seven Towers, and strangled.
 1623. Amurath IV.; succeeded by his brother,
 1640. Ibrahim; strangled by the Janissaries.
 1648. Mohammed IV., son of Ibrahim; deposed and died in prison.
 1687. Solymán III., his brother.
 1691. Ahmed or Achmet II.; succeeded by his nephew,
 1695. Mustapha II., eldest son of Mohammed IV.; deposed; succeeded by his brother,
 1703. Ahmed or Achmet III.; deposed, and died in prison in 1736.
 1720. Mahmud I., or Mohammed V., succeeded his uncle, the preceding sultan.
 1754. Osman III., brother of Mahmud.
 1767. Mustapha III., brother of Osman.
 1774. Abdul-Ahmed.
 1789. Selim III.; deposed by the Janissaries, and his nephew raised to the throne.
 1807. Mustapha IV.; deposed, and, with the late Sultan Selim, murdered.
 1808. Mahmud II., or Mohammed VI.; succeeded by his son,
 1830. Abdul-Medjid, July 2 (born April 23, 1823), died June 25, 1861.
 1861. Abdul-Aziz, June 25 (born Feb. 9, 1830), the present Sultan of Turkey.

TURKEY TRADE, most lucrative at the time and long afterward, commenced in the year 1550. The Turkey or Levant Company of London was instituted by charter of Elizabeth in 1579.

TURKEYS AND GUINEA-FOWLS. First brought to England in 1523, and to France in 1570. Turkeys are natives of America, and were consequently unknown to the ancients. Mr. Pennant has established this fact by various particulars in the history of these birds, evincing that they are natives neither of Europe, Asia, nor Africa, a circumstance since placed beyond controversy by the researches of Mr. Beckmann.

TURKOMANS. See *White Sheep*.

TURNER'S LEGACIES. Joseph M. W. Turner, one of the greatest of landscape painters, was born in April, 1775, and died Dec. 19, 1851. He bequeathed to the nation all the pictures and drawings collected by him and deposited at his residence, 47 Queen Anne Street, London, on condition that a suitable gallery be erected for them within ten years; and directed his funded property to be expended in founding an asylum at Twickenham for decayed artists. The will was disputed by his relatives, but a compromise was made. The oil paintings (100 in number) and the drawings (1400) were obtained by the nation, and the engravings and some other property were transferred to the next of kin. The drawings were cleaned and mounted under the careful superintendence of Mr. Ruskin, and the pictures were sent to Marlborough House for exhibition. In 1861 the pictures were removed from the South Kensington Museum to the National Gallery.

TURNING. See *Lath*. In our dock-yards, blocks and other materials for our ships of war are now produced by an almost instantaneous process, from rough pieces of oak, by the machinery of Mr. (afterward Sir Mark Isambard) Brunel (who died in 1849).

TURNPIKES. See *Tolls*.

TURPENTINE-TREE, *Platanus Terebinthinus*, came from Barbary before 1656. Spirits of turpentine was first applied with success to the rot in sheep—one third of the spirit diluted with two thirds of water—1772—*Annual Register*.

TUSCAN ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, a debased Doric, invented in Tuscany, and used in the erection of coarse and rude buildings, in which strength is principally intended, without regard to ornament or beauty.—*Wotton*.

TUSCANY, formerly a grand-duchy in Central Italy, the northern part of the ancient Etruria (*which see*). It formed part of the Lombard kingdom; at the conquest of which by Charlemagne, it was made a marquisate for Boniface about 512 or 823. His descendant, the great Countess Matilda, bequeathed the southern part of her domains to the pope. In the northern part (then called Tuscia), the cities, Florence, Pisa, Siena, Lucca, etc., gradually became flourishing republics. Florence became the chief under the govern-

ment of the Medici family (*see Florence*). The duchy in that family began in 1531, and the grand-duchy in 1569. After the extinction of the Medici in 1737, Tuscany was given by the treaty of Vienna (1738) to Francis, duke of Lorraine (husband of Maria Theresa of Austria in 1736), who had ceded his hereditary states to France. Population in 1860, 1,826,330.

The French enter Florence..... March 28, 1759
 The grand-duke is dispossessed, and his dominions given to Louis, duke of Parma (of the royal house of Spain), with the title of King of Etruria..... 1801
 Tuscany incorporated with the French empire..... 1807
 The grand-duchy given to Eliza, sister of Napoleon..... 1808
 Ferdinand III. restored..... 1814
 Lucca united to Tuscany..... 1817
 Leopold II. grants a free Constitution..... Feb. 1848
 Insurrection at Florence; republic proclaimed; the duke flies..... Feb. 11, 1849
 He is restored by the Austrians..... July, 1850
 Persecution of the Medici..... May, 1523
 The Tuscan army demand alliance with the Sardinians; the grand-duke refuses, and departs to Bologna; the King of Sardinia is proclaimed dictator, and a provisional government formed, April 27; the king assumes the command of the army, but declines the dictatorship..... April 30, 1859
 The Sardinian commissary Buoncompagni invested with the powers of government..... May 11
 Prince Napoleon arrives at Leghorn, addresses the Tuscans, and erects his standard..... May 23
 The Grand-duke Leopold II. abdicates in favor of his son Ferdinand..... July 21
 The Tuscan Constituent Assembly meets..... Aug. 11
 It declares against recalling the house of Lorraine, and votes for annexation to Sardinia..... Sept.
 Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan elected governor-general of Central Italy; he declines, but recommends Buoncompagni, Nov.; who is accepted by the Tuscans..... Dec. 8
 Annexation to Sardinia voted by universal suffrage, March 11, 12; decreed..... March 22, 1860
 Prince Eugene, of Savoy-Carignan, appointed governor..... March 26
 Florence made the capital of Italy by decree published..... Dec. 11, 1864
 (See *Italy*.)

SOVEREIGNS OF TUSCANY.

GRAND-DUKES.

1509. Cosmo I., *Medici*.
 1574. Francis I.
 1587. Ferdinand I.
 1609. Cosmo II.
 1621. Ferdinand II.
 1670. Cosmo III. (visited England, and wrote an account of his travels).
 1723. John Gaston (last of the Medici).
 1737. Francis II. (Duke of Lorraine) became Emperor of Germany in 1745.
 1765. Leopold I. (emperor in 1790).
 1790. Ferdinand III. (second son of Leopold I.); expelled by the French in 1800.

KINGS OF ETRURIA.

1801. Louis I., duke of Parma.
 1803. Louis II.

GRAND-DUCHESSES.

- 1808-14. Eliza Bonaparte (married to Bacciochi, made Prince of Lucca).

GRAND-DUKES.

1814. Ferdinand III., restored.
 1824. Leopold II., June 18 (born Oct. 8, 1797; abdicated July 21, 1859).
 1859. Ferdinand IV., July 31 (born June 10, 1835).

TWELFTH-DAY, the Church festival called the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, January 6. See *Epiphany*.

TYBURN (W. London), at the west end of Oxford Road (now street), the place in London for the execution of malefactors till 1788. Pennant (who died 1796) remembered Oxford Street as "a deep, hollow road,

* Much interest and sympathy were excited in England and other Protestant countries of Europe by the imprisonment at Florence of the Medici (husband and wife), who had embraced the English Reformed religion, and read the Bible in due conformity with the teaching of their new faith. For this "crime" they were separately incarcerated in loathsome dungeons, and subjected to all the rigors of the Romish ecclesiastical law, May, 1832. A Protestant deputation from England, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury and Rodan, proceeded to Florence in October, 1832, with the view to their release from confinement; but the grand-duke refused to receive them. The Medici were set at liberty by the interposition of the British government in March, 1833. An annuity of £100 was provided for them by subscription.

and fall of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cut-throats."

TYLER'S INSURRECTION arose in opposition to the poll-tax levied in 1879. One of the collectors acting with indecent rudeness to Wat Tyler's daughter, the father struck him dead. His neighbors took arms to defend him, and in a short time almost the whole of the population of the southern and eastern counties were in a state of insurrection, extorting freedom from their lords, and plundering. On June 12, 1817, they gathered upon Blackheath to the number of 100,000 men. The king, Richard II., invited Tyler to a parley, which took place on the 15th at Smithfield, where the latter addressed the king in a somewhat menacing manner, now and again lifting up his sword. On this the mayor, Walworth, stunned Tyler with a blow of his mace, and one of the king's knights dispatched him. Richard temporized with the multitude by promising a charter, and thus led them out of the city, when Sir R. Knollys and a band of knights attacked and dispersed them with much slaughter. The insurrection in Norfolk and Suffolk was subdued by the Bishop of Norwich, and 1500 of the rebels were executed.

TYPE-COMPOSING MACHINE. The best known and most perfect type-composing and distributing machine is that invented by Timothy Alden, of Yarmouth, Mass. Born 1819, died 1858. It was first patented in 1856. This machine was imperfect, and was afterward much improved by Henry W. Alden, cousin of the inventor. He was assisted in this work by William Mackay. The machine, thus improved, was worked in the Tribune office during the years 1845-6. The necessity of a "distributor" that would not require the type to be classified had been long felt, and during the trial at the Tribune office, John T. Slinger, a practical scientific machinist, discovered a method by which it could be effected. He also remedied several minor defects, which rendered the machine practical and useful.

TYRANT. In early Greek history, the term was applied to any man who governed with irresponsible power. Solon objected to the term, and chose the

name archon (ruler), 594 B.C. The earliest tyrants were those at Sicyon, beginning with Clisthenes, in the 7th century B.C. Tyranny declined in Greece about 490 B.C., and revived after the close of the Peloponnesian War, 404 B.C. See *Thirty Tyrants*.

TYRE (Phœnicia). This great city was first built by Agenor. Another city was built 1257 (about 2267, *Hales*) B.C. It was besieged by the Assyrians, 719 B.C., and they retired from before it, after a siege of upward of five years, 713 B.C. Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 573 B.C., and the city demolished, when the Tyrians removed to an opposite island, and built a new and magnificent city. It was taken by Alexander with much difficulty, after a siege of seven months, Aug. 20, 332 B.C. He joined the island to the continent by a mole.—*Strabo*. It was taken by the allied fleet in 1841 A.D.

TYRE, ERA OF, began on Oct. 19, 125 B.C., with the month of Hyperbærens. The months were the same as those used in the Grecian era, and the year is similar to the Julian year. To reduce this era to ours, subtract 124; and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

TYROL, the eastern part of ancient Rætia, now a province of the Austrian Empire, was ceded to the house of Hapsburg in 1559 by Margaret, the heiress of the last Count Tyrol. The province became an appanage of the younger (or Tyrol) branch of the imperial house, which came to the throne in the person of Maximilian II. in 1618. The French conquered the Tyrol in 1805, and united it to Bavaria; but in 1809 an insurrection broke out, headed by Andrew Hofer, an innkeeper, who drove the Bavarians out of the Tyrol, thoroughly defeated some French detachments, but laid down his arms at the treaty of Vienna. He was subsequently accused of corresponding with the Austrians, captured and sent to Mantua, and there shot by order of the French government (to its great disgrace), Feb. 20, 1810. The Austrian emperor ennobled his family in 1819, and erected his statue in Innsbruck in 1834. The Tyrolese riflemen were very effective in the Italian War in 1859.

U.

UBIQUITARIANS, a small German sect, originated by Brentius about 1600, who asserted that the body of Christ was present everywhere (*ubique*).

UKRAINE (a frontier), a vast fertile plain in Russia, ceded to the Cossacks by Poland in 1672, and obtained by Russia in 1692. The country was divided, Poland having the west side of the Dnieper, and Russia the east. The whole country was assigned to Russia by the treaty of partition in 1795.

ULM, in Wurtemberg, S. Germany, where a PEACE was signed, July 3, 1820, by which Frederick V. lost Bohemia (having been driven from it previously). Ulm was taken by the French in 1796. After a battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter, under General Mack, were defeated with dreadful loss by Marshal Ney, Ulm surrendered with 28,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, Oct. 17-20, 1805.

ULPHILAS'S BIBLE. See *Bible*.

UMBRELLA, described in early dictionaries as "a portable pent-house to carry in a person's hand to screen him from violent rain or heat." Umbrellas are very ancient, as they appear in the carvings at Persepolis. Niebuhr, who visited the southern part of Arabia, informs us that he saw a great prince of that country returning from a mosque, preceded by some hundreds of soldiers, and that he and each of the princes of his numerous family carried a large umbrella to be carried by his side. The old chinaware in our pantries and cupboards shows the Chinese shaded by an umbrella. It is said that the first person who used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.*

* For a long while it was not usual for men to carry them without being branded as effeminate. At first, a single umbrella seems to have been kept at a coffee-house for extraordinary occasions—lent as a coach or chair in a heavy shower, but not commonly carried by the walkers. The *Female Tatler* advertises: "The young gentlemen belonging to the Custom-house who, in fear of rain, borrowed the umbrellas from *Wills's Coffee-house*, shall the next time be welcome to the maid's parlour." As late as 1778, one John Macdonald, a footman, who wrote his own life, informs us that he had "a fine silk umbrella, which he

UNCTION, EXTREME. See *Anotning*.

UNIFORMITY, ACT OF (2 & 3 Edward VI.), Jan. 15, 1549, ordained that the order of divine worship, drawn up by Cranmer and others, "with the aid of the Holy Ghost," should be the only one used after May 20. The penalties for refusing to use it were fine and imprisonment. This act was re-enacted by Elizabeth in 1559. The statute known as the Act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II., c. 4, was passed in 1662. It enjoined uniformity in matters of religion, and obliged all clergy to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, and use the same form of worship, and same book of Common Prayer. Its enforcement on August 24, 1662, termed Black Bartholomew's day, caused upward of 2000 ministers to quit the Church of England, and laid the foundation of the dissenting interest. The day was commemorated by Dissenters in 1862.

UNIFORMS. Military uniforms were first used in France, "in a regular manner," by Louis XIV., 1668. In England the uniform was soon afterward adopted in the military service, but with little analogy to the modern dress.—*Ashe*. See under *Navy*.

UNION OF CALMAR, 1397; of Utrecht, 1579.

UNION of the crowns and kingdoms of England and Scotland by the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I. of England, March 24, 1603. The legislative union of the two kingdoms was attempted, but failed in 1604 and 1670; in the reign of Anne, commissioners were appointed, the articles discussed, and,

brought from Spain; but he could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out 'Frenchman, why don't you get a coach!' The hackney-coachmen and chairmen, with true *cœur de corps*, were clamorous against their portentious rival. The footman, in 1778, gives us some further information: "At this time there were no umbrellas worn in London, except in noblemen's and gentlemen's houses, where there was a large one hung in the hall to hold over a lady if it rained, between the door and her carriage." This man's sister was compelled to quit her arm one day from the abuse he drew down upon himself and his umbrella. But he adds that "he persisted for three months, till they took no further notice of this novelty. Foreigners began to use theirs, and then the English. Now it is become a great trade in London."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

notwithstanding a great opposition made by the Tories, every article in the union was approved by a great majority, first in the House of Commons, and afterwards by the Peers, July 22, 1706; was ratified by the Scottish Parliament Jan. 16, 1707, and became a law May 1, same year.

UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, proposed in the Irish Parliament Jan. 22, 1799. Rejected by the Commons of Ireland Jan. 24, the votes being 105 for to 106 against the union. The English House of Commons on the same question divided, 146, 141, and 149 for the union; against it, 15, 25, and 33 respectively. Lord Castlereagh detailed his plan of the union in the Irish House of Lords, founded on the resolutions of the British Parliament thereon, Feb. 5, 1800. Votes of the Commons agreeing to it, 161 against 115, Feb. 17; and again, 153 against 108, Feb. 21. The houses of Lords and Commons wait on the lord lieutenant with the Articles of Union, March 27. The act passed in the British Parliament July 2, 1800. The imperial united standard was first displayed at the Tower of London, and upon Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle, in consequence of the act of legislative union becoming an operative law, Jan. 1, 1801. For attempts to dissolve the union, see *Repeal*.

UNION JACK. The original flag of England was the banner of St. George, *i. e.*, white with a red cross, which, April 12, 1606 (three years after James I. ascended the throne), was incorporated with the banner of Scotland, *i. e.*, blue with a white diagonal cross. This combination obtained the name of "Union Jack," in allusion to the union with Scotland, and the word Jack may be considered a corruption of the word "Jacques," or James. This arrangement continued until the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick, *i. e.*, white, with a diagonal red cross, was thus amalgamated with it, and forms the present Union flag.

UNION CHARGEABILITY ACT, providing for the better distribution of the charge for relieving the poor in unions, was passed in June, 1865. One object of the act is the improvement of the dwellings of agricultural laborers.

UNION REPEAL ASSOCIATION, IRELAND. See *Repeal of the Union*.

UNIT, a gold coin, value 20s., issued by James I. in 1604.

UNITARIANS, began with Servetus, a learned man, who printed a tract in disparagement of the doctrine of the Trinity. In 1553, proceeding to Naples through Geneva, Calvin induced the magistrates to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy. Servetus, refusing to retract his opinions, was condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, May 27, 1553. Servetus is numbered among those anatomists who made the nearest approach to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood before Harvey established that doctrine. The Unitarians were numerous in Transylvania in the 17th century; they came to England about 1700, and many of the original English Presbyterian Churches became Unitarian about 1730. They were not included in the Toleration Act till 1813. There were 229 congregations in England in 1827. The Unitarian Marriage Bill was passed June, 1827. In Dec., 1833, by a decision of the vice-chancellor, the Unitarians (as such) lost the possession of Lady Hewley's charity; the decision was affirmed on appeal in 1843.

UNITED IRISHMEN, a political society which met secretly, was formed in 1795 to counteract the effect of the Orange clubs.

UNITED KINGDOM. England and Wales were united in 1283; Scotland to both in 1707; and the British realm was named the United Kingdom on the union with Ireland, January 1, 1801. See *Union*. The **UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE**, for the total suppression of liquor traffic, was founded June 1, 1853.

UNITED PROVINCES (Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, and Guelderland), the deputies of which met at Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1579, and signed a treaty for their mutual defence. See *Holland*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA were so styled by the Congress of the revolted British provinces, Sept. 9, 1776. Their flag was declared to be thirteen stripes,

* Their tenets are different, but somewhat similar to those of the Ariens and Socinians, *vide* *see*. The Unitarians believe in and worship one only self-existent God, in opposition to those who worship the Trinity in unity. They consider Christ to have been a mere man, and do not admit the need of an atonement, or the complete inspiration of the Scriptures.

alternately red and white, and thirteen stars in a blue field, corresponding with the then number of states of the Union, * June 20, 1777. The government of the United States is a pure democracy. Each of the states has a separate and independent Legislature for the administration of its local affairs, but all are ruled in matters of imperial policy by two houses of Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives, to which delegates are sent from the different members of the Confederacy. The President of the United States is elected every fourth year by the free voice of the people. The election of Abraham Lincoln as President on Nov. 4, 1860, was followed by the secession of eleven slaveholding states, and led to the great Civil War, 1861-5. See *Confederates*.

Act of the British Parliament, imposing new and heavy duties on imported merchandise, March 11, 1764
Obnoxious Stamp Act passed..... March 22, 1765
First American Congress held at New York, June;
the Stamp Act resisted..... Nov. 1, "
Stamp Act repealed..... 1766
British act, levying duties on tea, paper, painted glass, etc..... June 14, 1767
Gen. Gates sent to Boston..... 1763
840 chests of tea destroyed by the populace at Boston, and 17 chests at New York..... Nov., 1773
Boston Port Bill..... March 25, 1774
Deputies from the States met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5; Declaration of Rights issued..... Nov. 4, "
First action between the British and Americans, at Lexington..... April 19, 1775
Act of perpetual union between the States, May 20, "
George Washington appointed commander-in-chief, May; battle of Bunker's Hill..... June 16, 1775
America declared "free, sovereign, and independent"..... July 4, 1776
General Howe takes Long Island, Aug. 27; New York, Sept. 15; victor at White Plains, Oct. 29; at Rhode Island..... Dec. 8, "

* The following thirteen states formed the Union at the declaration of independence in 1776; the italics indicate the then slaveholding states; those with a prefix are professed seceders from the federal government in 1860 and 1861, and rejoined it in 1865:

New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	* Virginia.
Massachusetts.	Pennsylvania.	* North Carolina.
Rhode Island.	Delaware.	* South Carolina.
Connecticut.	Maryland.	* Georgia.
New York.		

The following have been added:		
Vermont (from New York) .. 1791	Wisconsin .. 1848	
* Tennessee (from N. Carolina) 1796	* Texas .. 1845	
Kentucky (from Virginia) .. 1792	California .. 1850	
Columbia District (under the immediate government of Congress) contains Washington, the seat of government .. 1790-1	Arkansas (Territory, 1849) .. 1857	
Ohio (created) .. 1803	Oregon (Territory, 1859) .. 1859	
* Louisiana (bought from France in 1803) .. 1819	Kansas (Territory, 1854) .. 1861	
Indiana (created) .. 1816	Utah (Territory) .. 1850	
* Mississippi (from Georgia) .. 1817	Washington (Territory) .. 1853	
Illinois (created) .. 1818	Nebraska (Territory, 1854) .. 1867	
* Alabama (from Georgia) .. 1819	Nevada (Territory, 1861) .. 1864	
Maine (from Massachusetts) .. 1820	state .. 1864	
* Missouri (from Louisiana) .. 1821	Colorado (Territory) .. 1861	
Michigan .. 1837	Dakota (Territory) .. 1863	
* Arkansas .. 1836	Arizona (Territory) .. 1863	
* Florida (ceded by Spain, 1820); made a state .. 1845	Idaho (Territory) .. 1863	
Iowa .. 1846	West Virginia (from Virginia) 1863	
	Montana (Territory) .. 1863	

* Seceded from the Union in 1861, submitted in 1865.

POPULATION. See <i>Slavery in America</i> .			
Slaves.	Total.	Slaves.	Total.
1776 .. 9,614,300	1830 .. 2,809,000	12,856,470	
1800 .. 896,448	5,209,736	1850 .. 3,704,212	22,911,918
1810 .. 1,191,284	7,239,903	1860 .. 3,543,801	31,429,291

The Senate is composed of 2 members for each state, elected for 6 years. The representatives in Congress are elected in the ratio of 1 in 33,422 persons (5 slaves were formerly counted as three persons).

Total receipts.	
Revenue.	
July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855 .. \$ 55,003,930	
July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859 .. 33,406,071	
July 1, 1859, to June 30, 1863 .. 586,095,128	
July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855 .. \$ 54,365,393	
July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859 .. 66,246,776	
July 1, 1859, to June 30, 1863 .. 714,700,996	

ARMY.—That which achieved independence was disbanded at the end of the war. In 1789, a War Department was established, and in 1790 the army consisted of 1914 men. In 1800 the militia was newly equipped. When war with Great Britain was declared on June 18, 1819, 35,000 men were voted; and this army was disbanded at the peace in 1814. Armies were voted for the wars in 1833 and 1836, afterward disbanded.

In 1855, Army, 11,588. Militia, 1,672,458. Fleet, 79 vessels (2730 guns).

In 1860, the United States MILITIA were 2,070,967. The fleet consisted of 99 vessels (of all kinds); in Oct., 1869, of 256 vessels of war.

FEDERAL ARMY, July 29, 1861, estimated at 900,971. In Dec., 1862, nearly 1,000,000 men. In April, 1865, about 1,500,000, at the end of the war, when the reduction began at once. In 1860 it was reduced to about 50,000.

The Hessians surrender to Washington. . . . Dec. 25, 1776
 La Fayette and other French officers join the Americans. . . . 1777
 Washington defeated at Brandywine. . . . Sept. 11, "
 Lord Cornwallis takes Philadelphia. . . . Sept. "
 Burgoyne victor at Germantown, Oct. 3; is surrounded, and capitulates at Saratoga. . . . Oct. 17, "
 A federal government adopted by Congress. . . . Nov. 15, "
 The States recognized by France. . . . Feb. 6, 1778
 The king's troops quit Philadelphia. . . . June, "
 Cornwallis defeats Gates at Camden. . . . Aug. 16, 1780
 Major Andre hanged as a spy. . . . Oct. 2, "
 American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston founded. . . . "
 The federal government accepted by all the states, March 1; Congress assembles. . . . March 2, 1781
 Cornwallis defeats Green at Guilford, March 16; Arnold defeats the Americans at Eutaw, Sept. 8, "
 Surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army of 7000 men to Generals Washington and Rochambeau, at Yorktown. . . . Oct. 39, "
 Arrival of Sir Guy Carleton to treat for peace, May 5; provisional articles signed at Paris by commissioners. . . . Nov. 30, 1782
 Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783; ratified by Congress. . . . Jan. 4, 1784
 Samuel Seabury consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America. . . . "
 John Adams, first American ambassador's first interview with the King of England. . . . June 2, 1785
 The cotton plant introduced into Georgia (see Cotton). . . . 1786
 New Constitution signed by a convention of states. . . . Sept. 17, 1787
 The same ratified. . . . May 28, 1788
 The Quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves. . . . Jan. 1, "
 New government organized. . . . March 4, 1789
 Washington declared the first president. . . . April 6, "
 Present departments of state established. . . . July 27, "
 Death of Benjamin Franklin. . . . April 17, 1790
 Bank instituted; capital, \$10,000,000. . . . June 7, 1791
 City of Washington chosen the capital of the States. . . . July 8, 1792
 Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin gives an immense impetus to the growth of American cotton. . . . 1793
 Re-election of General Washington as President. . . . March 4, 1793; resigns. . . . Sept. 17, 1796
 Washington dies amid universal sorrow. . . . Dec. 14, 1799
 The seat of government removed to Washington. . . . 1800
 Discussion between England and America respecting the rights of neutrals. . . . 1807
 American ports closed to the British, July; trade suspended. . . . Dec. 9, "
 Slave-trade abolished. . . . 1808
 War with Great Britain (New England states opposed to it; threatened to secede). . . . June 18, 1812
 Action between the American ship *Constitution* and the British frigate *Guerriere*; an unequal contest. . . . Aug. 19, "
 Fort Detroit taken. . . . Aug. 31, "
 The British sloop *Frolic* taken by the American sloop *Wasp*. . . . Oct. 18, "
 The ship *United States*, of 54 guns, great calibre (Commodore Decatur), captures the British frigate *Macedonian*. . . . Oct. 28, "
 Battle of Frenchtown. . . . Jan. 23, 1813
 The *Hornet* captures the British sloop of war *Peacock*. . . . Feb. 25, "
 Fort Erie and Fort George abandoned by the British. . . . May 27, "
 The American frigate *Chesapeake* captured by the Shannon frigate, Captain Broke. . . . June 1, "
 At Burlington Heights Americans defeated, June 6, H.M. sloop *Pelican* takes the sloop *Argus*, Aug. 14, Buffalo town burnt by the British. . . . Dec. 9, "
 American frigate *Essex* taken by the *Phoebe* and *Cherub*. . . . March 30, 1814
 The British defeat the Americans in a severe conflict. . . . July 2, "
 [Several engagements, with various success, followed.]
 The British defeat the Americans at Bladensburg. . . . Aug. 1, "
 Alexandria capitulates to the British. . . . Aug. 17, "

* André (born 1751) was an adjutant general in the British army, and was taken in disguise on his return from a secret expedition to the traitorous American General Arnold, Sept. 23, 1780. He was sentenced to execution as a spy by a court of General Washington's officers at Tappan, New York, and suffered death Oct. 9 following. His remains were removed to England in a sarcophagus, Aug. 10, 1871, and interred in Westminster Abbey. Impartial judges justify the severity of this punishment.

The City of Washington is taken by the British, and the public edifices burnt. . . . Aug. 24, 1814
 The British sloop of war *Acorn* sunk by the American sloop *Wasp*. . . . Sept. 8, "
 The British squadron on Lake Champlain captured. . . . Sept. 11, "
 Attack on Baltimore by the British; General Ross killed. . . . Sept. 12, "
 Treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed at Ghent. . . . Dec. 24, "
 The British ship *Endymion* captures the *President*. . . . Jan. 15, 1815
 The Ghent treaty ratified. . . . Feb. 17, "
 Centre foundation of the Capitol of Washington laid. . . . Aug. 24, 1818
 The "Missouri Compromise" of Henry Clay, regarding slavery, passed. . . . Feb., 1820
 Spain cedes Florida to the United States. . . . Oct. 24, "
 The States acknowledge the independence of South America. . . . March 8, 1822
 Treaty with Colombia. . . . Oct. 3, 1824
 Death of the two ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson, on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the American States. . . . July 4, 1826
 Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities. . . . Nov. 18, "
 American Tariff Bill, imposing heavy duties on British goods. . . . May 18, 1828
 General Jackson president. . . . March 4, 1829
 Treaty between the United States and the Ottoman Porte. . . . May 7, 1830
 Ports reopened to British commerce. . . . Oct. 5, "
 New Tariff laws. . . . July 14, 1832
 Commercial panic. . . . "
 Great fire at New York; 647 houses and many public edifices burnt; loss estimated at \$20,000,000 (see *New York*). . . . Nov. 15, 1836
 National debt paid off. . . . 1836
 In the Canadian insurrection, many Americans assist the insurgents. . . . Oct. to Dec., 1837
 The American steam-boat *Caroline* is attacked and burnt by the British near Schlosser, to the east of the Niagara, on the territory of the United States. . . . Dec. 29, "
 Proclamation of the President against American citizens aiding the Canadians. . . . Jan. 5, 1838
 The *Great Western* steam-ship first arrives at New York. . . . June 17, "
 American banks suspend cash payments. . . . Oct. 14, 1839
 Affair of Mr. MacLeod, charged with aiding in the destruction of the *Caroline*; true bill found against him for murder and arson. . . . Feb. 6, 1841
 The U. S. Bank again suspends payment. . . . Feb. 7, "
 Mr. Fox, British minister, demands the release of Mr. MacLeod. . . . March 12, "
 The case of MacLeod is removed to the Supreme Court at New York. . . . May 6, "
 A party of British volunteers from Canada carry off Colonel Grogan. . . . Sept. 9, "
 Resignation of all the United States' ministers, with the exception of Mr. Webster. . . . Sept. 11, "
 President's proclamation against lawless attempts of American citizens to invade British possessions, and to suppress secret lodges, clubs, and associations. . . . Sept. 25, "
 Grogan is given up to the Americans. . . . Oct. 4, "
 Trial of MacLeod commences at Utica, Oct. 4; acquitted. . . . Oct. 12, "
 Colonial status of Washington placed in the Capitol at Washington. . . . Dec. 1, "
 Affair of the *Crook*, which leads to a dispute with England. . . . Dec., "
 [This vessel, an American, was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves; they murdered, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to take the ship to Nassau, New Providence, where the governor, considering them as passengers, allowed them, against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty.]
 Announcement of Lord Ashburton's mission to the United States. . . . Jan. 1, 1842
 Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the *Caroline* affair. . . . Feb. 3, "
 Lord Ashburton arrives at New York. . . . April 1, "
 Washington treaty, defining the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions, and for suppressing the slave-trade, and giving up fugitive criminals, signed at Washington by Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster. . . . Aug. 9, "
 The Tariff Bill is passed. . . . Aug. 10, "
 Lord Ashburton leaves the United States, Sept. 5; arrives in England. . . . Sept. 25, "

- Death of Dr. Channing.....Oct. 2, 1843
 War declared against the United States by Mexico on account of the proposed annexation of Texas.....June 4, 1845
 [Several actions are fought between the belligerents, adverse to Mexico.]
 Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon.....April 30, 1846
 Annexation of New Mexico to the United States after a protracted war.....Aug. 23, "
 Treaty fixing the northwest boundary of the United States at the 49th parallel of latitude, and giving the British possession of Vancouver's Island the free navigation of the Columbia River, etc., signed.....June 13, "
 The Mexicans defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista.....Feb. 23, 23, 1847
 Vera Cruz taken by storm, March 29; the Mexicans everywhere worsted. Great battle of Cerro Gordo; the Mexicans signally defeated by General Scott.....April 18, "
 Treaty between Mexico and the United States ratified.....May 19, 1848
 Riot at the Theatre, New York, caused by the dispute between Forrest and Macready.....May 10, 1849
 Proclamation of the President against the marauding expedition to Cuba*.....Aug. 11, "
 The French ambassador dismissed from Washington.....Sept. 14, "
 Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama.....1850
 Death of Mr. Calhoun.....March 31, "
 Destructive fire in Philadelphia.....July 9, "
 California admitted into the Union.....Aug. 15, "
 Fugitive Slave Bill passed....."
 President Fillmore issues a second proclamation against the promoters of a second expedition to Cuba, and the ship *Cleopatra*, freighted with military stores destined for that island, is seized.....April 25, 1851
 Census of the United States taken; the population ascertained to amount to 23,347,884, in the whole Union.....June 16, "
 Death of Henry Clay, the American statesman, aged 75.....June 29, "
 Failure of the second expedition against Cuba by Lopez and his followers; they are all defeated and taken; 61 are shot by the Cuban authorities; Lopez is garroted, and the rest are sent prisoners to Spain, where, after some negotiation, they are mercifully set at liberty (see *Cuba*), Aug.-Sept., "
 Death of J. F. Cooper, the American novelist.....Sept. 17, "
 The President issues a proclamation against the sympathizers with the revolutionary movement in Mexico.....Oct. 22, "
 Part of the Capitol at Washington, and the whole of the library of the United States Congress, destroyed by fire.....Dec. 24, "
 M. Kossuth, the Hungarian chief, arrives at Washington, on the invitation of the United States Congress.....Dec. 30, "
 Publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe.....March 30, 1852
 The dispute with England relating to the Fisheries occurs about this time; Mr. Webster's note upon the subject.....July 14, "
 Lome Star Society (see *Lome Star*).....Aug., "
 The United States ship *Crescent City* boarded at Havana, and not allowed to land her mails or passengers.....Oct. 3, "
 Death of the eminent statesman Daniel Webster, in his 70th year.....Oct. 24, "
 Expedition to Japan....."
 Address to the women of America on slavery, adopted by the Duchess of Sutherland and other ladies (signed afterward by 576,000 Englishwomen.....Nov. 26, "
 Affair of *Kosata* at Smyrna (see *Kosata*).....June 9, 1853
 Crystal Palace opens at New York.....July 14, "
 Duel between Mr. Soule (American minister at Madrid) and M. Turgot.....Dec. 13, "
 Great fire at New York—*Great Republic* clipper destroyed.....Dec. 26, "
 Astor Library, N. York, opened to the public, Jan. 2, 1854
- William Walker proclaims the republic of Sonora divided into two states—Sonora and Lower California.....Jan. 18, 1854
 American steamer *Black Warrior* seized at Cuba, Feb. 23, "
 The Spanish government remitted the fine, but considered the seizure legal.....April, "
 Commercial treaty concluded between Japan and United States by Commodore Perry (sent there for the purpose).....March 23, "
 Captain Hollins, in American sloop *Cyane*, bombards San Juan de Nicaragua.....July 18, "
 Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and United States (respecting Newfoundland fishery, international trade, etc.) ratified.....Aug. 2, "
 Negotiation for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands.....Oct., "
 Dreadful election riots in Kansas, March and April, 1855
 Indian War: they are defeated.....April 25, 29, "
 Dispute with British government on enlistment (see *Foreign Legion*).....July, "
 General Harney gains a victory over the Sioux Indians.....Sept. 3, "
 Senator Charles Sumner savagely assailed by Representative Preston Brooks in the senate-house for speaking against slavery.....May 2, 1856
 Mr. Crampton, British envoy, dismissed.....May 28, "
 John C. Fremont nominated the "Republican" candidate for the presidency.....June 17, "
 Battle in Kansas: the pro-slavery men (under Capt. Reid) defeat Brown and the Abolitionists, Aug. 30, "
 James Buchanan elected President.....Nov. 4, "
 The *Resolute* presented to Queen Victoria (see *Franklin*).....Dec. 12, "
 Lord Napier appointed British envoy to United States (Jan. 16); warmly received.....March 18, 1857
 Central American question settled.....March, "
 Judgment given in the "Dred Scott" case in the Supreme Court. He was claimed as a slave in a free state: 9 judges declared for his freedom, 5 against it, which caused great dissatisfaction throughout the free states.....March, "
 Disorganized state of Utah; troops march to support new governor.....May and June, "
 Riots in Washington against Irish electors, June 1, "
 And in New York on account of changes in the police arrangements.....July, "
 Insurrection in Kansas quelled.....Aug., "
 Commercial panic in New York.....Aug., "
 Outrage at Staten Island. Quarantine house burnt, Sept. 7, "
 Dispute respecting right of search settled.....May, 1858
 Tranquillity restored in Utah.....June, "
 Great rejoicing at the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph (see *Submarine Telegraph*).....Aug., "
 Lieut. Maimit seizes the American slave-ship *Eco* and takes her to Charleston.....Sept., "
 Death of W. H. Prescott, the historian.....Jan. 23, 1859
 Daniel E. Sickles, a government official, killing Philip Barton Key for adultery with his wife, is acquitted of murder amid much applause, Feb. 26, "
 The American Commodore Tattnall assists the English at the Chinese engagement on the River Pehho, saying, "Blood is thicker than water," June 25, "
 General Ward, the United States envoy, goes to Peking, but does not see the emperor.....July, "
 General Harney sends troops to San Juan Island, near Vancouver's Island, "to protect the American settlers;" moderation of the British, who have a naval force at hand; Governor Douglas also sends troops.....July 27, "
 Insurrection at Harper's Ferry.....Oct. 16, "
 General Harney superseded by General Scott at San Juan, who makes conciliatory overtures; accepted by Governor Douglas.....Nov., "
 Death of Washington Irving.....Nov. 26, "

* This expedition, notwithstanding, under a Spanish adventurer named Lopez, landed 600 men at Cuba. After a short but obstinate struggle, they took the town of Cardenas, and shortly afterward had a land engagement with some Spanish soldiers, in which many of them were killed or taken prisoners; the others then embarked with Lopez in the *Croco* steamer, and thus escaped from a Spanish war steamer, the *Pinaro*, May, 1856. The second expedition of Lopez, in Aug., 1857, was, however, fatal to him and his followers, as above related.

* John Brown, called Captain Brown and old Brown, was a prominent leader in the violent conflicts in Kansas during the agitation respecting the question of its becoming a slave state. He was a monomaniac on the slavery question, and contended that all means for annihilating slavery were justifiable. He gathered together a band of desperate characters, who so much annoyed Missouri and other slave states that a reward was offered for his head. He had arranged for the successful issue of the insurrection above mentioned, so far as to devise a provisional government and a new Constitution. On Oct. 16, he and his band, aided by a mob, seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, a town on the borders of Virginia and Maryland, stopped the railway trains, and cut the telegraph wires; a conflict with military ensued, when many of the insurgents were killed. Brown was captured, tried, and executed on Dec. 2; and several of his companions were executed in March, 1860. These events caused a temporary panic in the Southern States, and much excitement in Boston and other Northern towns.

Great agitation in the Congress, Nov., 1859; no speaker elected till Feb. 1, 1860
 President Buchanan protests against a proposed inquiry into his acts. March 23
 The National Republican Convention meet at Chicago; Abraham Lincoln chosen as candidate for the presidency. May 16
 Japanese embassy received by the President at Washington. May 17
 Fresh disputes at San Juan, through General Harney, who is recalled. May
 Samuel G. Goodrich (Peter Parley) dies. May
 The National Democratic Convention meet at Baltimore; a large number of delegates secede; the remainder nominate Stephen A. Douglas as President; the seceders nominate John C. Breckinridge. June 18
 The *Great Eastern* arrives at New York. June 23
 The Prince of Wales arrives at Detroit, in the United States, Sept. 30; visits Washington, Oct. 3; Philadelphia, Oct. 9; New York, Oct. 11; Boston, Oct. 17; embarks at Portland. Oct. 20
 Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, elected President* (see *Southern Confederacy*) Nov. 6
 Intense excitement at Charleston, S. C., and in other Southern States. Nov.
 South Carolina secedes from the Union. Dec. 20
 Major Anderson, of United States Army, occupies Fort Sumter, in South Carolina. Dec. 26
 Delegates from South Carolina not received by the President. Dec. 30
 Vacillating policy of President Buchanan; the secretaries Cass, Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson resign. Dec., 1860-Jan., 1861
 New York and other Northern States protest against the secession; a general fast proclaimed; observed on Jan. 4
 Vicksburg, Mississippi, fortified. Jan. 12
 Kansas admitted a state. Jan. 21
 Secession (by Convention) of Mississippi, Jan. 8; Alabama and Florida, Jan. 11; Georgia, Jan. 19; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Texas (by Legislature) Feb. 1
 Jefferson Davis, elected by the six seceding states, is inaugurated President of the "Southern Confederacy" at Montgomery, Alabama. Feb. 18
 New (Morrill) Tariff Bill passed (nearly prohibits commerce with England). March 2
 President Davis prepares for war (100,000 men to be raised). March
 Lincoln, inaugurated President at Washington, says "the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy". March 4
 Southern commissioners not received by the President at Washington. March 13
 General Winfield Scott, in a letter to President Lincoln, sets before him four courses: either, I., to surrender to slavery half the territory acquired or to be acquired; II., to blockade all revolted ports; III., to say to seceding states, "Wayward sisters, go in peace!" or, IV., to conquer the South, which would require 300,000, and afterward a resident army [the letter became public in Oct., 1862]. March
 Great excitement at the operation of the new Morrill Tariff, which begins. April 1
 The war begins: Major Anderson refuses to surrender Fort Sumter, Charleston, when summoned, April 11; it is taken by the Secessionists after a bloodless conflict. April 13
 President Lincoln summons the Congress to meet on July 4; issues a proclamation calling on the states to furnish a contingent of 75,000 men, etc. April 15
 Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states zealously respond, with vigorous preparations for war; Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, decidedly refuse, asserting the proposed coercion to be wicked, illegal, and unconstitutional. April
 The mob in Baltimore, Maryland, attack some Massachusetts regiments on their way to Washington; several persons killed in the conflict, April 19
 President Davis issues letters of marque, April 17
 President Lincoln proclaims the blockade of the ports of seceding states. April 19
 United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, fired by command, and 45,000 stand of arms destroyed, April 18; nine ships of war and naval stores in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., burnt, to prevent them falling into the hands of the Southern Confederates, who occupy the place, April 21

* 303 electors are appointed to vote for a President; 152 to be a majority. The numbers were, for Abraham Lincoln, 180; John C. Breckinridge, 72; John Bell, 39; Stephen A. Douglas, 12.

Virginia (except West Virginia) secedes by ordinance (the 8th state). April 23, 1861
 Lincoln calls for 42,034 volunteers for three years, May 3, and informs foreign powers of his intention to maintain the Union by war. May 4
 The Confederates under Beauregard and Johnston, in Virginia, threaten Washington, defended by the Federals under Generals Winfield Scott and George B. McClellan. May
 The British queen commands her subjects to be neutral in the ensuing war. May 13
 The Federals enter Virginia; Beauregard calls on the Virginians to rise and expel them. June 1
 Formal accession of Arkansas, May 6; N. Carolina, May 20; Tennessee (9th, 10th, and 11th), June 8
 Several British vessels seized while endeavoring to break the blockade; the Southern privateer *Savannah* captured. June
 Neutrality announced by French emperor, June 10, Fast-day in Confederate States. June 13
 Missouri.—General Lyon raises a Federal army and defeats the state troops, June 17; the Federals successful at Carthage, July 5; Fremont takes command in West Missouri, July 26; Federals victorious at Athens, Aug. 6; at Wilson's Creek (General Lyon killed), Aug. 10; Fremont proclaims martial law, and freedom to slaves or rebels, Aug. 31; Lexington surrenders to Confederates, Sept. 20; Fremont, blamed, retires; succeeded by Hunter. Nov. 2
 Virginia.—Federals defeated at Big Bethel, June 10; occupy Harper's Ferry, evacuated by the Confederates, June 18; Colonel Pegram and 600 Confederates surrender at Beverley. July 13
 McClellan defeats Confederates at Rich Mountain, July 11; Paterson permits the junction of the Confederates under Johnston and Beauregard near Manassas, July 15, who are repulsed at Blackburn's Ford, near Centerville. July 18
 Battle of Bull Run (which see) or Manassas, Virginia; the Federals, seized with panic, flee in utter disorder. July 21
 Meeting of United States Congress, July 4; a loan of 250 million dollars authorized. July 17
 Meeting of Confederate Congress at Richmond, Virginia. July 20
 Passport system introduced into the Northern States, and the liberty of the press greatly restricted. Aug.
 The charges in the Morrill Tariff greatly raised; the Confederates prohibit exportation of cotton except by Southern ports. Aug.
 Federal Gen. Butler takes Fort Hatteras, N. Carolina (700 prisoners, 1000 stand of arms), Aug. 23
 Fast-day in Federal States. Sept. 26
 Garibaldi declines command in the Federal army, Sept.
 Battle of Ball's Bluff; Federals defeated and Gen. Baker killed, near Leesburg, Virginia; hundreds drowned. Oct. 21
 The Federals and Confederates enter Kentucky; the governor protests; many skirmishes, Sept.-Dec.
 Resignation of Lieut. Gen. Scott, Oct. 31; George B. McClellan made commander-in-chief of the Federal army. Nov. 1
 The Federal General Sherman takes Port Royal forts, South Carolina. Nov. 7, 8
 Capt. Wilkes, of Federal war steamer *San Jacinto*, boards the Royal British mail-packet *Trent*, and carries off Messrs. Mason and Silldell, Confederate commissioners, and their secretaries, Nov. 8, and conveys them to Boston. Nov. 19
 Great rejoicings in the Northern States at the capture of Mason and Silldell. Nov.
 McClellan reviews 70,000 men. Nov. 20
 Capt. Pegram, of Confederate steamer *Nashville*, burns the Federal ship *Harvey Birch*, Nov. 19, and brings the crew on to Southampton, Nov. 21
 A secession ordinance passed by a party in Missouri, Nov. 3; the same in Kentucky. Nov. 30
 Dissensions increase between the Republicans (Abolitionists) and the Democrats in New York, etc. Nov.
 Jefferson Davis elected President of Confederate States for six years. Nov. 30
 President Lincoln states that the Federal armies comprise 660,971 men. Dec. 3
 Meeting of Congress, which votes thanks to Capt. Wilkes, Dec. 2; the foreign envoys at Washington protest against his act. Dec. 8
 The Federals commence sinking hulks filled with

stones to block up Charleston Harbor, South Carolina [it created much indignation in England]..... Dec. 21, 1862
 Banks at New York, etc., suspend cash payments, Dec. 30, "
 A firm dispatch from the British government arrives, Dec. 18, 1861; Mason, etc., surrendered, sail for Europe..... Jan. 1, 1863
 Phelps's fruitless expedition to Ship Island, Mississippi Sound..... Dec. 3, 1861-Jan., "
 Confederate Gen. Zollicoffer defeated and slain at Mill Springs, or Somerset, Ky..... Jan. 19, "
Tennessee—The Federals take Fort Henry, Feb. 6; Fort Donnellson, with 15,000 prisoners, Feb. 16; and Nashville..... Feb. 23, "
 Confederates defeated at Pea Ridge, Ark., Mar. 6, 7, "
 Confederate iron-plated ship *Merrimac* destroys the Federal vessels *Cumberland* and *Congress* in Hampton Roads, March 8; is repulsed by Federal iron-clad floating battery *Monitor*, March 9, "
 M'Clellan and his army (100,000) cross the Potomac and find the Confederate camp at Bull Run evacuated..... March 10, "
 M'Clellan resigns general command, and assumes that of the Army of the Potomac only; Fremont that of the Mountain Department; and Halleck that of the Mississippi..... March 11, "
 Burnside's expedition sails, Jan. 11; takes Roanoke, N. Carolina, Feb. 7, 8; Newbern, March 14, "
 Captain Wilson (British) boldly rescues his vessel, *Emily St. Pierre*, a merchantman, from the Federals..... March 21, "
 Confederates defeated at Winchester..... March 23, "
 General Burnside occupies Beaufort and Fort Macon..... April 1, "
 Slavery abolished in District of Columbia..... April 4, "
 M'Clellan advances into Virginia with the view of taking Richmond; he besieges Yorktown, held by 20,000 Confederates..... April 5, "
 Correspondents of English newspapers excluded from the Federal army..... April 6, "
 Great battles of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, near Corinth, Tennessee, a drawn battle; the Confederates lose their able general, Albert Sidney Johnston..... April 6, 7, "
 Treaty between Great Britain and the U. States for the suppression of the slave-trade..... April 7, "
 Federals take Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah, Apr. 11; and New Orleans..... April 26-28, "
 Yorktown evacuated by the Confederates..... May 5, "
 The Seward-Lyon treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the slave-trade, signed April 7; ratified..... May 20, "
 Confederates repulsed at Williamsburg, May 5; their naval depot at Norfolk, Virginia, surrendered, May 10; they burn the *Merrimac*..... May 11, "
 Commodore Farragut, with a flotilla, ascends the Mississippi..... May, "
 Little Rock, Arkansas, taken by Federals..... May, "
 M'Clellan takes Hanover Court-house..... May 27, "
 Skirmishes in Virginia; success varying..... May, "
 Severe battles of Fair Oaks, before Richmond (indecisive)..... May 31, June 1, "
 Beauregard and the Confederates retreat from Corinth, Tennessee, May 30; pursued by Halleck and the Federals..... June, "
 Memphis, on the Mississippi, taken..... June 6, "
 Federals defeated near Charleston..... June 16, "
 Federal forces under Fremont, Banks, and M'Dowell, placed under Pope; Fremont resigns, June 27, "
 Federals suffer in several severe engagements in Virginia..... June 26-30, "
 General Butler excites great indignation by his military rigor at New Orleans..... May and June, "
 U. States debt estimated at £100,000,000..... June, "
 Seven days' conflict on the Chickahominy, before Richmond; the Confederate Gen. Lee compels M'Clellan to abandon the siege and retreat 17 miles, taking up a position at Harrison's Landing, on James River..... June 30-July 1, "
 The tariff still farther raised..... July, "
 Many conflicts in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee with Confederate guerrilla parties, June and July, "

* She was sailing from Calcutta to New Brunswick, and while attempting to anchor, was captured by a Federal ship of war. Her captain, William Wilson, and his cook and steward, were permitted to remain on board on her voyage to Philadelphia. On March 1, 1863, Wilson, with his two associates, succeeded, by stratagem and courage, in recovering the command of the vessel, overawing two United States officers and 13 sailors, and brought her into Liverpool. The owners of the ship gave him 5000 guineas, and the Liverpool merchants presented him with a magnificent testimonial of their admiration of his gallantry. The British government refused to restore the vessel when claimed by the Americans.

Lincoln visits and encourages the army of M'Clellan, and calls for 800,000 volunteers..... July, 1863
 Lincoln's assent to a bill confiscating the property and emancipating the slaves of all rebels in arms after 60 days..... July 17, "
 Halleck supersedes M'Clellan as commander-in-chief..... July 24, "
 Slow volunteering; many emigrations to Canada and Enrope; habeas corpus suspended; the President ordains a draft if the volunteers are not ready by Aug. 15..... July, "
 Public debt of the United States estimated at \$1,223,000,000..... July 1, "
 Pope takes command of army in Virginia, July 14, "
 Lincoln's proclamation of confiscation of property of rebels..... July 24, "
 Battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana..... Aug. 5, "
 Pope's troops ravage Virginia; Banks, his subordinate, defeated at Cedar Mountain by General Thos. Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson, Aug. 9, "
 M'Clellan retreats from Harrison's Landing..... Aug. 16, "
 The Federals surprised, and Pope loses his dispatch-book..... Aug. 25, "
 Jackson turns the flank of Pope's army, and attacks him at Groveton, Aug. 29; and when reinforced by Lee, defeats him and M'Dowell at Bull Run, Aug. 30; Pope retreats to Centreville, Sept. 1, "
 The remains of Pope's army flee behind the lines of Washington, Sept. 3; he is removed to the Northwest to act against the Indian insurrection..... Sept. 3, "
 M'Dowell superseded; charged with treachery, he claims a trial..... Sept., "
 M'Clellan, appointed commander-in-chief, saves Washington, and marches against the Confederates under Lee, who have crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland..... Sept. 5, 6, "
 Severe conflicts at South Mountain Gap, Sept. 14-16; Confederates, after a great fight near Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg, retreat, Sept. 17, "
 Harper's Ferry surrendered to Jackson, Sept. 15; he crosses the Potomac and joins Lee's army..... Sept. 17, "
 Thanksgiving-day in Southern States..... Sept. 18, "
 Rosecrans defeats Confederates at luka..... Sept. 19, "
 Confederates re-enter Virginia..... Sept. 22, "
 Lincoln proclaims freedom to the slaves in the Confederate States on Jan. 1, 1863, if the states have not returned to the Union..... Sept. 22, "
 Secret convention of 16 governors of states at Altoona, Penn., approve Lincoln's policy, Sept. 24, "
 Draft of 40,000 men ordered in New York State by Oct. 15..... Sept., "
 Lincoln suspends the habeas corpus writ, and authorizes severe measures against disloyal persons..... Sept. 25-27, "
 Desperate but indecisive conflicts near Corinth, Mississippi, Oct. 3-5; and at Perryville, Kentucky..... Oct. 8, "
 Confederate Gen. Stuart crosses Upper Potomac, and enters Pennsylvania; enters Chambersburg and other places, carrying off horses, ammunition, etc.; rides round the Federal army, and returns to his camp..... Oct. 10, 13, "
 Gold at 29 premium at New York..... Oct., "
 Great Democratic meeting at New York, condemning the President's policy..... Oct. 12, "
 At New Orleans Butler compels all persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to send in their names to the provost-marshal and register their property..... Oct. 12, "
 M'Clellan's headquarters at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 17, "
 Raid of Confederate Gen. Morgan in Kentucky; he carries off 90 Federal wagons of ammunition, etc..... Oct. 18, "
 Ten Confederate prisoners at Palmyra shot by order of Gen. M'Neil in consequence of the disappearance of Abraham Alleman..... Oct. 18, "
 M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on behalf of the French government, proposes joint mediation in the American conflict to Great Britain and Russia, Oct. 30; declined by Gortschakoff, Nov. 3; by Earl Russell..... Nov. 18, "
 The Confederate steamer *Alabama*, Captain Semmes, captures many U. S. vessels, and excites much alarm at New York..... Oct.-Dec., "
 Elections for next Congress; great majority for the Democratic (opposition) candidates in New York and several other states..... Nov. 4, "
 M'Clellan, while advancing toward Richmond, is

* He obtained the name by commanding his troops, at the battle of Bull Run, to stand like a "stone wall."

- superseded by General Burnside, who continues the advance..... Nov. 7, 1862
- President Davis threatens reprisals if Gen. M'Clellan is not surrendered (see Oct. 18)..... Nov. 17, " "
- Burnside summons Fredericksburg to surrender; Confederate Gen. Lee, with about 80,000 men, near..... Nov. 22, " "
- 100,000 Federal soldiers on the sick-list..... Nov. " "
- Great honor shown to M'Clellan; he is proposed as the next president..... Nov. " "
- The Federal government orders the release of disaffected persons in prisons..... Nov. 25, " "
- Annual session of U. S. Congress; the President recommends compensated emancipation of all slaves in the loyal states before the year 1900, Dec. 1, " "
- Battle of Fredericksburg (*which see*); Burnside crosses the Rappahannock, Dec. 10; bombards Fredericksburg, Dec. 11; a series of desperate attacks on the Confederates; he is totally defeated, Dec. 13, and recrosses the river. Dec. 15, Engagements in Tennessee with varying results, Dec. " "
- Discovery of frauds in the U. S. army financial accounts; public dissatisfaction with the government; Secretaries Chase and Seward resign, but resume office..... Dec. " "
- Battles near Murfreesborough, or Stone River, between Rosecrans and the Federals and Braxton Bragg and the Confederates; begin Dec. 29; severe but indecisive, Dec. 31; battle continued, Jan. 1; Bragg defeated, retreats..... Jan. 2, 1863
- ["There have been about 9000 battles and skirmishes since the commencement of the war."—*American Almanac*.]
- President Lincoln proclaims the freedom of slaves in the rebel states, except in parts held by the U. S. army..... Jan. 2, " "
- Gen. Burnside superseded by Gen. Joseph Hooker in command of Army of the Potomac, Jan. 26, " "
- The French government's offer of mediation, Jan. 9, declined..... Feb. 6, " "
- The *George Grinnold*, a vessel containing provisions and other relief for the distressed cotton-workers in Lancashire, arrives..... Feb. 9, " "
- A conscription bill (for men between 18 and 45) passed..... Feb. 26, " "
- Congress authorizes the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, March 3; and establishes a National Academy of Sciences at Washington, March 4, " "
- Confederate loan for £3,000,000 well taken up in Europe..... March " "
- Charleston, S. Carolina, attacked by monitors and gun-boats; the *Kookuk*, a monitor, sunk, April 7, " "
- Battle of Chancellorsville (*which see*); the Federals, under Hooker, cross the Rappahannock, April 28; defeated (Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson is mortally wounded), May 2-4; Hooker recrosses the Rappahannock..... May 5, " "
- "Stonewall" Jackson dies..... May 9, " "
- Grant's successful campaign in Tennessee; he defeats the Confederates, under Joseph Johnston, at Jackson, May 14; and under Pemberton, at Champion Hills, May 16; and invests Vicksburg, Mississippi, which is strongly fortified, May 18; a dreadful assault on it repelled..... May 22, " "
- Grant peace meeting at Norfolk..... June 5, " "
- Confederate invasion under Lee: invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and take various towns, June 14, *et seq.* " "
- The Federal Gen. Hooker superseded by George H. Meade..... June 27, " "
- Meade advances against Lee; great battle of Gettysburg, indecisive; but the Confederates evacuate Pennsylvania and Maryland..... July 1-3, " "
- Vicksburg bombarded, July 8; surrendered by Pemberton to Grant and Porter..... July 4, " "
- Port Hudson, a Confederate fortress on the Mississippi, surrenders..... July 8, " "
- Fierce riots at New York against the conscription; many negroes murdered, and much property destroyed..... July 13-16, " "
- The Sioux defeated, Aug. 7; Gen. Pope reports that the Indian war is ended..... Aug. " "
- New York rioters tried and convicted, Aug. 12; conscription going on peaceably..... Aug. 21, " "
- Siege of Charleston; defended by Beauregard—attacks with varied success, July; Fort Sumter bombarded and destroyed (and so-called Greek fire employed); attacks on the ruins repulsed, Aug. 21, 22, " "
- Knoxville occupied by Burnside..... Sept. 10, " "
- A Russian squadron warmly received at New York..... Sept. and Oct., " "
- Battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee; Rosecrans defeated by Bragg..... Sept. 20, 1863
- Mason, the Confederate commissioner in England, protests against the mode of his reception, and quits..... Sept. 22, " "
- Lincoln calls for 800,000 volunteers..... Oct. 17, " "
- Rosecrans's command of the Federal army in Tennessee superseded by Grant and Thomas, and Sherman..... Oct. 19, " "
- The steam rams *El Tuisson* and *El Monaster*, built by Mr. Laird at Birkenhead, and suspected to be for the Confederates, are placed under charge of a government vessel in the Mersey..... Oct. 31, " "
- British consuls dismissed from South'n States, Oct., Meade captures a part of Lee's army on the north side of the Rappahannock..... Nov. 7, " "
- Chief Justices Lowrie, Woodward, and Thompson declare that the Conscription Act is unconstitutional..... Nov. 12, " "
- Longstreet defeats Burnside, and compels him to retire into Knoxville..... Nov. 14-17, " "
- Grant defeats Bragg at Chattanooga..... Nov. 23-24, " "
- Longstreet's attack on Knoxville, defended by Burnside, fails, and he retreats into Virginia, Nov. 29 and Dec. 1, " "
- The Confederate Gen. Bragg superseded by Hardee..... Dec. 2, " "
- Lincoln's message to Congress warlike; he proffers amnesty to all except heads of governments, etc., Dec. 4; Davis's message: firm, but acknowledging reverses..... Dec. 7, " "
- Gen. Joseph Johnston takes command of the Confederate army in Georgia..... Dec. 27, " "
- President Lincoln orders a draft of 500,000 men for three years..... Feb. 1, 1864
- Federal expedition into Florida; defeated at Olustee..... Feb. 20, " "
- Failure of attack of Kilpatrick and Dahlgren on Richmond..... Feb. 27—March 1, " "
- Ulysses S. Grant made commander-in-chief, succeeding Halleck..... March 3, " "
- Confederate raids into the Western States, March, James E. B. Stuart, the celebrated Confederate cavalry officer, killed..... May 11, " "
- Campaign in Virginia; the Army of the Potomac crosses the Rapidan; advance of Lee (now supported by Longstreet), May 2; severe battle in the "Wilderness" (near Chancellorsville); indecisive, May 5, 6; battle of Spottsylvania; the Federals remain on the field; much carnage, May 11, 12, " "
- Sherman (in Georgia) beats the Confederates at Resaca, May 14, and at Dallas..... May 28, " "
- Fugitive Slave Act repealed by the House of Representatives..... June 13, " "
- After a succession of attacks on both sides, Grant compels Lee to retire gradually, and by a flank movement marches to the other side of Richmond, and faces Petersburg, June 15, where, having taken the first intrenchments after desperate assaults, he is repulsed with considerable loss..... June 18, " "
- The Confederate steamer *Alabama* (Capt Semmes) attacked and sunk by the United States corvette *Kearsarge* (Captain Winslow) near Cherbourg, France..... June 19, " "
- Lee invades Maryland, July 1; defeats Wallace near Monocacy River, July 9; threatens Baltimore and Washington, and retreats, July 12, 13, " "
- Sherman's three battles at Atlanta (Georgia), July 20, 22; victory remains with the Federals, July 23, " "
- Confederates again invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and destroy Chambersburg..... July 30, " "
- Grant orders the explosion of a mine at Petersburg, whereby 250 Confederates are killed; but the assault following is repulsed with great slaughter..... July 30, " "
- Mr. Chase, Secretary to the United States Treasury, resigns; succeeded by Mr. Fessenden, July, " "
- The *Tallahassee*, Confederate steamer (built in London), destroys many United States merchantmen..... July, Aug., " "
- Severe conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley; the Federals victors..... Aug., " "
- The Confederate flotilla near Mobile destroyed by Farragut, Aug.; Fort Gaines taken..... Aug. 6, " "
- M'Clellan nominated for the Presidency by the "Democratic" Chicago Convention..... Sept. 1, " "
- Sherman occupies Atlanta; the Confederate Gen. Hood retires..... Sept. 1, " "
- Sherman orders the depopulation of Atlanta, Sept. 7, " "
- M'Clellan declares for maintaining the Union; the Democratic party divided..... Sept. 13, " "

Sheridan (Federal) defeats Early at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, with great loss. Sept. 19, 1864
 Longstreet replaces Early in the command of the Confederates. Oct. "
 Longstreet defeats the Federals at Cedar Creek; Sheridan arrives, rallies his troops, and defeats the Confederates. Oct. 19, "
St. Alban's Raid.—Between 20 and 30 armed men enter St. Alban's, Vermont; rob the bank, and carry off horses and stores; fire on and kill several persons, and flee to Canada, Oct. 19, where 13 of them are arrested. Oct. 21, "
 Lincoln re-elected President; McClellan resigns his command in United States army. Nov. 8, "
 Sherman destroys Atlanta, and begins his march through Georgia to Savannah. Nov. 16, "
 Lincoln's message to Congress considered "bold." Dec. 6, "
 The St. Alban's raiders discharged by Judge Cussol; General Dix issues an order for reprisals (annulled by the President). Dec. 14, "
 Hood defeated by Thomas (Federal) near Nashville. Dec. 15, 16, "
 Sherman storms Fort M'Allister, Dec. 15; his army enters Savannah. Dec. 21, "
 Wilmington bombarded; the attack of General Butler and Admiral Porter repulsed. Dec. 24, 25, "
 The St. Alban's raiders recaptured and committed for trial. Dec. 27, *et seq.*, "
 The Federal Congress abolishes slavery in the United States. Feb. 1, 1865 "
 Fruitless meeting of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward with the Confederate Secretary Stephens and two commissioners, to treat for peace at Fortress Monroe. Feb. 3, "
 The Canadian government surrenders Burley, a raider, to the Federals. Feb. 3, "
 Lee takes the general command of the Confederate armies; he recommends the enlistment of negroes. Feb. 18, "
 Wilmington captured by Schofield; Charleston evacuated by the Confederates; retreat of Beauregard. Feb. 22, "
 The Confederate Congress decrees the arming of the slaves. Feb. 22, "
 A new stringent tariff comes into operation. Apr. 1, "
 Three days' sanguinary conflict at Petersburg: at first favorable to the Confederates, March 31; Sheridan turns Lee's front at Five Forks, Apr. 1; and Lee retreats. April 3, "
 Richmond and Petersburg evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by Grant. April 3, "
 Sheridan overtakes and defeats Lee at Farmville, Apr. 6; Lee surrenders, with the Army of Northern Virginia, to Grant, at Appomattox Courthouse. April 9, "
 Mobile evacuated by the Confederates. April 12, "
 The Union flag replaced at Fort Sumter, Charleston. April 14, "
 President Lincoln shot in the head at Ford's Theatre, Washington, about 10 o'clock P.M., April 14, by J. Wilkes Booth, who escapes; Mr. Seward, the foreign secretary, and his son, wounded in his own house by an assassin about the same time; Lincoln dies at 7.30 A.M., April 15; Andrew Johnson, Vice-president, sworn in as President. April 15, "
 The convention between Sherman and Johnston (favorable to Confederates), April 18, disavowed by the government, April 21; Johnston surrenders on same terms as Lee. April 25, "
 J. Wilkes Booth shot, and his accomplice Harold captured in a farm-house. April 26, "
 The Confederate General Dick Taylor (near Mobile) surrenders. May 4, "
 President Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinstown, Georgia (and consigned to prison). May 10, "
 The Confederate General Kirby Smith, in Texas, surrenders; end of the war. May 26, "
 President Johnson proclaims a conditional amnesty. May 26, "
 President Johnson proclaims the opening of the Southern ports, May 22; and an amnesty with certain exemptions. May 29, "
 Solemn fast observed for death of President Lincoln. June 1, "
 Galveston, Texas, the last sea-port held by the South, surrendered by Kirby Smith. June 5, "
 The British and French governments rescind their recognition of the Confederates as belligerents, June 2, 6, "
 President Johnson uniting with the Democrats and acting leniently toward the South; reorganization of the state governments. June, "

Close of the long trial of the conspirators, June 29; execution of Payne, Atzerott, Harold or Herold, and Mrs. Suratt. July 7, 1865 "
 All Southern prisoners of war to be released on parole on taking the oath of allegiance. July 29, "
 Federal debt declared \$2,757,253,975. July 31, "
 The Confederate privateer *Shenandoah* (Captain Waddell) captures and destroys many Federal vessels (about 30). Aug., "
 Pacific policy of President Johnson; he declares himself opposed to centralization and in favor of state rights; and is bitterly opposed by the Radicals. Sept., "
 Correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams (United States minister at London) respecting the *Alabama*, Confederate privateer; proposal of a commission to whom claims for reparation shall be referred. Apr. 7-Sept. 18, "
 Much public discussion respecting equal negro suffrage. July, Oct., "
 The national debt stated to be £600,000,000. Oct., "
 Gen. Robert E. Lee becomes President of Washington College, Virginia. Oct. 2, "
 Several Southern States pass ordinances annulling secession, abolishing slavery, and renouncing the Confederate debt. Sept., Oct., Nov., "
 National thanksgiving for the peace. Nov. 2, "
 Captain Waddell arrives at Liverpool, Nov. 6; surrenders the *Shenandoah* to the British government, stating that he had not heard of the end of the war till Aug. 2; he and his crew paroled, Nov. 8; the vessel given up to the American consul. Nov. 9, "
 Captain Wirz, after a long military trial, executed for cruelty to the Federal prisoners at Andersonville. Nov. 10, "
 A Negro Convention at Charleston appeals for justice and generosity. Nov. 25, "
 Ex-President Buchanan publishes his justification. Nov., "
 Habeas Corpus Act restored in Northern States. Dec. 1, "
 Close of correspondence between the British and United States governments respecting depredations of the *Alabama*, *Shenandoah*, etc. The Earl of Clarendon maintains that "no armed vessel departed during the war from a British port to cruise against the commerce of the United States." Dec. 2, "
 President Johnson's message conciliatory and firm (he requires from the Southern States repeal of their act of secession, abolition of slavery, and repudiation of Confederate debt). Dec. 4, "
 The Radical party, opposed to the President and to clemency to the South, predominate in the Congress, and move violent resolutions against the restoration of Southern States to the Union, Dec., "
 Estimated Federal debt, £600,000,000; revenue, £80,000,000. Dec., "
 86 members for the Southern States excluded from Congress; the Conservative party support the President in his endeavors to reconstruct the Union; the Radicals violently oppose his policy, requiring the South to undergo previously a severe probation; the President has restored state government to all the Southern States except Texas and Florida. Dec. 29, "

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1739. General George Washington, the first President. Elected April 6.
 1793. General Washington again; assumed office on March 4.
 1797. John Adams, March 4.
 1801 and 1805. Thomas Jefferson, March 4.
 1809 and 1813. James Madison, March 4.
 1817 and 1821. James Monroe, March 4.
 1825. John Quincy Adams, March 4.
 1829 and 1833. General Andrew Jackson, March 4.
 1837. Martin Van Buren, March 4.
 1841. General William Henry Harrison, March 4. Died April 4; succeeded by
 1841. John Tyler (formerly Vice-president).
 1845. James Knox Polk, March 4.
 1849. General Zachary Taylor, March 4. Died July 9, 1850; succeeded by the Vice-president,
 1850. Millard Fillmore.
 1853. General Franklin Pierce, March 4.
 1857. James Buchanan, March 4.
 1861 and 1865. Abraham Lincoln, March 4. ASSASSINATED April 14; succeeded by the Vice-president,
 1865. Andrew Johnson, April 15.
 1869. Ulysses S. Grant, March 4.

UNIVERSALISTS, who believe in the final salvation of all men, have existed in various countries and ages. Dr. Tillotson appears from some of his sermons to have adopted the opinion of this universal salvation.—*Johnson*. Certain it is, about 1691, he entertained a design for forming a new book of homilies; and a sermon which he preached before the queen (Mary) against the absolute eternity of hell torments involved this doctrine. Universalists are numerous in America.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, one of the six points of the charter (see *Chartists*), was adopted by the French in the election of their president in 1851, and of their emperor in 1862, and by the Italian States in voting for annexation to Sardinia in 1860. There is an earnest attempt being made (1869) in many parts of the United States to introduce universal suffrage, that is, both men and women, without distinction of race or color. At the present time the negro is allowed to vote with the white man.

UNIVERSITIES. The most ancient in Europe are those of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Salamanca, and Bologna. In old Aberdeen was a monastery, in which youths were instructed in theology, the canon law, and the school philosophy, at least 900 years before the University and King's College were founded. The following dates are generally those given by Boulliet:

Aberdeen founded.....	1494	King's College, London.....	1640
Abo, Finland.....	1640	don (which see).....	1829
Andrew's, St. Scotland.....	1411	Königsberg, Prussia.....	1544
Angers, chiefly law.....	1304	Leipzig, Saxony.....	1409
Anjou, 1349; enlarged.....	1349	Leyden, Holland.....	1575
Athens.....	1836	Liege.....	1816
Basle, Switzerland.....	1460	Lima, in Peru.....	1614
Berlin.....	1810	Lisbon, 1290; removed.....	1831
Berne.....	1834	to Coimbra.....	1831
Besançon, Burgundy.....	1676	London University.....	1826
Bologna, Italy.....	433	(which see).....	1826
Bonn.....	1818	Louvain, Flanders.....	1426
Bordeaux.....	1472	956; enlarged.....	1426
Bourges.....	1465	Lyons, France.....	830
Bruges, French Flan- ders.....	1665	Marburg.....	1527
Brussels.....	1864	Mechlin, Flanders.....	1440
Caen, Normandy, 1436; revived.....	1808	Mentz.....	1477
Cambridge, began abt. 630; revived.....	915	Montpellier.....	1289
Cambridge, New En- gland, projected.....	1630	Moscow, 1764; again.....	1803
Cologne, in Germany, re-founded.....	1396	Munich.....	1826
Coimbra, Portugal.....	1219	Münster.....	1491
Compostela, Spain.....	1517	Nancy.....	1769
Copenhagen.....	1476	Nantes.....	1460
Cordova, Spain.....	906	Naples.....	1224
Cortu.....	1823	Orange.....	1366
Cracow, Poland, 700; revived.....	1864	Orléans, France.....	1306
Dijon, France.....	1732	Oxford (see <i>Oxford</i>).....	302(?)
Dillingen, Swabia.....	1566	Paderborn.....	1692
Dole, Burgundy.....	1429	Padua, Italy.....	1228
Dorpat.....	1682	Palenza, 1509; removed to Salamanca.....	1249
Donay, French Flan- ders.....	1668	Palermo.....	1894
Dresden, Saxony.....	1694	Paris, 793; renovated.....	1200
Drumcondra (Catho- lic), Ireland.....	1862	Parma.....	1482
Dublin (see <i>Trinity Col- lege</i>).....	1591	Pau.....	1722
Edinburg, founded by James VI.....	1582	Pavia, 1860; enlarged.....	1699
Erfurt, Thuringia; en- larged.....	1890	Perpignan.....	1349
Erlangen.....	1743	Perugia, Italy.....	1807
Evora, Portugal.....	1533	Petersburg, St. 1747; again.....	1819
Florence, Italy, en'ld.....	1459	Pisa, 1843; enlarged.....	1562
Franker.....	1666	Poitiers.....	1481
Frankfort-on-the-Oder.....	1806	Prague.....	1248
Fribourg, Germany.....	1460	Queen's University (Ireland).....	1820
Geneva.....	1268	Rheims, 1146; enlarged.....	1648
Glasgow.....	1450	Rome.....	1945
Göttingen.....	1785	Rostock, Mecklenburg.....	1419
Granada, Spain.....	1587	Salamanca.....	1239
Gripwald.....	1547	Salerno.....	1333
Groningen, Friesland.....	1614	Salzburg.....	1623
Halle, Saxony.....	1694	Saragossa, Aragon.....	1474
Heldelberg.....	1386	Seville.....	1604
Helmstedt.....	1676	Sienna.....	1890
Ingoldstadt, Bavaria.....	1678	Sigüenza, Spain.....	1617
Jena, or Sala, Thurin- gia.....	1838	Sorbonne, France.....	1253
Kiel, Holstein.....	1665	Strasbourg.....	1688
		Stuttgart.....	1775
		Toledo, Spain.....	1499
		Toulon.....	1829
		Treves, Germany.....	1473
		Tubingen, Württemberg.....	1477
		Turin.....	1406
		Upeal, Sweden.....	1476
		Utrecht, Holland.....	1634
		Valence, Dauphiné.....	1454

Valencia.....	1209	Wittenberg.....	1502
Valladolid.....	1346	Wurtzburg.....	1403
Venice.....	1592	Wilna.....	1803
Vienna.....	1866	Zurich.....	1832

UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE. The contest between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge on the River Thames began in 1829, and has been annual since 1856. In 1864, after 30 contests, the opposing parties were equal; but on April 8, 1865, Oxford won for the fifth time in succession.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London. See *London University and Oxford*.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS. See *Dodson's Act*.

UNKNOWN TONGUES. See *Irringites*, note.

URANIUM, a brittle gray metal, discovered by Klaproth in 1789, in the mineral pitch-blende. It has lately been employed in the manufacture of glass for certain philosophical purposes.

URANUS, a planet with six satellites, was discovered by William Herschel, March 13, 1781, first called Georgium Sidus, after George III.; next Herschel; and finally Uranus. It is about twice as distant from the sun as the planet Saturn. The anniversary of its first revolution (in 84 years 7 days) since its discovery was celebrated on March 30, 1865. Its perturbations led to the discovery of Neptune in 1846.

URICONIUM. See *Wrascher*.

URIM AND THUMMIM, LIGHT AND PERFECTION (*Exodus* xxviii., 30). It is conjectured that these words are in some way connected with the breastplate worn by the high-priest when he entered into the holy place with the view of obtaining an answer from God (1420 B.C.).

URSULINE NUNS (so called from St. Ursula), founded originally by St. Angela, of Brescia, in 1537. Several communities existed in England, and some still exist in Ireland.

URUGUAY, a republic in South America, declared its independence Aug. 25, 1825, recognized Oct. 4, 1826. The president of the executive, G. A. Pereira, elected in 1856, was succeeded in 1860 by B. P. Berro. A civil war broke out in consequence of the invasion of the ex-president, General Flores, June 23, 1863. On March 1, 1864, the Vice-president Aguirre became president, who refused (in June) to modify his ministry according to the desire of General Flores, who marched toward the capital in June. In Feb., 1865, Flores became provisional president. Population in 1865 about 350,000.

USHANT, an island near Brest, N.W. France, near which two naval battles were fought between the British and French fleets.

(1.) On July 27, 1778, after an indecisive action of three hours, the latter, under cover of the night, withdrew into the harbor of Brest. Admiral Keppel commanded the English fleet, the Count d'Orvilliers the French. The failure of a complete victory was attributed to Admiral Sir Hugh Fallieser's noncompliance with the admiral's signals. Fallieser preferred articles of accusation against his commander, who was tried and acquitted, and the charge against him declared to be "malicious and ill founded."

(2.) Lord Howe signally defeated the French fleet, taking six ships of the line, and sinking one of large force, and several others, June 1, 1794. While the two fleets were engaged in this action, a large fleet of merchantmen, on the safety of which the French nation depended for its means of prosecuting the war, got safely into Brest harbor, which gave occasion to the enemy to claim the laurels of the day, notwithstanding their loss in ships, and in killed and wounded, which was very great.

USURY was forbidden by Parliament, 1341. Until the 16th century, no Christians were allowed to receive interest on money, and Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted (see *Jews*). By the 87th of Henry VIII. the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent., 1545. This statute was repealed by Edward VI., but re-enacted 15th Eliz., 1570. See *Interest* for later legislation.

UTAH, a western territory of the United States, was organized Sept. 9, 1850. The capital, Great Salt Lake City, is the chief seat of the *Mormonites* (which see).

UTRECHT (the Roman *Trajectum ad Rhenum*) was the seat of an independent bishopric; founded about 695. The last prelate, Henry of Bavaria, weary of his turbulent subjects, sold his temporal government to

the Emperor Charles V. in 1523. The union of the Seven United Provinces began here (see *United Provinces*), 1579. The celebrated treaty of Utrecht, which terminated the wars of Queen Anne, was signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, and all the other allies, except the ministers of the Empire, April 11, 1713. This treaty secured the Protestant succe-

sion in England, the separation of the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the Allies. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians, May 9, 1787; was possessed by the French, Jan. 13, 1795, and restored at the peace.

V.

VACCINATION (from *Variola Vaccina*, the cow-pox, discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner. He was born in 1749, and educated for the medical profession, partially under John Hunter. Having heard that milkmaids who have had the cow-pox never take the small-pox, he, about 1780, conceived the idea of vaccination, which was then ridiculed by eminent physiologists. He made the first experiment by transferring to a healthy child, in May 14, 1796, the pus from the pustule of a milkmaid who had caught the cow-pox from the cows. He announced his success in a memoir published 1798, and vaccination became general in 1799, having been introduced Jan. 21 in that year. Dr. Jenner received £10,000 from Parliament for the discovery, June 2, 1802, and £30,000 in 1807. The first national institution for the promotion of vaccination, called the Royal Jennerian Institution, was founded Jan. 19, 1808. The Emperor Napoleon valued this service of Dr. Jenner to mankind so highly that he liberated Dr. Wickham, when a prisoner of war, at Jenner's request, and subsequently whole families of English, making it a point to refuse him nothing that he asked. Vaccination, although much opposed on moral and religious grounds, was practiced throughout all Europe previously to 1816. Dr. Jenner died in 1823.* The Vaccination Act, 3 & 4 Vict., passed July 23, 1840. Vaccination was made compulsory in England in 1868, and in Ireland and Scotland in 1868. See *Small-pox* and *Inoculation*. An important blue-book, entitled "Papers on the History and Practice of Vaccination," edited by Mr. John Simon, was published by the Board of Health in 1857.

VADIMONIAN LAKE; here the Romans totally defeated the Etruscans, 938 B.C.

VAGRANTS IN ENGLAND. By law, after being whipped, a vagrant was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 1590. A vagrant a second time convicted, to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 1555; and a third time convicted, death. A vagabond to be marked with a V, and be a slave for two years, 1597. Vagrants were punished by whipping, jailing, boring the ears, and death for a second offense, 1573. The milder statutes were those of 17 Geo. II.; 32, 35, and 59 Geo. III. The present Vagrant Act was passed in 1894.

VALENCAY, a chateau near Chateauroux, Central France, where Napoleon I. imprisoned Ferdinand of Spain from 1808 to 1812. His kingdom was restored to Ferdinand by a treaty signed Dec. 8, 1813.

VALENCIA (E. Spain), the *Valentia Edetanorum* of the Romans. Its university was founded, it is said, in the 13th century, and was revived in the 15th. Valencia was taken by the Earl of Peterborough in 1705, but submitted to the Bourbons after the unfortunate battle of Almanza in 1707.—It resisted the attempts made on it by Marshal Mincey, but was taken from the Spaniards with a garrison of more than 16,000 men, and immense stores, by the French under Suchet, Jan. 9, 1812.

VALENCIENNES (N. France). This city (founded about 999 B.C.) was besieged from May 23 to July 26, 1798, when the French garrison surrendered to the Allies under the Duke of York. It was retaken, together with Condé, by the French, Aug. 27-30, 1794; on capitulation, the garrison and 1100 emigrants were made prisoners, with immense stores.

VALENTINE'S DAY (Feb. 14). Valentine is said to have been a bishop, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome; others say under Aurelian, in 271. 618,000 letters passed through the post-office on

Feb. 14, 1856. The origin of the ancient custom of "choosing a valentine" has been much controverted. See *Post*.

VALENTINIANS, followers of Valentine, a priest, who, on being disappointed of a bishopric, forsook the Christian faith, declaring there were thirty gods and goddesses, fifteen of each sex, which he called *Æones*, or *Æges*. He taught in the 3d century, and published a gospel and psalms: his followers added other errors.

VALMY (N.E. France). Here the French, commanded by Kellerman, defeated the Prussians, commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, Sept. 20, 1793. The victory was of immense moral advantage to the Republicans.

VALOIS, *HOTZ or*. See *France*, 1328.

VALTELINE (Switzerland), now part of Austrian Italy. Here took place a general massacre of the Protestants by the Roman Catholics, who revolted against the government, July 20, 1620. It began at Tirano, extended to all the district, and lasted three days.

VANADIUM (from *Vanadis*, the Scandinavian Venus), a metal discovered by Sefström in 1830, combined with iron ore. A similar metal, discovered in lead ore by Del Rio in 1801, and named *Erythronium*, was proved by Wöhler to be Vanadium.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, North Pacific Ocean, near the main land. Settlements were made here by the English in 1781, which were seized by the Spaniards in 1789, but restored. By a treaty between the British government and that of the United States in 1846, this island was secured to the former. It has become of much greater importance since the discovery of gold in the neighboring main land in 1868, and the consequent establishment of the colony of British Columbia (which see). Victoria, the capital, was founded in 1867.

VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE. Capt. Vancouver served as a midshipman under Capt. Cook, and was appointed to command during a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans. He sailed in 1790, and returned Sept. 24, 1795. He compiled an account of this voyage of survey of the northwest coast of America, and died in 1798.

VANDALS, a Germanic race, attacked the Roman Empire in the 3d century, and began their ravages in Germany and Gaul, 406-414; their kingdom in Spain was founded in 411; under Genseric they invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, and took Carthage, Oct. 24, 489. They were subdued by Belisarius in 534. They were driven out by the Saracens Moors.

VANDAL KINGS IN AFRICA.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 429. Genseric (see <i>Mecklenburg</i>). | 490. Thorismund. |
| 477. Hunneric. | 523. Hilderic. |
| 484. Gundamund. | 531. Gelimer. |

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND was discovered by Tasman in 1638; hence formerly called *Tasmania*. It was visited by Furneaux in 1773; by Captain Cook in 1777; and was deemed the south extremity of New Holland (now Australia) until 1799, when Flinders explored Bass's Straits, and proved Van Diemen's Land to be an island. A British settlement was established on the southeast part, within the mouth of the Derwent, in 1804, and named Hobart Town, or Hobarton, now the seat of government. This island was made a convict colony of Great Britain, whither many remarkable transports have been sent. Governor, Col. Thomas Gore Browne (1862). Population in 1857, 51,492; in 1869, 84,080.

VARENNES, a town in N.E. France, is celebrated

* Dr. Jenner died suddenly in 1823. A statue, subscribed for by all nations, was erected to his memory in Trafalgar Square, April 30, 1856, in the presence of the prince consort. It was removed to Kensington in 1862. Another statue was erected by the French at Boulogne, and inaugurated Sept. 11, 1845.

by the arrest of Louis XVI., his queen, sister, and two children. They fled from the Tuilleries on June 21, and were taken here on the 22d, 1791, and conducted back to Paris, mainly through Drouet, the postmaster at an intermediate town, who recognized the king.

VARNA, a fortified town and sea-port in Bulgaria, European Turkey. A great battle was fought near this place, Nov. 10, 1444, between the Turks under Amurath II. and the Hungarians under their king Ladislaus and John Hunniades. The latter were defeated with great slaughter: the king was killed, and Hunniades made prisoner. The Christians had previously broken a recent truce.—The Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, arrived before Varna, the head-quarters of his army, then besieging the place, Aug. 6, 1828. The Turkish garrison made a vigorous attack on the besiegers, Aug. 7; and another on the 21st, but were repulsed. Varna surrendered, after a sanguinary conflict, to the Russian army, Oct. 11, 1828. It was restored at the peace in 1829; its fortifications were dismantled, but have since been restored.—The allied armies disembarked at Varna, May 29, 1854, and remained there till they sailed for the Crimea, September 8 following. While at Varna they suffered severely from cholera.

VASSY (N.E. France). The massacre of the Protestants at this place by the Duke of Guise on March 1, 1562, led to the civil wars which desolated France to the end of the century.

VASSALAGE. See *Feudal Law* and *Slavery*.

VATICAN HILL (Rome) became the seat of the papal government about 800. The pope's palace is said to contain 7000 rooms, rich in works of art, ancient and modern. The library, founded by Pope Nicholas V., 1448, is exceedingly rich in printed books and MSS.—Pistolesi's description of the Vatican, with numerous plates, was published 1829-38.—The phrase "Thunders of the Vatican" was first used by Voltaire, 1748.—The ancient Vatican Codex of the Old and New Testament in Greek was published at Rome in 1867.

VAUDOIS. See *Waldenses*.

VEDAS, the sacred books of the Hindoos, in Sanskrit, were probably written about 1000 B.C. Veda means knowledge. These books comprise hymns, prayers, and liturgical formulæ. The edition by Professor Max Müller, printed under the patronage of the East India Company, appeared in 1849-53.

VEGETABLES for the table were brought from Flanders about 1590. See *Gardening*.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, whose members restrict themselves to a vegetable diet, held their fifteenth anniversary in London on Sept. 4, 1862.

VEIMIC TRIBUNAL (*Vehmgerichte* or *Fehmgerichte*), secret tribunals established in Westphalia to maintain religion and the public peace, had their origin in the time of Charlemagne, and rose to importance about 1183, when Westphalia became subject to the Archbishop of Cologne. Persons of the most exalted rank were subjected to their decisions, being frequently seized, tried, and executed. The emperors endeavored to suppress them, but did not succeed till the 16th century. Sir Walter Scott has described them in "Anne of Geierstein." A remnant of this tribunal was abolished by Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, in 1811.

VEII, an independent Latin city near Rome. Between the Romans and Volentes frequent wars occurred, till Veii was utterly destroyed, 398 B.C. The Roman family, the Fabii, who had seceded from Rome for political reasons, were surprised and destroyed at the River Cremera by the Volentes, 477 B.C. A siege of Veii by the Romans lasted from 406 to 396 B.C.

VELLORE (S.E. India) became the residence of the family of the dethroned Sultan of Mysore, and was strongly garrisoned by English troops. The revolt of the Sepoys, in which the family of the late Tipoo took an active part, took place July 10, 1806. The insurgents were subdued by Colonel Gillespie, and mostly put to the sword: 800 Sepoys were killed.

VELOCIPEDES. Introduced into England in 1818; the invention of a German baron, Charles de Drais, after whom they were for some time styled *Draisins*. They soon fell into desuetude, but were revived on an improved French model in 1867, and in France and England acquired considerable popularity among the youth of both sexes. Velocipedes were brought into the United States in 1819, attracting much attention in the city of New York, but after a time they were for-

gotten, until reintroduced as a French novelty in 1863, when they speedily became the rage. The American velocipede is thus described: "The reach, or frame, is made of hydraulic tubing. It is made by gauge, just as sewing-machines, Waltham watches, and Springfield muskets are made, so that when any part wears out or is broken it may be replaced at an hour's notice. Its bearings are of composition or gun-metal, and the reach or frame is tubular, giving both lightness and strength. The hub of the hind wheel is bushed with metal, and the axle constitutes its own oil-box. It differs from the French *veloce* in the arrangement of the tiller, which is brought well back, and is sufficiently high to allow of a perfectly upright position in riding. The stirrups or crank pedals are three-sided, with circular flanges at each end; and as they are fitted to turn on the crank-pins, the pressure of the foot will always bring one of the three sides into proper position. They are so shaped as to allow of the use of the fore part of the foot, bringing the ankle-joint in play, relieving the knee, and rendering propulsion much easier than when the shank of the foot alone is used, as in propelling the French vehicle. The connecting apparatus differs from that of the French bicycle in that the saddle-bar serves only as a seat and a brake, and is not attached to the rear wheel. By a simple pressure forward against the tiller, and a backward pressure against the tail of the saddle, the saddle-spring is compressed and the brake attached to it brought firmly down upon the wheel." A velocipede has been made in the United States for running on ice. The frame is similar to that of the machine used in the streets; it has, however, but one wheel, steered with a bar, but armed on the tire with short points to prevent its slipping. Instead of the two wheels behind are two sharp steel runners, like those attached to the ice-boats.

VENDEE. See *La Vendée*.

VENEZUELA, the seat of a South American republic. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of *Venezuela*, or Little Venice. This state in July, 1814, declared in Congressional Assembly the sovereignty of its people, which was recognized in 1818. It formed part of the republic of Colombia till 1831, when it separated from the Federal Union, and declared itself sole and independent. Gen. D. T. Monagas was elected in 1855 president, and continued so till March, 1858, when a revolution broke out, and Don José Castro became President, who also was compelled to resign in Aug., 1859, and Dr. Pedro Gual assumed the government. A new Constitution was promulgated in Dec., 1858. General José Páez was elected President Sept. 8, 1861. He resigned on June 17, 1863, and Juan E. Falcon succeeded him, June 17. General Febrés Cordero protested and set up a rival government at Porto Cabello, which broke up in October following. Marshal J. E. Falcon was sworn as President, June 8, 1863. The population in 1859 was about one million and a half. See *Colombia*.

VENI, VIDI, VICI—"I came, I saw, I conquered." See *Zela*.

VENICE (N. Italy). The Veneti inhabited its site when it was made a kingdom by the Gauls, who conquered it about 356 B.C. Marcellus reconquered it for the Roman republic, and slew the Gaulish king, 221 B.C. Population of the city of Venice in 1857, 118,172. Venice founded by families from Aquileia and Padua, fleeing from Attila, about..... A.D. 452
First doge (or duke) chosen, Anastaso Pauluno..... 697
Bishopric founded..... 758
The Rialto made the seat of government..... 811
Venice becomes independent of the Eastern Empire, and acquires the maritime cities of Dalmatia and Istria..... 877
Its navy and commerce increases..... 1000-1100
Bank of Venice established..... 1157
Crete purchased..... 1205
The Venetians defeat the Genoese near Negropont, 1208
War with Genoa, 1298; the Venetian fleet is destroyed, and peace concluded..... 1299
The Doge Andrea Dandolo defeats Louis of Hungary at Zara..... 1346
Venice helps in the Latin conquest of Constantinople, and obtains power in the East, 1204; severe contest with Genoa..... 1350-51
The Doge Marino Faliero is accused of conspiracy and beheaded..... 1355
The Venetians lose Itria and Dalmatia..... 1358
War with the Genoese, who defeat the Venetians

at Pola, and advance against Venice, which is vigorously defended. 1877
 The Genoese fleet is captured at Chiozza. 1890
 And peace concluded. 1881
 Venice takes an active part in the Italian War, 1425-54
 The city suffers from the plague. 1447
 War with the Turks; Venice loses many of its Eastern possessions. 1461-77
 The Venetians take Athens, 1406; and Cyprus. 1475
 Venice helps to overcome Charles VIII. of France. 1495
 Injured by the discovery of America (1492), and the passage to the Indies. 1497
 The Venetians excite the Turks against the Emperor Charles V. 1504
 And are nearly ruined by the League of Cambray. 1508
 They assist in defeating the Turks at Lepanto. 1571
 The Turks retake Cyprus. 1571
 Destructive fire at Venice. 1577
 The Rialto bridge and the Piazza di San Marco erected. 1592
 Paul V.'s interdict on Venice contemptuously disregarded. 1607
 Naval victories over the Turks; at Scio, 1651; and in the Dardanelles. 1655
 The Turks take Candia. 1669
 Venice recovers part of the Morea. 1683-99
 But loses it again. 1715-39
 Venice occupied by Bonaparte, who, by the treaty of Campo Formio, gives part of its territory to Austria, and annexes the rest to the Cisalpine Republic. 1797
 The whole of Venice annexed to the kingdom of Italy by the treaty of Presburg. 1806
 All Venice transferred to the Empire of Austria. 1814
 Venice declared a free port. Jan. 24, 1830
 Insurrection begins March 22, 1848; the city surrenders to the Austrians after a long siege. Aug. 22, 1849
 [In consequence of the Italian War in 1859, the country has been much disorganized, and large numbers of persons emigrated in 1860-1.]
 Venetian deputies will not attend the Austrian Parliament at Vienna. May, 1861
 [Venice has had 122 doges: Anafesto, 697; to Luigi Manin, 1797.]

VENTILATORS were invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, and described to the Royal Society of London, May, 1741; and the ventilator for the use of ships was announced by Mr. Triewald in November, same year. The Marquess of Chabanne's plan for warming and ventilating theatres and houses for audiences was applied to those of London in 1819. The systems of Dr. Reid (about 1830) and others followed. Dr. Arnott's work on this subject was published in 1838. A commission on warming and ventilation issued a report in 1869.

VENTRILOQUISM (speaking from the belly). The phenomena are evidently described in *Jean de la Fontaine* xlix., 4. Among eminent ventriloquists were Baron Menger and M. St. Gilles, about 1772 (whose experiments were examined by a commission of the French Academy); Thomas King (about 1716); Charles Matthews (1824); and M. Alexandre (1839).

VENUS. Her transit over the sun on Nov. 24, 1639, was first ascertained by Horrox in 1639. The astronomer-royal Maskelyne observed her transit at St. Helena, June 6, 1761. Captain Cook made his first voyage in the *Endeavour*, to Otaheite, to observe a transit of Venus, June 3, 1769. See *Cook's Voyages*. The diurnal rotation of Venus was discovered by Cassini in 1667. The transit on Dec. 9, 1874, may be observed in Eastern Europe and in Asia.

VERA CRUZ, BOMBARDMENT AND SURRENDER OF. The Mexican authorities having scorned every overture for peace, in the autumn of 1846 General Scott, the commander-in-chief of the American armies, was sent to conquer all Mexico. He landed at Vera Cruz on the 9th of March, 1847, with about 15,000 men, and, with the fleet of Commodore Connor, invested the city and its fortifications. He opened a cannonade and bombardment upon it on the 18th of June. The attack continued until the 37th, when the fort and town, with 5000 prisoners, were surrendered to Scott, with 500 pieces of artillery. Scott then marched toward the Mexican capital. See *Cerro Gordo*, *Contreras*, *Chapultepec*, *El Molino del Rey*, *Chapultepec*.

VERMONT, a Northern State in North America, was settled by the French 1724-31, and ceded to Great Britain in 1763; and freed from the authority of New York, and admitted as a state of the Union in 1791.

VERNEUIL (N.W. France), the site of a battle

fought Aug. 17, 1424, between the Burgundians and English under the regent Duke of Bedford, and the French, assisted by the Scots, commanded by the Count de Narbonne, the Earls of Douglas and Buchan, etc. The French at first were successful; but some Lombard auxiliaries, who had taken the English camp, commenced pillaging. Two thousand English archers came then fresh to the attack; and the French and Scots were totally defeated, and their leaders killed.

VERNON GALLERY. The inadequate manner in which modern British art was represented in the National Gallery was somewhat remedied in 1847 by the munificent present to the nation by Mr. Robert Vernon of a collection of 157 pictures, all but two being by first-rate British artists. They were first exhibited at Mr. Vernon's house in Pall Mall, next in the vaults beneath the National Gallery, afterward at Marlborough House, and are now (1866) at the South Kensington Museum. In 1867, Mr. John Sheepshanks followed Mr. Vernon's example.

VERONA (N. Italy) was founded by the Gans or Etruscans. The amphitheatre was built by Titus, A.D. 82. Verona has been the site of many conflicts. On Sept. 27, 489, Theodoric defeated Odoacer, king of Italy. About 1259 Mastino della Scala was elected podestà; and his descendants (the Scaligeri) ruled, till subdued by the Visconti, dukes of Milan. Verona was conquered by the Venetians, 1406, and held by them with some intermissions till its capture by the French General Massena, June 19, 1794. Near to it Charles Albert of Sardinia defeated the Austrians, May 4, 1848. Verona is one of the four strong Austrian fortresses termed the Quadrangle, or Quadrilateral, and here the Emperor Francis Joseph, on July 12, 1859, in an order of the day announced to his army that he must yield to circumstances unfavorable to his policy, and thanked his people and army for their support.

VERSAILLES, PALACE OF (near Paris). In the reign of Louis XIII. Versailles was only a small village, in a forest thirty miles in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting-seat about 1682. Louis XIV. between 1661 and 1687 enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which became the usual residence of the kings of France. Here was held the military festival of the royal guards, Oct. 1, 1789, which was immediately followed (on the 5th and 6th) by the attack of the mob, who massacred the guards and brought the king back to Paris. It was afterward the residence of Louis Philippe, and is still a royal palace. The historical gallery was opened in 1837. By the treaty of peace between Great Britain and British North America, signed at Paris, the latter power was admitted to be a sovereign and independent state, Sept. 3, 1783. On the same day a treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and Spain, by which Pondicherry and Carical, with other possessions in Bengal, were restored to France, and Trincomalee restored to the Dutch.

VERSE. See *Poetry*. Surrey's translation of part of *Virgil's Æneid* into blank verse is the first English composition of the kind, omitting tragedy, extant in the English language (published in 1547). The verse previously used in our grave compositions was the stanza of eight lines, the *ottava rima* (as adopted with the addition of one line by Spenser in his *Fairie Queen*), who probably borrowed it from Ariosto and Tasso. Boccaccio introduced it into Italy in his *Tosca*, having copied it from the old French *chansons*. Trissino is said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns, about 1508.—*Vossius*.

VESPER. See *Stilian Vespers*. In the house of the French ambassador at Blackfriars, in London, a Jesuit was preaching to upward of three hundred persons in an upper room, the floor of which gave way with the weight, when the whole congregation was precipitated to the street, and the preacher and more than a hundred of his auditory, chiefly persons of rank, were killed. This catastrophe, termed the *Fatal Vespers*, occurred Oct. 26, 1622.—*Stow*.

VESTA. The planet Vesta (the ninth) was discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, on March 29, 1807. She appears like a star of the sixth magnitude.

VESTALS were priestesses of Vesta, who took care of the perpetual fire consecrated to her worship. The mother of Romulus was a vestal. Numa, in 710 B.C., appointed four, and Tarquin added two. After the expulsion of the Tarquins, the high-priest was intrusted with the care of them. Minutia was buried alive for breaking her virgin vow. 337 B.C.: Sextilia, 274 B.C.; and Cornelia Maximilla, A.D. 92.

VESEVIUS. By an eruption of Mount Vesuvius,

the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum (which see) were overwhelmed A.D. 79, and more than 250,000 persons perished, among them Pliny the naturalist. Numerous other disastrous eruptions have occurred. In 1681 the town of Torre del Greco, with 4000 persons, and a great part of the surrounding country, were destroyed. One of the most dreadful eruptions ever known took place suddenly, Nov. 24, 1793. The violent burst in 1767 was the 84th from the time of Titus. One in 1794 was most destructive: the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated lands, and the town of Torre del Greco was a second time burned; the top of the mountain fell in, and the crater is now nearly two miles in circumference. Eruptions in May, 1855; May and June, 1868; and June, 1889, caused great destruction, and in the spring and summer of 1890. A series of violent eruptions, causing much damage, occurred in Dec., 1861, and in Feb., 1865. Torre del Greco was again destroyed in 1861.

VETERINARY COLLEGE, London, was established at Camden-town, 1791; and Albert Veterinary College was opened in 1865.

VICE, THE. An instrument of which Archytas of Tarentum, disciple of Pythagoras, is said to have been the inventor, along with the pulley and other implements, 420 B.C.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, an equity judge, appointed by Parliament, first took his seat May 5, 1813. A new court was erected about 1816, contiguous to Lincoln's Inn Hall. Two additional vice-chancellors were appointed under act 5 Vict., Oct., 1841. The office of vice-chancellor of England ceased in Aug., 1860, and a third vice-chancellor was appointed in 1861, when two more equity judges, styled *lords justices*, were appointed.

VICE-CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

1613. Sir Thomas Plumer, April 13.
1813. Sir John Leach, Jan. 13.
1827. Sir Anthony Hart, M. y. 4.
1827-50. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Nov. 1, THE LAST.

VICKSBURG (Mississippi), CAMPAIGN FOR THE POSSESSION OF, May 18, 1862-July 4, 1863. Vicksburg lies on the east bank of the Mississippi, 400 miles above New Orleans, and about the same distance from Cairo. It is connected with Jackson, the state capital, by railroad; and from De Soto, on the opposite bank, a railroad running to Monroe drains the land commerce of Northern Louisiana. It was the most important and the most defensible military position on the Mississippi. The town, before the war, had a population of about 5000; it is situated on the shelving declivity of high hills, and, with its dwellings scattered in groups on the terraces, presents a very picturesque appearance. The high bluffs upon which the town stands extend southward along the river to Warrenton, and northward till they touch the Yazoo, about 15 miles from Haines's Bluff. Between these bluffs—which were in time strongly fortified by the Confederates—and the Yazoo is a low country, full of swamps, lagoons, sloughs, and bayous. It was in this sort of country that Sherman landed his troops (Dec., 1862), and sustained a repulse. The country in the rear of Vicksburg is very rough, and broken by abrupt ravines. The following are the remarkable incidents of the Vicksburg campaign in their chronological order:

S. P. Lee, commanding the advanced naval division of Farragut's squadron, demanded the surrender of Vicksburg, and was refused. M. L. Smith at this time commanded the military defenses of Vicksburg with 10,000 men. . . . May 18, 1863
General Thomas Williams, with 4 regiments and 8 guns, occupies the peninsula opposite Vicksburg. . . . June 24, "
Farragut runs the Vicksburg blockade to join Davis, and bombards Vicksburg. . . . June 28, "
Van Dorn takes command at Vicksburg. . . . July 28, "
Expedition up the Yazoo to destroy the ram *Arkansas*, meets the ram coming down, and retires; the ram passes out into the Mississippi, and takes refuge under the guns of Vicksburg, July 18, "
Ellet and W. D. Porter, with the *Queen of the West* and *Essex*, attack the ram, are repulsed, and with difficulty escape. . . . July 23, "
Williams's canal, begun upon his arrival on the peninsula, proves a failure. . . . July 24, "
Williams's force leaves for Baton Rouge. . . . July 24, "
Destruction of the ram *Arkansas*, after Breckinridge's defeat at Baton Rouge. . . . Aug. 6, "

Vicksburg defenses strengthened, and a line of works thrown up on the bluffs south of the Yazoo. . . . Aug-Dec., 1862
Gen. J. C. Pemberton supersedes Van Dorn. . . . Oct., "
Grant, moving upon Jackson and the rear of Vicksburg, is compelled to retreat by the surrender of Holly Springs. . . . Dec. 20, "
Sherman embarks from Memphis with 80,000 men (Dec. 20); is re-enforced by 12,000 men at Helena; conveyed up the Yazoo by Porter's fleet (Dec. 26); lands near Chickasaw Bayou (Dec. 27); advances against the northern defenses of Vicksburg (Dec. 28); assaults, and is repulsed with a loss of 2000 men. . . . Dec. 29, "
Withdrawal of Sherman's expedition from the Yazoo. . . . Jan. 2, 1863
Grant meets Sherman, M'Clelland, and Porter at the mouth of White River, and consults with them as to further operations against Vicksburg. . . . Jan. 18, "
Occupation of Young's Point, 9 miles above Vicksburg, on the opposite bank. . . . Jan. 21, "
The *Queen of the West* captured in the Red River by the Confederates. . . . Feb. 18, "
Confederates destroy the *Indianola* below Vicksburg. . . . Feb. 24, "
Porter sends his "Dummy" past Vicksburg; in the panic which follows the Confederates destroy the *Queen of the West*, and annihilate the *Indianola*, which they had raised. . . . Feb. 24, "
Grant arrives at Young's Point (Feb. 2); reopens the work on Williams's canal; the levee breaks, and the project is abandoned. . . . March 8, "
The Lake Providence route (for getting below Vicksburg on the west bank) opened, but immediately abandoned. . . . March 16, "
The Yazoo Pass route (for obtaining a foothold on the high land above Haines's Bluff) abandoned. . . . March 23, "
The Steele's Bayou route (for turning Fort Pemberton via Cypress Bayou, Steele's Bayou, Big Sunflower River, and Deer Creek, thus reaching the rear of Vicksburg) tried and abandoned, Feb. 29, "
After the failure of these experiments, Grant advances to New Carthage (March 29), and sends transports past the Vicksburg batteries. . . . April 16-22, "
Grierson's raid from Le Grange, Tennessee, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. . . . April 17-May 2, "
Porter attacks Grand Gulf, but the troops fail to make a landing. . . . April 29, "
M'Clelland lands at Bruinsburg, below Vicksburg (April 30), followed by M'Pherson, and defeats two Confederate brigades under Bowen at Port Gibson. . . . May 2, "
Confederate evacuation of Grand Gulf. . . . May 3, "
Sherman reaches Hard Times, and joins Grant's army. . . . May 6-8, "
Battle of Raymond; M'Pherson defeats Gregg and Walker. National loss, 410; Confederate, 823. . . . May 12, "
Capture of Jackson, after a brief conflict, by Sherman and M'Pherson. National loss, 265; Confederate, 845. . . . May 14, "
Battle of Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek. Pemberton crossed the Big Black, and took position on Baker's Creek, about 25 miles west of Jackson; here he was defeated by Grant. . . . May 16, "
Battle of the Big Black; on the banks of this river Pemberton made a brief stand, and was defeated by M'Clelland. . . . May 17, "
Pemberton enters the fortifications of Vicksburg. . . . May 18, "
Grant invests Vicksburg; Sherman establishes himself on the Yazoo; Porter opens communications for Grant's army by the Yazoo. . . . May 18, "
First assault on Vicksburg repulsed. . . . May 19, "
Second assault on Vicksburg repulsed. . . . May 22, "
Grant's army re-enforced to nearly 70,000 men, June, "
Surrender of Vicksburg, with 27,000 men, 128 pieces of artillery, and 80 siege guns. . . . July 4, "
In the battles around Vicksburg before its surrender, the Confederate loss in killed, wounded, and captured was about 10,000; Grant estimates his loss as 3675. After the capture of Vicksburg, Sherman, with the bulk of Grant's army, advanced against Johnston, and compelled the latter to evacuate Jackson, July 16, 1863. Johnston, after the first battle of Jackson (May 14), had in vain endeavored to induce Pemberton to join him and fight a decisive battle outside of Vicksburg.

VICTORIA, formerly Port Phillip (Australia), situated between New South Wales and South Australia,

the most successful colony in that region. In 1798, Bass, in his whale-boat expedition, visited Western Port, one of its harbours; and in 1802, Flinders sailed into Port Phillip Bay.

Colonel Collins lands with a party of convicts with the intention of founding a settlement at Port Phillip, but afterward removed to Van Diemen's Land.....1804

Messrs. Hume and Howell, two stock-owners from New South Wales, explore part of the country, but do not discover its great advantages.....1804

Mr. Henry imports some sheep from Van Diemen's Land.....1804

Mr. John Batman enters between the heads of Port Phillip, and purchases a large tract of land from the aborigines for a few gewgaws and blankets. He shortly after, with fifteen associates from Hobart Town, took possession of 800,000 acres in the present Geelong country.....May, 1835

The Launceston Associates and Mr. John Pascoe Fawcett ascend the Yarra-Yarra (or overflowing) River, and encamp on the site of Melbourne, "The colonists (450 in number) possess 140,000 sheep, 2500 cattle, and 1500 horses; Sir R. Bourke, governor of New South Wales, visits the colony, determines the sites of towns, and causes the land to be surveyed and resold, setting aside many contending claims; he appoints Captain Lonsdale chief magistrate (see Melbourne).....1837

The colony named Victoria.....1839

Its prosperity brings great numbers to it, and induces much speculation and consequent embarrassment and insolvency.....1841-2

Mr. C. J. Latrobe appointed lieutenant governor under Sir G. Gipps.....1839

The province declared independent of New South Wales; a reward of £500 offered for the discovery of gold in Victoria, which was soon after found near Melbourne, and was profitably worked.....Aug. 1851

7000 persons were at Ballarat, Oct.; 10,000 round Mount Alexander.....Nov. "

From Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 1851, 90,311 ounces of gold were obtained from Ballarat; and from Oct. 30 to Dec. 31, 94,524 ounces from Mount Alexander—total 194,835 ounces.

The production was still very great.....1852

Immense immigration to Melbourne (see Melbourne).....1852

A representative Constitution granted.....1855

Sir Henry Barkly appointed governor.....1856

The Parliament was opened.....Nov. 26, 1857

Four administrations had been formed in 1837-1860

Exhibition of the products of the colony opened by the governor.....Oct. 1, 1861

Sir Charles Darling appointed governor, May; arrives.....Sept. 10, 1863

Great opposition to reception of convicts in any part of Australia; a ship containing them sent back.....Oct., 1864

Important land act passed.....March 22, 1865

The Assembly passes the new government tariff, Jan., which is rejected by the Legislative Council; the governor raises money for the public service irregularly.....July, "

The crisis still continues; appeal to the queen proposed.....Oct., "

Parliament prorogued.....Dec., "

Population of the colony in 1838, 224; in 1841, 11,783; in 1846, 39,879; in 1851, 77,245; Dec. 31, 1859, about 200,000; in March, 1867, there were 258,110 males and 145,408 females; in all 403,519. In 1859, in all 517,866; in 1861, 540,323.

VICTORIA. See *Hong-Kong and Vancouver's Island*.

VICTORIA CROSS, a new order of merit, instituted to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, Feb. 5, 1856. It is a Maltese cross made of Russian cannon from Sebastopol. The queen conferred the honor on 63 persons (of both services) on Friday, June 26, 1857; and on many of the Indian army, Aug. 3, 1858.

VICTORIA REGIA, the magnificent water-lily, brought to England from Guiana by Sir Robert Schomburgk in 1838, and named after the queen. Fine specimens are at the Botanic Gardens at Kew, Regent's Park, etc. It was grown in the open air in 1856 by Messrs. Weeks, of Chelsea.

VIENNA (the Roman *Vindobona*) was capital of the margraviate of Austria, 984; capital of the German Empire, 1278; and since 1806 the capital of the Austrian dominions only. Population in 1867, 476,222; in 1865, about 500,000. See *Austria*.

Vienna made an Imperial city in.....1196

Walled and enlarged with the ransom paid for Richard I. of England, £40,000.....1194

Besieged by the Turks under Solymán the Magnificent with an army of 300,000 men; but he was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 70,000 of his best troops.....1529

Besieged.....July-Sept., 1683

The siege raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeats the Turkish army of 100,000.....Sept. 12, "

Vienna taken by the French under Prince Murat.....Nov. 14, 1805

Evacuated.....Jan. 12, 1806

Again captured by the French.....May 13, 1809

Restored on the conclusion of peace.....Oct. 14, "

Congress of sovereigns at Vienna.....Nov., 1814

The revolt in Hungary induces an insurrection in Vienna.....March 13, 1848

The emperor retires, May 11; but returns.....Aug., "

A second insurrection: Count Latour, the war minister, is murdered.....Oct. 6, "

The emperor again takes flight.....Oct. 7, "

Vienna is bombarded by Windischgrätz and Jellachich, Oct. 28; its capitulation.....Oct. 30, "

Conferences respecting the Russo-Turkish War held at Vienna.....1853-5

The fortifications demolished, and the city enlarged and beautified.....1857-8

The Imperial Parliament (Reichsrath) assembles here.....May 31, 1860

TREATIES OF VIENNA.

The treaty between the Emperor of Germany and the King of Spain, by which they confirmed to each other such parts of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of; and by a private treaty the emperor engaged to employ a force to procure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction. April 30, 1750.

Treaty of alliance between the Emperor of Germany, Charles VI., George II., king of Great Britain, and the States of Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, and the disputes as to the Spanish succession terminated. (Spain acceded to the treaty on the 22d of July.) Signed March 14, 1751.

Treaty of Peace between the Emperor Charles VI. of Germany and the King of France, Louis XV., by which the latter power agreed to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, and Lorraine was ceded to France. Signed Nov. 18, 1758. See *Pragmatic Sanction*.

Treaty between Napoleon I. of France and Francis (II. of Germany) I. of Austria, by which Austria ceded to France the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories, which were shortly afterward declared to be united to France under the title of the Illyrian Provinces, and engaged to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted toward England by France and Russia. Oct. 14, 1809.

Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, confirming the principles on which they had acted by the treaty of Chaumont, March 1, 1814. Signed March 23, 1815.

Treaty between the King of the Netherlands on the one part, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other, agreeing to the enlargement of the Dutch territories, and vesting the sovereignty in the house of Orange. May 31, 1815.

Treaty by which Denmark ceded Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia in exchange for Lauenburg. June 4, 1815.

Commercial treaty for twelve years between Austria and Prussia. Signed at Vienna, Feb. 19, 1833.

Treaty for the maintenance of Turkey signed by the

* A conference of the four great powers, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, was held July 24, when a note was agreed on and transmitted for acceptance to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, July 31. This note was accepted by the czar, Aug. 16, but the cabinet required modifications, which were rejected by Russia, Sept. 7. The cabinet's note (Dec. 31) contained four points: 1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definite settlement of the convention respecting the holy places. It was approved by the four powers, and the conference closed on Jan. 16, 1854.—A new conference of plenipotentiaries from Great Britain (Lord John Russell), France (M. Drouyn de l'Huy), Austria (Count Buol), Turkey (Artif Efendi), and Russia (Count Gortschakoff), took place March, 1854. Two points, the protectorate of the principalities and the free navigation of the Danube, were agreed to; but the proposals of the powers as to the reduction of the Russian power in the Black Sea were rejected by the czar, and the conference closed, June 3, 1855. The English and French envoys' assent to the Austrian propositions was not approved of by their governments, and they both resigned their official positions.

representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Russia, April 9, 1854.

Treaty between Austria and Prussia, and Denmark, by which Denmark ceded the duchies, Oct. 30, 1864.

VIGO (N.W. Spain) was attacked and burned by the English in 1593. Sir George Rooke, with the combined English and Dutch fleets, attacked the French fleet and the Spanish galleons in the port of Vigo, when several men of war and galleons were taken, and many destroyed, and abundance of plate and other valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors, Oct. 12, 1705. Vigo was taken by Lord Cobham in 1719, but relinquished after raising contributions. It was again taken by the British, March 27, 1809.

VILLA FRANCA (Portugal). Here the British cavalry, under Sir Stapleton Cotton, defeated the French cavalry of Marshal Soult (April 10, 1813) and freed Estremadura.—**VILLA FRANCA**, a small port on the Mediterranean, near Genoa, was bought for a steam-packet station by a Russian company about August, 1868, which caused some political excitement.—At **VILLA FRANCA**, in Lombardy, the Emperors of France and Austria met on July 11, 1859 (after the battle of Solferino), and on July 13 signed the preliminaries of peace, the basis of the treaty of Zurich (which see).

VILLAIN. See *Slavery in England*.

VIMIERA (In Portugal), where the British, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, defeated the French and Spanish forces under Marshal Junot, duke of Abrantes, Aug. 21, 1808. The attack, made with great bravery, was gallantly repulsed; it was repeated by Kellerman at the head of the French reserve, which was also repulsed; and the French, being charged with the bayonet, withdrew on all points in confusion, leaving many prisoners.

VINCENT, Cape St. (S.W. Portugal). Admiral Rooke, with twenty men-of-war, and the Turkish fleet under his convoy, was attacked by Admiral Tourville, with a force vastly superior to his own, off Cape St. Vincent, when twenty English and Dutch men-of-war and eighty merchantmen were taken or destroyed by the French, June 16, 1805. Near here Admiral Rodney destroyed several Spanish ships, January 16, 1780. (See *Rodney's Victory*.) The celebrated battle was fought Feb. 14, 1797, between the Spanish and British fleets, off the Cape; the latter commanded by Admiral Sir John Jervis, who took after a well-fought battle four line-of-battle ships, and considerably damaged the rest of the Spanish fleet. Two of the captured ships were of 100 guns each, and the other two each of 74. From this Cape the earl had his title.

VINCENT DE PAUL, St., CHARITABLE SOCIETY, founded in 1838, in France, by twelve young men. It extends its extremely beneficial operations even into Britain. Its power excited the jealousy of the French government, which suppressed its central committee at Paris in Oct., 1861.

VINCENT'S, St. (West Indies), long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter soon after engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the British crown. In 1779 the Caribs greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1788. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. The great eruption of the Soufrier Mountain, after the lapse of nearly a century, occurred in 1812. Population in 1861, 31,755.

VINE. * The vine was planted by Noah, 2347 B.C. Gen. ix., 20. A colony of vine-dressers from Phœcia, in Ionis, settled at Marzeilles, and instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 B.C. Some think the vines are the aborigines of Languedoc, Provence, and Sicily, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy,

* *Vine Disease*.—In the spring of 1845, Mr. E. Tucker, of Margate, observed a fungus (since named *Oidium Tuckeri*) on grapes in the hot-houses of Mr. Slater, of Margate. It is a whitish mildew, and totally destroys the fruit. The spores of this *oidium* were found in the vine-crees of Versailles in 1847. The disease soon reached the trained vines, and in 1850 made loss all their produce. In 1859, it spread over France, Italy, Spain, Syria, and in Zante and Cephalonia attacked the currants, reducing the crop to one twelfth of the usual amount. Through its ravages the wine manufacture in Madeira ceased for several years. Many attempts have been made to arrest the progress of the disease, but without much effect. Sulphur dust is the most efficacious remedy. The disease had much abated in France, Portugal, and Madeira (1865). In 1868 Californian wines were introduced into the two latter countries.

France, and Spain. The vine was carried into Champagne, and part of Germany, by the Emperor Probus, about A.D. 279. The vine and sugar-cane were planted in Madeira in 1420. The vine was planted in England in 1669; and in the gardens of Hampton Court Palace is an old and celebrated vine, said to surpass any known vine in Europe. See *Grapes and Wine*. The Tokay vines were planted in 1860.

VINEGAR. Known nearly as early as wine. The ancients had several kinds of vinegar, which they used for drink. The Roman soldiers were accustomed to take it in their marches. The Bible represents Boaz, a rich citizen of Bethlehem, as providing vinegar for his reapers (1513 B.C.), a custom still prevalent in Spain and Italy.

VINEGAR HILL (near Enniscorthy, in Wexford, S. E. Ireland). Here a sanguinary conflict took place between the British troops, commanded by Lake, and the Irish insurgent forces, June 21, 1798. The rebels suffered a severe defeat, though they claimed the victory from their having killed so many of the king's troops.

VINTNERS. See *Vitulera*.

VIOL AND VIOLIN. The lyre of the Greeks became our harp, and the viol of the Middle Ages became the violin. The violin is mentioned as early as 1200, in the legendary life of St. Christopher. It was introduced into England, some say, by Charles II. Stradivarius (or Stradivarius) of Cremona was a renowned violin-maker (1700 to 1732).

VIRGIN MARY. The Assumption of the Virgin is a festival in the Greek and Latin Churches, in honor of the miraculous ascent of Mary into heaven, according to their belief, Aug. 15, A.D. 45.—The Presentation of the Virgin is a feast celebrated Nov. 21, said to have been instituted among the Greeks in the 11th century; its institution in the West is ascribed to Pope Gregory XI., 1272. See *Annunciation and Conception, Immaculate*.

VIRGINIA. See *Rome*, 449 B.C.

VIRGINIA, the first British settlement in North America, was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, and was taken possession of and named by Raleigh, after the virgin-queen Elizabeth, July 13, 1684. Vain attempts were made to settle it in 1585. Two expeditions were formed by patent in 1604, and others in 1610. In 1624 it reverted to the crown, and a more permanent colony was established soon afterward. George Washington was delegate for Virginia in the Congress of 1774. Eastern Virginia seceded from the Union, April 25, 1861, but Western Virginia declared for the Union, Feb. 13, and elected a governor, Feb. 20, 1861. Virginia was the chief seat of the war. See *United States and Richmond*.

VISCONTI, the name of a noble Italian family, which ruled in Milan from 1257 to 1447; the heiress of the family was married to Francesco Sforza, afterward Duke of Milan.

VISCOUNT (*Vice Comes*), anciently the name of an officer under an earl, who, being oftentimes required at court, was his deputy, to look after the affairs of the county. The first viscount in England created by patent was John, lord Beaumont, whom Henry VI. created Viscount Beaumont, giving him precedence above all barons, Feb. 10, 1440.—*Ashmole*. This title, however, is of older date in Ireland and France. John Barry, lord Barry, was made Viscount Buttevant, in Ireland, 9 Rich. II., 1385.—*Beaton*.

VISIGOTHS, separated from the Ostrogoths about 330. See *Goths*. The Emperor Valens, about 380, admitted them into the Roman territories upon the condition of their serving when wanted in the Roman armies; and Theodosius the Great permitted them to form distinct corps commanded by their own officers. In 400, under Alaric, they invaded Italy, and in 410 took Rome. They founded their kingdom of Toulouse, 414; conquered the Alani, and extended their rule into Spain, 414; expelled the Romans in 463, and finally were themselves conquered by the Saracens, under Muza, in 711, when their last king, Roderick, was defeated and slain. See *Spain* for a list of the Visigothic kings. Their rule in France ended with their defeat by Clovis at Vouglé in 507.

* "The Indian incarnate god Krishna, the Hindoos believe, had a virgin-mother of the royal race, and was sought to be destroyed in his infancy, about 900 years B.C. It appears that he passed his life in working miracles and preaching, and was so humble as to wash his friends' feet: at length dying, but rising from the dead, he ascended into heaven in the presence of a multitude. The Chaldeans relate nearly the same things of their Buddha."—*See William Jones*.

VITTORIA (N. Spain), the site of a brilliant victory obtained by Wellington over the French army commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, and Marshal Jourdan, June 21, 1813. The hostile armies were nearly equal, from 70,000 to 75,000 each. After a long and fearful battle, the French were driven, toward evening, through the town of Vittoria, and in their retreat were thrown into irretrievable confusion. The British loss was 22 officers and 479 men killed; 167 officers and 2640 men wounded. Marshal Jourdan lost 151 pieces of cannon, 451 wagons of ammunition, all his baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, with his bâton as a marshal of France. Continuing the pursuit on the 25th, Wellington took Jourdan's only remaining gun.

VIVARIUM. See *Aquavivarium*.

VIVISECTION, physiological experiments upon living animals having much increased, the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Dresden and Paris in 1869 requested the opinion of a committee of eminent scientific men on the merits of the knowledge thus acquired. Their judgment was not unanimous. The London Society took up the question in 1869, and printed a pamphlet by Mr. G. Macilwain against vivisection. In Aug., 1869, an international conference to discuss the question was held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.*

VIZIER, GRAND, an officer of the Ottoman Porte, first appointed about 1326. The office was abolished in 1338.

VOLCANOES. In different parts of the earth there are above 200 volcanoes which have been active in modern times. See *Etna*, *Vesuvius*, and *Iceland*. In Mexico a plain was filled up into a mountain more than a thousand feet in height by the burning lava from a volcano in 1750. A volcano in the Isle of Ferro broke out Sept. 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water that discolored the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore Islands, May 1, 1808.

VOLSCI, an ancient Latin people, frequently at war with the Romans. From their capital, Corioli, Caius Martius (who defeated them about 490 B.C.) derived his name Coriolanus. The story of his banishment by his ungrateful countrymen; of his revenge on them by bringing the Volsci to the gates of Rome, yet afterward sparing the city at the entreaties of his mother, Volumnia (487 B.C.), is considered by many as a poetical legend. The Volsci were finally subdued and incorporated into the Roman people about 393 B.C.

VOLTAIC PILE, OR BATTERY, was constructed in consequence of the discoveries of Galvani (see *Galvanism* in article *Electricity*). The principle was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como (born 1745), for thirty years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, and announced by him to the Royal Society of London in 1793. The battery was first set up in 1800. Volta was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon Bonaparte, and was otherwise greatly honored. While young he invented the electrophorus, electric pistol, and hydrogen lamp. He died in 1826, aged 81. The form of the Voltaic battery has been greatly improved by the researches of modern philosophers. The nitric acid battery of Mr. W. R. Grove was constructed in 1839; the carbon battery of Professor Robert Bunsen in 1842. The former is very much used in this country, that of Bunsen on the Continent.

VOLTURNO, a river in S. Italy, near Capua, near to which Garibaldi and his followers held a strong position. This was furiously assailed by the royal troops on Oct. 1, 1860, who were finally repulsed after a desperate struggle, the fiercest in which Garibaldi had yet been engaged. He was aided greatly by a band of Piedmontese from Naples. On Oct. 2 General Bixio completed the victory by capturing 2500 fresh Neapolitan troops and dispersing others.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. Public contributions for the support of the British government against the policy and designs of France amounted to two millions and a half sterling in 1798. About £200,000 were transmitted to England from India in 1799. Sir Robert Peel, of Bury, among other contributions of equal amount, subscribed £10,000.—*Annual Register*. See *Patriotic Fund*. In 1863 nearly a million pounds were subscribed in the British Empire for the relief of the Lancashire cotton-spinners. See *Cotton*.

* Sir Charles Bell's opinion of vivisection was, that it either obscured the subject it was meant to illustrate, or misled men into practical errors of the most serious character.

VOLUNTEERS. This species of force was formed in England in consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, March, 1794. Besides the large army, and 85,000 men voted for the sea, they subsidized 40,000 Germans, raised the militia to 100,000 men, and armed the citizens as volunteers. Between the years 1798 and 1804, when this force was of greatest amount, it numbered 410,000, of which 70,000 were Irish.* On Oct. 26, 1803, King George III. reviewed in Hyde Park 12,401 London volunteers, and on Oct. 23, 14,676 more. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 841,600 on Jan. 1, 1804. See *Naval Volunteers*. In May, 1859, in consequence of the prevalence of the fear of a French invasion, the formation of volunteer corps of riflemen commenced under the auspices of the government, and by the end of the year many thousands were enrolled in all parts of the kingdom.

[The first Middlesex volunteers were formed in 1803 as the Duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters. They retained their organization as a rifle club when other volunteers were disbanded. In 1886 they were permitted by the Duchess of Kent to take the name of the Royal Victoria Rifle Club.]

National Volunteer Association for promoting the practice of rifle-shooting was established in London, under the patronage of the queen and prince consort, Mr. Sidney (afterward Lord) Herbert, secretary at war, president, and the Earl of Derby and other noblemen vice-presidents (annual subscription one guinea, or a composition for life of ten guineas)..... Nov. 16, 1859
2500 volunteer officers presented to the queen; a dinner followed, with the Duke of Cambridge in the chair; and a ball..... March 7, 1860
The queen reviews about 18,460 volunteers in Hyde Park..... June 23, "
[Mr. Tower, of Venablehall, Essex, aged 80, was present as a private; he had been presented as an officer in a volunteer review in 1803.]
First meeting of the National Association for rifle shooting held at Wimbledon; Captain Edward Ross obtained the queen's prize of £260 and the gold medal of the association..... July 2-7, 1860
[M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtained a prize.]
Successful sham-fight at Bromley, Kent..... July 14, "
Above 20,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Edinburgh..... Aug. 7, "
Above 10,000 Lancashire volunteers reviewed by the Earl of Derby at Knowsley..... Sept. 1, "
Lord Herbert stated that the association had a capital of £2000 and an annual income of £1500, Feb. 16, 1861

Volunteers in Britain estimated at about 160,000, May, "
Second meeting at Wimbledon; Mr. Jopling gains the queen's prize and the association medal, July 4-10, "
Review of 11,504 volunteers at Wimbledon, July 18; of 9000 at Warwick..... July 24, "
Registered number of volunteers 162,681..... Apr. 1, 1862
20,000 volunteers reviewed by Lord Clyde at Brighton..... April 21, "
Third meeting at Wimbledon; Mr. Pixley gains the queen's prize, etc..... July 1-14, "
A commission recommends that an annual grant of either 20s., 30s., or 84s. be given to each volunteer, according to circumstances..... Oct., "
Fourth meeting at Wimbledon, July 7, etc.; the queen's prize, etc., won by Sergeant Roberts, of the 12th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers..... July 14, "
An act to amend and consolidate the acts relating to the volunteer force of Great Britain was passed..... July 21, 1863
22,000 volunteers reviewed by the Prince of Wales in Hyde Park (great improvement noticed) May 28, "
Fifth meeting at Wimbledon, July 11, etc.; the queen's prize, etc., won by Private John Wyatt, of the London Rifle Brigade..... July 23, 1864
Volunteers estimated at 185,000 in 1864.

* The first regiment of Irish volunteers was formed at Dublin, under command of the Duke of Leinster, Oct. 12, 1779. They armed generally to the amount of 30,000 men, and received the unanimous thanks of the houses of Lords and Commons in Ireland for their patriotism and spirit for coming forward and defending their country. At the period when the force appeared, Irish affairs bore a serious aspect; manufactures had decreased, and foreign trade had been hurt by a prohibition of the export of salted provisions and butter. No notice of the complaints of the people had been taken in the English Parliament, when, owing to the alarm of an invasion, ministers allowed the nation to arm, and an immense force was soon raised. The Irish took this occasion to demand a free trade, and government saw there was no trifling with a country with arms in its hands. The Irish Parliament unanimously addressed the king for a free trade, and it was granted, 1779.

Reviews and sham-fights on Easter Mondays, near Brighton, Apr. 5, 1863; near Guildford, Mar. 23, 1864; near Brighton.....April 17, 1865
State meeting at Wimbledon, began July 11; the queen's prize was won by Private Sharman, of the 4th West York Rifle Volunteers, July 18: the meeting ended with a review by the Duke of Cambridge.....July 22, "

VOSSEM, PEACE of, between the Elector of Brandenburg and Louis XIV. of France; the latter engaged not to assist the Dutch against the elector; signed June 6, 1673.

VOUGLÉ, or VOUILLE, S.W. France (near Poitiers), where Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, was defeated and slain by Clovis, king of France, 507. Clovis immediately after subdued the whole country from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and thus his kingdom became firmly established. A peace followed between the Franks and Visigoths, who had been settled above one hundred years in that part of Gaul called Septimania. Clovis soon afterward made Paris the capital of his kingdom.—*Hénault*.

W.

WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD. Founded by Nicholas Wadham, Esq., and Dorothy, his wife, in 1613. In this college, in the chambers of Dr. Wilkins (over the gateway), the Royal Society frequently met prior to 1683.

WAGER or BATTLE. See *Appeal*.

WAGES IN ENGLAND. The wages of sundry workmen were first fixed by act of Parliament 25 Edw. III., 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master carpenters, masons, tilers, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 8d. per day (about 9d. of our money), and their servants 1½d.—*Viner's Statutes*.

By the 23d Hen. VI., the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s., with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s., clothing, 4s.; common servant of husbandry, 15s., clothing, 40d.; woman-servant, 10s., clothing, 4s.....1444

By the 11th Hen. VII. a like rate of wages, with a little advance; as, for instance, a free mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6d. a day without meat and drink; or, with meat and drink, 4d.; from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1d. A master having under him six men was allowed 1d. a day extra.....1495

WAGES OF HARVEST-MEN IN ENGLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Year.	Per diem.	Year.	Per diem.
In 1550.....0s. 1d.		In 1760.....1s. 0d.	
1460.....0 2		1788.....1 4	
1563.....0 4		1794.....1 6	
1632.....0 6		1800.....2 0	
1688.....0 8		1811.....2 1½	
1716.....0 9		1850.....3 0	
1740.....0 10		1857.....5 0	

WAGHORN'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA. Lieutenant Waghorn devoted a large portion of his life to connect India with England. On Oct. 31, 1845, he arrived in London, by a new route, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of that month. His dispatches reached Suez on the 19th, and Alexandria on the 20th, whence he proceeded by steam-boat to a place twelve miles nearer London than Trieste. He hurried through Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Belgium, and reached London at half-past four on the morning of the first-mentioned day. The authorities of the different countries through which he passed eagerly facilitated his movements. The ordinary express, via Marseilles, reached London Nov. 3 following.* Mr. Waghorn subsequently addressed a letter to *The Times* newspaper, in which he stated that in a couple of years he would bring the Bombay mail to London in 21 days. He died January 8, 1850.

WAGONS were rare in the last century. They, with carts, etc., not excepting those used in agriculture,

* The Overland Mail, which had left Bombay on Dec. 1, 1845, arrived early on the 30th in London, by way of Marseilles and Paris. This speedy arrival was owing to the great exertions made by the French government to show that the route through France was shorter and better.

VOYAGES. By order of Pharaoh-necho, of Egypt, some Phœnician pilots sailed from Egypt down the Arabian Gulf, round what is now called the Cape of Good Hope, entered the Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar, coasted along the north of Africa, and at length arrived in Egypt, after a navigation of about three years, 604 B.C.—*Herodotus*. The first voyage round the world was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron which had been under the command of Magellan (who was killed at the Philippine Islands in a skirmish), in 1519–20. See *Circumnavigators* and *Northwest Passage*.

VULGATE (from *Vulgatus*, published), a term applied to the Latin version of the Scriptures, which is authorized by the Council of Trent (1546), and which is attributed to St. Jerome, about 384. The older version, called the *Italic*, is said to have been made in the beginning of the 2d century. Critical editions of the Vulgate were printed by order of Pope Sixtus V. in 1590, and of Pope Clement V. in 1592 and 1593. (The former was suppressed as imperfect.) The Latin Bible, called the *Mantz Bible*, was printed in 1460.

were taxed in 1783. The carriers' wagons are now nearly superseded by the railways.

WAGRAM, a village near Vienna, the site of a battle fought July 5–6, 1809, between the Austrian and French armies, in which the latter was completely victorious. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful: 20,000 Austrians were taken by the French, and the defeated army retired to Moravia. An armistice was signed on the 12th; and on Oct. 24, by a treaty of peace, Austria ceded all her sea-coast to France; the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria were enlarged at her expense; part of Poland in Galicia was ceded to Russia; and Joseph Bonaparte was recognized as king of Spain.

WAHABEES, or WAHABITES, a warlike Mohammedan reforming sect, considering themselves the only true followers of the Prophet, arose in Arabia about 1750, under the rule of Abd-el-Wahab. His grandson, Saoud, in 1801, defeated an expedition headed by the Caliph of Bagdad. In 1803 this sect seized Mecca and Medina, and continued their conquests, although their chief was assassinated in the midst of his victories. His son, Abdallah, long resisted Mohammed Ali, pacha of Egypt, but in 1818 he was defeated and taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pacha, who sent him to Constantinople, where he was put to death. The sect, now flourishing, is well described by Mr. W. Gifford Pargrave in his *Journey and Residence in Arabia* in 1862–3, published in 1865.

WAITS, the night minstrels who perform shortly before Christmas. The name was given to the musicians attached to the king's court. We find that a company of waits was established at Exeter in 1400 to "pipe the watch." The waits in London and Westminster were long officially recognized by the corporation.

WAKEFIELD (W. Yorkshire), the site of a battle between Margaret, the queen of Henry VI., and the Duke of York, in which the latter was slain, and 8000 Yorkists fell upon the field, Dec. 31, 1460. The death of the duke, who aspired to the crown, seemed to fix the good fortune of Margaret; but the Earl of Warwick espoused the cause of the duke's son, the Earl of March, afterward Edward IV., and the civil war was continued. An art and industrial expedition was opened at Wakefield, Aug. 30, 1865.

WALBROOK CHURCH (London), reputed the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren, completed in 1679. There was a church erected here in 1125, and a new church was erected in 1429.

WALCHEREN EXPEDITION. This unfortunate expedition of the British to the island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Scheldt, in Holland, in 1809, consisted of 35 ships of the line and 200 smaller vessels, principally transports, and 40,000 land forces, the latter under the command of the Earl of Chatham, and the fleet under Sir Richard Strachan. For a long time the destination of this expedition remained secret; but before July 23, 1809, when it set sail, the French journals had announced that Walcheren was the point of attack. Perhaps a more powerful and better appointed armament had never previously left the British ports, or ever

more completely disappointed public expectation. Flushing was invested in August; a dreadful bombardment followed, and the place was taken Aug. 15; but no suggestion on the part of the naval commander, nor urging on the part of the officers, could induce the earl to vigorous action, until the period of probable success was gone, and necessity obliged him to return with as many of the troops as disease and an unhealthy climate had spared. The place was evacuated Dec. 23, 1809. The House of Commons instituted an inquiry, and Lord Chatham resigned his post of master general of the ordnance to prevent greater disgrace; but the policy of ministers in planning the expedition was nevertheless approved. The following epigram appeared at the time:

"Lord Chatham, with his sword undrawn,
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

WALDECK, a German principality, established in 1682. The reigning family claim descent from the Saxon hero Witikind, who flourished about 772. The reigning prince, George Victor (born Jan. 14, 1831), succeeded his father, George, on May 15, 1845. Population in Dec., 1861, 68,604.

WALDENSES, a sect (also called Valdenses and Vaudois) inhabiting the Cottian Alps, derives its name, according to some authors, from Peter de Waldo, of Lyons (1170). They had a translation of the Bible, and allied themselves to the Albigenses, and were much vilified and persecuted, which led to the establishment of the Holy Office or Inquisition. Pope Innocent III. commissioned some monks to preach against the heresies of the Waldenses in Narbonne and Provence; but the French bishops were at first jealous of this mission, armed as it was with great power, and the feudal chiefs refused to obey the orders of the legates, 1308-4. One of the monks, the first inquisitor, Peter Chateaufort, having been assassinated, the aspiring pontiff called on all the neighboring powers to march into the heretical district. All obstinate heretics were placed at the disposal of Simon de Montfort, commander of this crusade, and the whole race of the Waldenses and Albigenses were ordered to be pursued with fire and sword. See *Albigenses*. They settled in the valleys of Piedmont about 1375, but were frequently dreadfully persecuted, especially in the 17th century, when Charles I. of England interceded for them (1627-9), and Oliver Cromwell (1655-6) obtained them some degree of toleration. They were permitted to have a church at Turin, Dec., 1838.

WALES, called by the Romans *Britannia Secunda*. After the Roman Emperor Honorius quitted Britain, Vortigern was elected King of South Britain. He invited over the Saxons to defend his country against the Picts and Scots; but the Saxons perditionally sent for re-enforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South Britain. Many of the Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons in their inaccessible mountains, about 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independence by the death of Llewelyn, the last prince.* The Welsh, however, were not entirely reconciled to this revolution till the queen gave birth to a son at Caernarvon in 1384, whom Edward styled Prince of Wales, which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of Parliament, 1536. See *Britain*. The supreme authority in *Britannia Secunda* intrusted to Suetonius Paulinus..... 58
Conquests by Julius Frontinus..... 70
The Silures totally defeated..... 70
The Roman, Julius Agricola, commands in Britain..... 73
Bran ab Llŷr, surnamed the Blessed, dies about.. 80
Reign of Caswallon..... 448
The ancient Britons defeat the Saxons..... 447-448
The renowned Arthur elected king..... 517
Dyrnwal Moelmu, a great monarch, comes from Armorica, and becomes King of the Cymry about 640
Reign of Roderick the Great..... 848
He unites the petty states of Wales into one principality; his death..... 877

* The statute of Wales, enacted at Rhuddlan, March 19, 1284, alleges that "Divine Providence has now removed all obstacles, and transferred wholly and entirely to the king's dominion the land of Wales and its inhabitants, heretofore subject unto him in feudal right." The ancient laws were to be preserved in civil causes; but the law of inheritance was to be changed, and the English criminal law to be put in force.
—*Annals of England*.

Division of Wales into north, south, and central (or Powys-land)..... " "
The Welsh princes submit to Alfred..... 586
The Danes land in Anglesey..... 940
Laws enacted by Howell Dha, prince of all Wales, about..... 911
He acknowledges the supremacy of Athelstan..... 926
Civil wars at his death, about..... 948
Great battle between the sons of Howell Dha and the sons of Edwal Vael; the latter victorious..... 952
Edgar invades Wales..... 953
Danes again invade Wales, and lay Anglesey waste..... 960
Devastations committed by Edwin, the son of Eineon..... 980
The country reduced by Aedan, prince of North Wales..... 1000
Aedan, the usurper, slain in battle by Llewelyn..... 1015
Rhun, the fierce Scot, defeated near Caernarvon, 1020
The joint Irish and Scots forces defeated with great slaughter..... 1031
Jestyn, lord of Glamorgan, rebelling, is defeated and slain..... 1039
Part of Wales laid waste by the forces of Harold..... 1065
Rhys overthrown and slain..... 1066
William I. claims feudal authority over Wales..... 1070
Rhys ab Owain slain..... 1074
Ravaging invasion of the Earl of Chester..... 1079
Invasion of the Irish and Scots..... 1080
William I. invades Wales..... 1081
Battle of Llechryd..... 1087
[In this conflict the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynryg were slain by Rhys ab Tewdwr, the reigning prince..... " "
Rhys ab Tewdwr slain..... 1087
The Welsh destroy many Norman castles..... 1092
The formidable insurrection of Payne Tuberville, 1020
Invasion of the English under the Earls of Chester and Shrewsbury..... 1096
The settlement in Wales of a colony of Flemings..... 1106
Violent seizure of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor, by Owain, son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn..... 1107
[This outrage entailed dreadful retribution on Cadwgan's family.]
Cardigan conquered by Strongbow..... " "
Cadwgan assassinated..... 1110
Gruffydd ab Rhys lays claim to the sovereignty..... 1113
Another body of Flemings settle in Pembroke-shire..... " "
[The posterity of these settlers are still distinguished from the ancient British population by their language, manners, and customs.]
Henry I. erects castles in Wales..... 1114
Revolt of Owen Gwynedd on the death of Henry I.; part of South Wales laid waste..... 1135
The Welsh ravage the borders..... 1136
Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, invested with the powers of a count palatine in Pembroke..... 1138
Henry II. invades Wales, which he subsequently subdues, after a stout resistance by Owen Gwynedd..... 1157
Confederacy of the princes of Wales for the recovery of their lost rights and independence..... 1164
Prince Madoc said to have emigrated to America about 1109
Anglesey devastated..... 1173
The Crusades preached in Wales by Baidwin, archbishop of Canterbury..... 1188
Powys Castle besieged..... 1191
The Earl of Chester makes an inroad into North Wales..... 1210
King John invades Wales, laying waste a great part of the principalities..... 1211-12
Revolt of the Flemings..... 1220
Llewelyn, prince of North Wales, commits great ravages..... " "
Death of Maelgwy ap Rhys..... 1230
Powys Castle taken by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth's forces..... 1233
William, earl of Pembroke, slain..... 1234
Prince David ravages the marches, etc..... 1244
Invasion of Henry III..... 1245
Anglesey again devastated..... " "
Llewelyn ap Griffith, the last prince..... 1246
Convention of the Welsh nobility against the English..... 1263
Hay and Brecknock Castles taken by Prince Edward..... 1265
Peace with the English..... 1267
Edward I. summons Llewelyn to Westminster; on his refusal to come, deposes him; and invades Wales..... 1277
Edward encamps a powerful army on Saltnay Marsh..... " "
The sons of Gruffydd treacherously drowned in the

- River Dee by the Earl Warrenne and Roger Mortimer.....1281
 Hawarden Castle taken by surprise by Llewelyn and his brother David; they destroy Flint and Rhuddlan Castles.....1282
 Great battle between Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last prince, and the English: Llewelyn slain, after the battle, by De Franchant.....Dec. 11, "
 Wales finally subdued by Edward I. after a severe contest....."
 Prince David surrenders, and is executed as a traitor.....1283
 The first English Prince of Wales, son of Edward, born at Caernarvon Castle (see *Princes of Wales*), April 25, 1284
 The insurrection of Llewelyn ap Madoc; checked, 1294; suppressed.....1316
 Great rebellion of Owain Glyndwr, or Owain Glondower (grandson of the last prince, Llewelyn), commences.....1400
 Radnor and other places taken by Owain Glyndwr; 1401
 He besieges Caernarvon.....1402
 And seizes Harlech Castle.....1404
 Harlech Castle retaken by the English forces.....1406
 Owain Glyndwr dies.....1415
 Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., takes refuge in Harlech Castle.....1459
 Town of Denbigh burnt.....1460
 The Earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII., lands in Pembroke, and is aided by the Welsh, Aug., 1485
 Palatine jurisdiction in Wales abolished by Henry VIII.....1535
 Monmouth made an English county by the same king....."
 The counties of Brecknock, Denbigh, and Radnor formed....."
 Act for "laws and justice to be administered in Wales in same form as in England," 27 Henry VIII....."
 Wales incorporated into England by Parliament.....1536
 Divided into twelve counties.....1543
 Dr. Ferrars, bishop of St. David's, burnt at the stake for heresy.....1555
 Lewis Owain, a baron of the Exchequer, attacked and murdered while on his assize tour....."
 The Bible and Prayer-book ordered to be translated into Welsh, and divine service to be performed in that language.....1563
 First congregation of Dissenters assembled in Wales; Vavasour Powel apprehended while preaching.....1590
 Beaumaris Castle garrisoned for King Charles I.....1643
 Powys Castle taken by Sir Thomas Myddelton, Oct., 1644
 Dr. Laud, formerly Bishop of St. David's, beheaded on Tower Hill.....Jan. 10, 1645
 Surrender of Hawarden Castle to the Parliament General Mytton....."
 Charles I. takes refuge in Denbigh....."
 Rhuddlan Castle surrenders....."
 Harlech Castle surrenders to Cromwell's army under Mytton.....1647
 Battle of St. Fagan's; the Welsh totally defeated by Col. Horton, Cromwell's Lieutenant.....May 8, 1648
 Beaumaris Castle surrenders to Cromwell....."
 Pembroke Castle taken; Colonel Poyer shot * April 25, 1649
 The French land in Pembrokeshire, and are made prisoners.....Feb., 1797
 Rebecca or "Becca" riots broke out against toll-gates, Feb.; an old woman, a toll-keeper, was murdered Sept. 10; many persons were tried and punished.....Oct., 1843
 Subscriptions begun for establishing a university in Wales.....Dec., 1863

SOVEREIGNS OF WALES.

640. Dyfnwal Moelmud, 765. Conan, king of the Cymry. 818. Mervyn.
 698. Idwallo. 948. Roderick, surnamed
 790. Rhodri, or Roderick. the Great.

* At the commencement of the Civil War, Pembroke Castle was the only Welsh fortress in the possession of the Parliament, and it was entrusted to the command of Col. Langhorne. In 1647, he, and Colonels Powel and Poyer, embraced the cause of the king, and made Pembroke their head-quarters, after the defeat at St. Fagan's, retired to the castle, followed by an army led by Cromwell. They capitulated, after having endured great sufferings from want of water. Langhorne, Powel, and Poyer were tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death; but Cromwell having been induced to spare the lives of two of them, it was ordered that they should draw lots for the favor, and three papers were folded up, on two of which were written the words "Life given by God;" the third was left blank. The latter was drawn by Colonel Poyer, who was shot accordingly on the above-mentioned day.—*Present.*

PRINCES OF NORTH WALES.

877. Anarawd.
 818. Edwal Voel.
 939. Howell Dha, the Good, prince of all Wales.
 943. Jevaf, or Jevaf, and Iago.
 972. Howell ap Jevaf.
 984. Cadwallon ap Jevaf.
 985. Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dha.
 992. Edwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel.
 993. Aedan, a usurper.
 1015. Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.
 1021. Iago ap Edwal ap Meyric.
 1088. Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.
 1061. Bleddyn and Rygwallon.
 1073. Trahaearn ap Caradoc.
 1079. Griffith ap Conan.
 1187. Owain Gwynedd.
 1109. David ap Owain Gwynedd.
 1194. Llewelyn the Great.
 124. David ap Llewelyn.
 1246. Llewelyn ap Griffith, last prince of the blood; slain after battle, in 1283.

PRINCES OF SOUTH WALES.

877. Cadell or Cadell.
 907. Howell Dha, the Good.
 948. Owain ap Howell Dha, his son.
 987. Meredith ap Owain.
 998. Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.
 1021. Rhytherch ap Jestyn, a usurper.
 1031. Hywel and Meredydd.
 1042. Rhydderch and Rhys, the sons of the usurper.
 1061. Meredydd ap Owain ap Edwyn.
 1078. Rhys ap Owain, and Rhydderch ap Caradoc.
 1077. Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr.
 1092. Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.
 1115. Griffith ap Rhys.
 1137. Rhys ap Gruffydd, or Griffith.
 1196. Gruffydd ap Rhys.
 1202. Rhys ap Gruffydd.
 1223. Owain ap Gruffydd.
 1285. Meredydd ap Owain; he died in 1267.

PRINCES AND LORDS OF POWYS-LAND.

877. Mervyn. 1073. Meredydd ap Bleddyn.
 900. Cadell; also prince of South Wales. 1087. Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.
 927. Howell Dha, the Good. 1132. Madoc ap Meredydd.
 " " " " 1160. Griffith ap Meredydd.
 965. Meredydd ap Owain. 1250. Gwenwynwin, or Gwenwynwyn.
 1061. Bleddyn ap Cynvyn. " Owain ap Gruffydd.

ENGLISH PRINCES OF WALES.*

1301. Edward Plantagenet (afterward King Edward II.), son of Edward I., born in Caernarvon Castle on the 25th April, 1284. It is asserted that immediately after his birth he was presented by his father to the Welsh chieftains as their future sovereign, the king holding up the royal infant in his arms, and saying, in the Welsh language, "*Eich Dyn*," literally, in English, "This is your man, but signifying "This is your countryman and king." See, however, "*Ich Dien*."
 1343. Edward the Black Prince.
 1376. Richard, his son (afterward Richard II.).
 1399. Henry (afterward Henry V.), son of Henry IV.
 1454. Edward, son of Henry VI.; slain at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.
 1471. Edward (afterward Edward V.), son of Edward IV.
 1483. Edward, son of Richard III.; died in 1484.
 1499. Arthur, son of Henry VII.; died in 1502.
 1503. Henry, his brother (afterward Henry VIII.).
 1567. Edward, his son (afterward Edward VI.), was Duke of Cornwall, and not Prince of Wales.
 1610. Henry Frederick, son of James I.; died Nov. 6, 1612.
 1616. Charles, his brother (afterward Charles I.).
 1680. Charles, his son (afterward Charles II.), never created prince of Wales.
 1714. George Augustus (afterward George II.).
 1729. Frederick Lewis, his son; died March 30, 1751.
 1751. George, his son (afterward George III.).
 1763. George, his son (afterward George IV.).

* WALES, PRINCES OF. This title was held, some authors say, during the early period of her life, by the Princess Mary of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII., and afterward Queen Mary I. She was created, they state, by her father Princess of Wales, in order to conciliate the Welsh people and keep alive the name, and was, they add, the first and only Princess of Wales in her own right, a rank she enjoyed until the birth of a son to Henry, who was afterward Edward VI., born in 1537. This is, however, denied by Banks.

1841. Albert-Edward, son of Queen Victoria. Traveled on the Continent, and studied at Oxford and Edinburgh in 1859. Visited Canada with the dignity of a viceroy, and the United States, 1860. Entered the University of Cambridge in Jan.; attended the camp at Dublin, July to September; opened New Middle Temple Library, Oct. 31, 1861. Ordered to be prayed for as Albert-Edward instead of Albert, Jan. 8; visited the Continent, Syria, and Egypt, March-June; Germany and Italy, Aug.-Dec., 1862. Admitted to the House of Peers, Feb. 5; a privy councillor, Dec. 8, 1863. Married to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10, 1863. Visited Denmark and Sweden, Sept.-Oct., 1864. [*Issue:* Albert-Victor, born Jan., 1864; George-Frederick, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 30, 1867; Victoria Olga Alexandra Mary, born July 6, 1868.]

WALHALLA (the Hall of Glory), a temple near Ratibon, erected by Louis, king of Bavaria, to receive the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany, commenced Oct. 18, 1850, and inaugurated Oct. 19, 1842. The name is derived from the fabled meeting-place of Scandinavian heroes after death.

WALKING. See *Pedestrianism*.

WALLACHIA. See *Danubian Principalities*. On Dec. 23, 1861, the union of Wallachia and Moldavia, under the name of Roumania, was proclaimed at Jassy and Bucharest.

WALLIS'S VOYAGE. Captain Wallis sailed from England on his voyage round the world, July 26, 1766, and returned to England May 19, 1768.

WALLOONS, a people who fled to England from the persecution of the cruel Duke of Alva, the governor of the Low Countries for Philip II. of Spain, 1566. A church was given to them by Queen Elizabeth. The first permanent settlements in New York were made by Walloons (the descendants of French Protestants who had fled to Holland). Thirty-five families arrived in 1623. Eight families went up the Hudson, and settled at Albany; the remainder crossed the East River, and settled upon lands now covered by the eastern portion of Brooklyn, around the navy-yard. There was born Sarah Rapelye, the first white child born within the limits of the State of New York.

WALLS. See *Roman Walls*.

WALNUT-TREE has long existed in England.* The black walnut-tree (*Juglans nigra*) was brought to these countries from North America before 1629.

WALPOLE'S ADMINISTRATIONS. Mr. Walpole (afterward Sir Robert, and Earl of Orford) was born in 1676; became secretary at war in 1708; was expelled the House of Commons on a charge of misappropriating the public money, 1711; committed to the Tower, Jan. 17, 1712; became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer in 1715. He resigned, on a disunion of the cabinet, in 1717, bringing in the Sinking-fund Bill on the day of his resignation. On the Earl of Sunderland retiring in 1731, he resumed his office, and held it till 1743. He died March 18, 1745.

SECOND WALPOLE ADMINISTRATION (1721).

Sir Robert Walpole, *First Lord of the Treasury*. Thomas, lord Parker, created Earl of Macclesfield, *Lord Chancellor*.

Henry, lord Carleton (succeeded by William, duke of Devonshire), *Lord President*.

Evelyn, duke of Kingston (succeeded by Lord Trevor), *Privy Seal*.

James, earl of Berkeley, *First Lord of the Admiralty*. Charles (Viscount Townshend), and John, lord Carteret (the latter succeeded by the Duke of Newcastle), *Secretaries of State*.

Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by the Earl of Cadogan), *Ordinance*.

George Treby (succeeded by Henry Pelham), *Secretary at War*.

Viscount Torrington, etc.

WALTZ, the popular German national dance, was introduced into England by Baron Neuman and others in 1812.—*Ratke*.

* Near Walsby, in Hertfordshire, there was the largest walnut-tree on record; it was felled in 1677, and from it were cut nineteen loads of plank; and as much was sold to a gusmith in London as cost £10 carriage; besides which, there were thirty loads of roots and branches. When standing it covered 76 poles of ground, a space equal to 2799 square yards, statute measure.

WANDSWORTH, near London. Here was opened Wandsworth meeting-house, the first place of worship for Dissenters in England, Nov. 20, 1573. In Garrett Lane, near this place, a mock election of a mayor of Garratt was formerly held after every general election of Parliament, to which Foote's dramatic piece, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763), gave no small celebrity.

WAR, called by Erasmus "the malady of princes." Ozymandias of Egypt, the first warlike king; he passed into Asia, and conquered Bactria, 2100 B.C.—*Usher*. He is supposed by some to be the Osiris of the priests. It is computed that, to the present time, no less than 6,300,000,000 of men have perished in the field of battle. See *Battles*.

FOREIGN WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE CONQUEST.

War with	Peace.	War with	Peace.
Scotland.....	1068.....1092	Scotland.....	1547.....1550
France.....	1116.....1118	France.....	1549.....1550
Scotland.....	1138.....1139	France.....	1557.....1559
France.....	1161.....1160	Scotland.....	1557.....1560
France.....	1194.....1195	France.....	1562.....1564
France.....	1201.....1216	Spain.....	1568.....1604
France.....	1224.....1284	Spain.....	1624.....1629
France.....	1294.....1299	France.....	1627.....1629
Scotland.....	1296.....1323	Holland.....	1651.....1654
Scotland.....	1337.....1338	Spain.....	1655.....1658
France.....	1339.....1360	France.....	1666.....1668
France.....	1368.....1420	Denmark.....	1666.....1668
France.....	1422.....1471	Holland.....	1666.....1668
France.....	1492.....1493	Algiers.....	1669.....1671
France.....	1512.....1514	Holland.....	1673.....1674
France.....	1523.....1527	France.....	1689.....1697
Scotland.....	1522.....1542	Peace of Ryswick,	
Scotland.....	1542.....1546		Sept. 20, 1697

GREAT MODERN WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

War of the *Succession*, commenced May 4, 1702. Peace of Utrecht, March 13, 1713.

War with Spain, Dec. 16, 1718. Peace concluded, 1721. War: *Spanish War*, Oct. 23, 1739. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 30, 1748.

War with France, March 31, 1744. Closed also on April 30, 1749.

War: the *Seven Years' War*, June 9, 1756. Peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.

War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762. General peace, Feb. 10, 1763.

War with the United States of North America, July 14, 1774. Peace of Paris, Nov. 30, 1783.

War with France, Feb. 6, 1778. Peace of Paris, Jan. 30, 1763.

War with Spain, April 17, 1780. Closed same time. Jan. 20, 1783.

War with Holland, Dec. 31, 1780. Peace signed, Sept. 2, 1783.

War of the *Revolution*, Feb. 1, 1793. Peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802.

War against *Bonaparte*, April 29, 1803. Finally closed June 18, 1815.

War with United States of North America, June 13, 1812. Peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.

War with Russia, March 27, 1804. Peace of Paris, March 31, 1856.

For the wars with India, China, and Persia, see those countries respectively.

WARBECK'S INSURRECTION. Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Florentine Jew, to whom Edward IV. had stood godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III., to personate her nephew Richard, Edward V.'s brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1493. The imposture was discovered by Henry VII., 1496. Some writers consider that Warbeck was not an impostor.

Made an attempt to land at Kent with 600 men, when 150 were taken prisoners and executed, 1496.

Recommended by the King of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, Lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, the same year. James IV. invaded England in his favor, 1496.

Left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where 8000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV., 1497.

Taken prisoner by Henry VII., 1496.

Set in the stocks at Westminster and Cheapside, and sent to the Tower, 1499.

Plotted with the Earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower by murdering the lieutenant, for which he was hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 23, 1499.

WARDIAN CASES. In 1839, Mr. N. B. Ward observed a small fern and grass growing in a closed glass bottle, in which he had placed a chrysalis cov-

ered with moist earth. From this circumstance he was led to construct his well-known *closely glazed cases*, which afford to plants light, heat, and moisture, and exclude deleterious gases, smoke, etc. They are particularly adapted for ferns. In 1833 they were first employed for the transmission of plants to Sydney, etc., with great success; and Professor Faraday lectured on the subject in 1833.

WARDMOTES, meetings of the citizens of London in their wards, where they elect annually their common councilmen. The practice is said to have begun in 1836. They had previously assembled in Guildhall.

WARSAW, the metropolis of Poland. The diet was transferred to this city from Cracow in 1596, and it became the seat of government in 1699. Population in 1850, 162,777. See *Poland*, 1861-5, for recent events.

Alliance of Warsaw, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna (on the 18th of Sept. following), signed..... March 31, 1683
Warsaw surrenders to Charles XII..... 1703
Treaty of Warsaw, between Russia and Poland..... Feb. 24, 1765

The Russian garrison placed here in 1794, expelled by the citizens with the loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded, and 86 pieces of cannon..... April 17, 1794

The Poles defeated by the Russians at Maciejowice..... Oct. 4, "

The King of Prussia besieges Warsaw, July; compelled to raise the siege, Sept.; it is taken by the Russians..... Nov. "

Suwarrow, the Russian general, after the siege and destruction of Warsaw, cruelly butchered 30,000 Poles, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood..... Nov. 4, "

Warsaw constituted a duchy and annexed to the house of Saxony..... Aug. 1807

The duchy overrun by the Russians; Warsaw made the residence of a Russian viceroy..... 1813

The last Polish revolution commences at Warsaw..... Nov. 29, 1830

Battle of Grochow, near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated and forced to retreat, with the loss of 7000 men..... Feb. 25, 1831

Battle of Warsaw, when, after two days' hard fighting, the city capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians; and great part of the Polish army retired toward Plock and Modlin..... Sept. 6-8, "

The czar meets the Emperor of Austria and the Regent of Prussia; no result..... Oct. 20-25, 1860

WASHINGTON (in the District of Columbia, partly in Virginia and Maryland, on the bank of the Potomac, N.E. of Virginia), the capital of the United States, founded in 1791; and made the seat of government in 1800. The House of Representatives was opened for the first time, May 30, 1806. Washington was taken in the late war by the British forces under Gen. Ross, when all its superb national structures were consumed by a general conflagration, the troops not sparing even the national library, Aug. 24, 1814. Gen. Ross was soon afterward killed by some American riflemen, in a desperate engagement at Baltimore, Sept. 12, following. —Part of the Capitol and the whole of the library of the United States Congress were destroyed by fire, Dec. 24, 1861. The Prince of Wales was entertained by the President here in Sept., 1860. See *United States*. Washington was fortified in April, 1861, against the Confederates. Slavery abolished in the district, April 4, 1861.

WASHINGTON, FORT, CAPTURE OF. This fort was upon the highest point of York or Manhattan Island, near its northern end, and was constructed in the spring and summer of 1776. When Washington withdrew to Westchester, just before the battle of White Plains, he placed 3000 men, under Colonel Morgan, in garrison at Fort Washington. These were attacked on the 16th of November by the combined British and Hessian forces, under the command of General Knyphausen, full 6000 strong. The fort was taken, but at an expense to the victors of 1000 men. The loss of the Americans in killed and wounded did not exceed 100. More than 2000 of them were made prisoners, and these, with those taken on Long Island, filled the loathsome prisons and prison-ship at New York.

WASNIUM (named from the royal house of Wasa or Vasa), a supposed new metal, discovered by F. Bahr, of Stockholm, in 1862. In Nov., 1863, Nickles declared it to be a compound of didymium, yttrium, and terbium.

WASTE LANDS. The inclosure of waste lands and commons, in order to promote agriculture, first began in England about the year 1547, and gave rise to Ket's rebellion, 1649. Inclosures were again promoted by the authority of Parliament, 1786. The waste lands in England were estimated in 1794 to amount to 14 millions of acres, of which there were taken into cultivation 2,837,476 acres before June, 1801. In 1841 there were about 6,700,000 acres of waste land, of which more than half was thought to be capable of improvement. See *Agriculture*.

WATCHES are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, 1477, although it is affirmed that Robert, king of Scotland, had a watch about 1810.

Watches first used in astronomical observations by Purbach..... 1500

Authors assert that the Emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock, 1530

Watches first brought to England from Germany in..... 1577

A watch which belonged to Queen Elizabeth is preserved in the library of the Royal Institution, London.

Spring pocket-watches (watches properly so called) have had their invention ascribed to Dr. Hooke by the English, and to M. Huyghens by the Dutch. Dr. Derham, in his *Artificial Clock-maker*, says that Dr. Hooke was the inventor; and he appears certainly to have produced what is called the pendulum-watch about 1658; manifest, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to Charles II., "Rob. Hooke, inven. 1658; T. Tomplion, fecit, 1675."

Repeating watches invented by Barlowe..... 1676

Harrison's first time-piece produced..... 1735

Watches and clocks were taxed in..... 1797

The tax was repealed in 1798. See *Clocks*.

WATER. Thales of Miletus, founder of the Ionic sect, considered water to be the original principle of every thing, about 604 B.C.—*Stanley*. In the Roman Church, water was first mixed with the sacramental wine, A.D. 129.—*Langlet*. Cavendish and Watt, in 1781, demonstrated that water is composed of eight parts of oxygen and one part of hydrogen. In freezing, water contracts till it is reduced to 43° or 40° Fahr.; it then begins to expand till it becomes ice at 32°.—Water was first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 31 Hen. III., 1237.—*Stow*. It took nearly fifty years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in 1386. The New River water was brought to London from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by Sir Hugh Myddelton, in 1613.

The city was supplied with its water by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets and small leaden ones to the houses, and the New River Company was incorporated, 1693. So late as Queen Anne's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate pump. London is now supplied by eight companies: The New River, East London, Chelsea, Grand Junction, Southwark and Vauxhall, Kent, Lambeth, and West Middlesex. The water-works at Chelsea were completed and the company incorporated, 1792. London Bridge ancient water-works were destroyed by fire, Oct. 29, 1779. An act to supply the metropolis with water, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 84, was passed July 1, 1852. The supply is now considered to be much improved in quality and quantity. In Jan., 1857, a company was formed to carry out Dr. Normandy's patent for converting salt water into fresh. See *Artesian Wells*.

WATER-CLOCKS. See *Clocks*.

WATER-COLOR PAINTING was gradually raised from the hard, dry style of the last century, to its present brilliancy, by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley, Fielding, Varley, the great Turner, Pyne, Catermole, Prout, etc., within the present century. The exhibition was founded in 1865.

WATER-GLASS, a name given to a liquid mixture of sand (silicæ) and one of the alkalies (potash or soda). Glauber (*De Lithiæ*) mentions a similar mixture in 1644. Dr. Von Fuchs, the modern inventor, gave an account of his process in 1835; and Mr. Frederick Ransom, of Ipswich, ignorant of Von Fuchs's discovery, patented a mode of preparing water-glass in 1845, which he has since greatly improved upon. In 1867, M. Kuhlmann, of Lille, published a pamphlet setting forth the advantageous employment of water-glass in hardening porous stone and in stereochromy (*whitea* see). It has been applied to the exterior of many buildings in France and England. The memoirs of

Jon Fuchs and Kuhlmann were translated and printed in England in 1509 by direction of the prince consort.

WATER-MILLS, used for grinding corn, are said to have been invented by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterward mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labor; yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

WATERFORD (S. Ireland), built 579, was totally destroyed by fire in 961. Rebuilt and considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and still farther in the reign of Henry VII., who granted considerable privileges to the citizens. Richard II. landed and was crowned here in 1399; in 1690, James II. embarked from hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne; and William III. resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. Memorable storm here, April 18, 1792. The cathedral of Waterford, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was first built by the Osmen, and by Malchina, the first bishop of Waterford, after his return from England from his consecration, 1094. This see was united with that of Lismore in 1363. It was valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 29 Henry VIII., at £78 8s. 1d. Irish per annum. By stat. 3 & 4 WILL IV., the see of Waterford and Lismore was united by the Irish Church Temporalities Act with the see of Cashel and Emly, Aug. 14, 1833. The interior of the cathedral, organ, etc., were destroyed by fire, Oct. 23, 1815.

WATERLOO, in Belgium, the site of the great battle on the 18th of June, 1815, between the French army, of 71,947 men and 244 guns, under Napoleon, and the Allies, commanded by the Duke of Wellington; the latter, with 67,681 men and 154 guns, resisted the various attacks of the enemy from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon. About that time 16,000 Prussians reached the field of battle; and by seven, the force under Blücher amounted to above 50,000 men, with 104 guns. Wellington then moved forward his whole army. A total rout ensued, and the carnage was immense. Of the British (28,991), 98 officers and 1915 men were killed and missing, and 266 officers and 4560 men wounded—total 6933; and the total loss of the allied army amounted to 4306 killed, 14,599 wounded, and 4281 missing, making 21,976 *hors de combat*. Napoleon, quitting the wreck of his flying army, returned to Paris; and finding it impossible to raise another, abdicated the throne of France.—*P. Nicholas.*

WATER-SPOUT. Two water-spouts fell on the Glatz Mountains, in Germany, and caused dreadful devastation to Hauenbach and many other villages; many persons perished, July 13, 1837. A water-spout at Glanfeak, near Killarney, in Ireland, passed over a farm of Mr. John Macarthy, destroying farm-houses and other buildings; seventeen persons perished, Aug. 4, 1831. The estimated length of one seen near Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1855, was 1000 feet. It lasted ten minutes, and was absorbed upward. One seen on Sept. 24, 1856, burst into heavy rain.

WATER TOFANA. See *Poisoning*.

WATLING STREET. See *Roman Roads*.

WAVE PRINCIPLE (in accordance with which the curves of the hull of a ship should be adapted to the curves of a wave of the sea) formed the subject of experiments begun by Mr. John Scott Russell in 1832, with the view of increasing the speed of ships. Col. Beaufoy is said to have spent £30,000 in researches upon this matter. It was also taken up by the British Association, who have published reports of the investigations. The principle has been adopted by naval architects.

WAVERLEY NOVELS. The publication of the series began with "Waverley; or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since," in 1814, and closed with "Tales of my Landlord," fourth series, in 1831. The authorship was acknowledged by Sir Walter Scott at a dinner, Feb. 23, 1837.

WAWZ, or WAWZA (Poland). The Poles, under Skrzynecki, attacked the Russians at Wawz, and, after two days' hard fighting, all the Russians' positions were carried by storm, and they compelled to retreat.

* It is an historical fact, that the British forces have been twice signally successful over those of France on the same ground—Waterloo; and that by the side of the very chapel of Waterloo, which was remarked for being unharmed by shot or shell on the memorable 18th of June, 1815, did Marlborough cut off a large division of the French forces opposed to him on the 17th of August, 1704. It is no less a fact, that the conquerors of each of these days, on the same field, are the only commanders in the British service whose military career brought them to the summit of the peerage—to dukedoms.

with the loss of 12,000 men and 2000 prisoners, March 31, 1831. The loss of the Poles was small, but their triumph was followed by defeat and ruin.

WAX came into use for candles in the 12th century; and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1560, being but little used. In China candles of vegetable wax have been in use for centuries. See *Candleberry*. The wax-tree, *Liquidambar lucidum*, was brought from China before 1794.—*Bealme*-wax was not brought into use in England until about 1854. Its use has been almost superseded by the introduction of adhesive envelopes, about 1844.

WE. Sovereigns generally use *we* for *I*, which style began with King John, 1199.—*Cobb.* The German emperors and kings used the plural about 1300.

WEATHER. See *Meteorology*.

WEAVING appears to have been practiced in China more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. The Egyptians ascribed the art to Isis; the Greeks to Minerva; and the Peruvians to the wife of Manco Capac. Our Savior's vest, or coat, had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout in one whole piece. The print of a frame for weaving such a vest may be seen in *Calmes's Dictionary* under the word *Vestments*. Two weavers from Brabant settled at York, where they manufactured woollens, which, says King Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects." 1331. Flemish dyers, cloth drapers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, etc., settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the Duke of Alva's persecution, 1567. See *Loom* and *Electric Loom*.

WEDGWOOD-WARE, pottery and porcelain, produced by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, of Staffordshire, in 1763. His potteries, termed Etruria, were founded in 1771. Previously to 1763 much earthen-ware was imported from France and Holland.

WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of the week, so called from the Saxon Idol Woden or Odin, worshipped on this day. "Woden was the reputed author of magic and the inventor of all the arts, and was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans."—*Butler*.

WEEDON INQUIRY (Northamptonshire). Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the accounts of Mr. Elliot, superintendent of the great military clothing establishment at this place, in July, 1838, and commenced sitting in September. Many of the statements, afterward disputed, caused much dissatisfaction.

WEEK. The space of seven days, supposed to be first used among the Jews, who observed the Sabbath every seventh day. They had three sorts of weeks, the first the common one of seven days, the second of years, which was seven years, the third of seven times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee. All the present English names are derived from the Saxon:

Latin.	English.	Saxon.
Dies Solis,	Day of the Sun,	Sunday.
Dies Lunæ,	Day of the Moon,	Monday.
Dies Martis,	Day of Mars,	Tuesday.
Dies Mercurii,	Day of Mercury,	Wednesday.
Dies Jovis,	Day of Jupiter,	Thursday.
Dies Veneris,	Day of Venus,	Friday.
Dies Saturni,	Day of Saturn,	Saturday.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. These, and the stamping of gold and silver money, were invented by Phidias, tyrant of Argos, 885 B.C. at *esp.*—*Arsenotomus Marbles*. Weights were originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest being still called a grain.—*Chalmers*.

The standard measure was originally kept at Winchester by the law of King Edgar, 973.

Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom of England by the sheriff of London, 9 Rich. I, 1197.

A public weighing machine was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edw. II. (Stow), 1309.

Edward III. ordered that there should be "one weight, measure, and yard" throughout the kingdom, 1353.

First statute, directing the use of avoirdupois weight, of 24 Hen. VIII., 1533.

Weights and measures ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter-sessions, 25 Geo. III., 1794.

Again regulated, 1800.

Statute for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures, 1824, took place throughout the United Kingdom, Jan. 1, 1826.

New acts relating thereto passed in 1834, 1835, 1835, and lastly in 1869.

16 & 17 Vict., c. 29, regulates the weights to be used in the scale of bullion, and adopts the use of the Troy ounce, 1868.

A committee of the House of Commons recommended that the decimal system should be legalized, but not made compulsory until sanctioned by general approval, 1862.

(See *Standard, and Metrical System.*)

WEIMAR (termed the Athens of Germany), capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe Weimar, is celebrated as having been the residence of the German classic writers, Schiller, Goethe, Herder, and Wieland, the grand-dukes having been eminent patrons of literature. The city became important in the 15th century, and suffered in the German wars.

WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION. Succeeded that of Viscount Goderich, Jan., 1828, and resigned Nov. 16, 1830.

Duke of Wellington, *First Lord of the Treasury*.
Mr. Henry Goulburn, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.
Earl Bathurst, *President of the Council*.
Lord Ellenborough, *Privy Seal*.
Mr. (afterward Sir) Robert Peel, Earl Dudley, and Mr. Wm. Huskisson, *Home, Foreign, and Colonial Secretaries*.

Viscount Melbourne, *Board of Control*.
Mr. Charles Grant, *Board of Trade*.
Lord Palmerston, *Secretary at War*.
Mr. Herries, *Master of the Mint*.
Earl of Aberdeen, *Duchy of Lancaster*.
Lord Lyndhurst, *Lord Chancellor*.
Mr. Huskisson, Earl Dudley, Viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Grant quitted the ministry, and various changes followed in May and June same year.

The Earl of Aberdeen and Sir George Murray became, respectively, *Foreign and Colonial Secretaries*.
Sir Henry Hardinge, *Secretary at War*.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald (afterward Lord Fitzgerald), *India Board*.

Lord Lowther, *First Commissioner of Land Revenues*, etc., May and June, 1828.

Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, &c.

WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA, the largest tree in the world, a native of California, was discovered by Mr. Lobb in 1833, and first described by Dr. John Lindley. When full grown it is about 450 feet high, and 116 feet in circumference.

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES, ETC. For details, see separate articles.

Arthur Wellesley was born, according to some authorities, in March; to others..... May 1, 1769
Appointed to command in the Mahratta War in India; takes Poonah and Ahmednuggur, Aug. 12; and gains his first victory at Assaye, Sept. 23, defeats Scindiah at Argaum, Nov.; and at Gawalghur..... Dec. 13, 1803

Becomes Secretary for Ireland..... 1807

Takes the command in Portugal; defeats Junot at Vimiera..... Aug. 21, 1808

Defeats Victor at Talavera, July 26; created Viscount Wellington..... Sept. 4, 1809

Repulses Massena at Busaco, Sept. 27; and occupies the lines at Torres Vedras..... Oct. 10, 1810

Defeats Massena at Fuentes d'Oñore, May 6; takes Almeida..... May 10, 1811

Storms Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19; and Badajoz, April 6; defeats Marmont at Salamanca, July 25; enters Madrid..... Aug. 12, 1812

Defeats Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan at Vittoria, June 21; storms St. Sebastian, Aug. 31; enters France..... Oct. 8, 1813

Defeats Soult at Orthez, Feb. 27; and at Toulouse, April 10, 1814

Created Duke of Wellington, with an annuity of £18,000 and a grant of £300,000..... May, "

Commands the army in the Netherlands; repulses an attack of Ney at Quatre Bras, June 18; defeats Napoleon at Waterloo, June 18; invades Paris..... July 3, 1815

Commands the army of occupation in France, 1815, till Nov., 1818

His assassination attempted by Cantillon, who escapes..... Feb. 10, "

Appointed master general of the ordnance..... 1819

The Wellington shield and supporting columns designed by Stothard, commemorating all the above-mentioned victories, presented to the duke by the merchants and bankers of London. (It was manufactured by Green and Ward, and cost £11,000.)..... Feb. 16, 1822

The duke appointed commander-in-chief, Jan. 22; resigns..... April 30, 1827

Becomes first minister..... Jan., 1828

Aids in carrying the Catholic Emancipation Bill, April, 1829

Asserts that no reform in Parliament is needed, Nov. 2; resigns..... Nov. 16, 1830

Transacts all the business of the country after the resignation of Lord Melbourne till the arrival of Sir R. Peel from Italy, Nov.; and becomes foreign secretary under Sir R. Peel, Dec., 1834; resigns..... April, 1835

Dies at Walmer Castle..... Sept. 14, 1852

His body removed to Chelsea Hospital, where it lay in state..... Nov. 10, "

Removed to the Horse Guards..... Nov. 11, "

Public funeral at St. Paul's Cathedral..... Nov. 18, "

WELLS BISHOPRIC (In Somerset). The cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, 704, and by him dedicated to St. Andrew. Several other of the West Saxon kings endowed it, and it was erected into a bishopric in 909, during the reign of King Edward the Elder. The present church was begun by Robert, the 18th bishop of this see, and completed by his immediate successor. The first bishop of Wells was Æthelm or Adelmus (afterward Bishop of Canterbury).—*Beaton*. The see was united with Bath (which see) in 1088.

WENDS, a branch of the Slavonic family which spread over Germany in the 6th century, and settled especially in the northeastern parts.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS, a large Christian sect founded by John Wesley (born 1708, died 1791) and his brother Charles, who in 1737, with a few other students, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. On account of their strictness of life they were called *Methodists* in 1739 (as living according to the methods laid down in the Bible). John Wesley went to Georgia, in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England in 1738, he commenced itinerant preaching, and gathered many followers. On finding the churches shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with Geo. Whitefield; but differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, which Wesley rejected, they separated in 1741. (See *Whitefield*.) Wesley was almost continually engaged in travelling through the United Kingdom. His society was well organized, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. "His genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu."—*Macaulay*. In 1851 there were 428 circuits in Great Britain, with between 13,000 and 14,000 local or lay preachers, and about 990 itinerant preachers, and 6579 chapels. The 117th Annual Conference met in London on July 26, 1860. The 124th Annual Conference was held at Bristol, July 25, 1867, on which occasion laymen for the first time were called on to offer prayer at the opening or closing of committees. In 1867, in Great Britain and her colonies there were 3173 itinerant preachers and 569,668 members. In 1868, itinerant preachers, 3061; members, 594,485, of whom 44,480 were probationers. At the General Convocation in the City of York, on the 6th Feb., 1868, the

* A multitude of all ranks, estimated at a million and a half of persons, were congregated in the line of route, a distance of three miles, to witness and share in the imposing spectacle. The military consisted of the household regiments of horse and foot guards, the 93rd battalion of the Rifles, a battalion of the Royal Marines, the 52d regiment, the 17th Lancers, and the 18th Light Dragoons, with the regiment of Scots Greys. There were, besides, a body of Chinese pensioners, and men of different arms of the East India Company. The body was placed, early in the morning of the 16th, by means of machinery, upon a lofty and sumptuous funeral car (which science had contributed to complete), drawn by twelve horses richly caparisoned, and the coffin was thus seen by the whole of the crowd. The procession moved about seven o'clock, and it was three o'clock before the body was lowered into the vault beside the remains of Nelson, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1857 a number of models for the tomb were exhibited in Westminster Hall; none was chosen. The stone sarcophagus, completed in 1858, cost £1100.

† The Conference, the highest Wesleyan Court, is composed of 100 ministers, who meet annually. It was instituted by John Wesley in 1794. At the centenary of the existence of Methodism, £216,000 were collected, to be expended in the objects of the society. Out of the original connection have succeeded:

Chapels in 1851. In 1862.

New Connection (In 1794)..... 201 650

Primitive Methodist (1810)..... 2871 6969

Bible Christians, or Bryanites (1815)..... 403 1000

Wesleyan Methodist Association (1834)..... 329

Wesleyan Methodist Reformers (1840)..... 200

The last arose out of the publication of "Fly Sheets," advocating reform in the body. The suspected authors and their friends were expelled. By these disruptions the main body is thought to have lost 100,000 members.—This sect in America numbered about a million in 1844, when a division took place on the slavery question.

bishops of the Episcopal Church resolved that they would welcome any practical attempt to effect a brotherly reconciliation between the Wesleyan body and the Church of England; but as the plan proposed treated the Wesleyans as an inferior body, the scheme failed in its object.

WESSEX. See *Britain*.

WEST INDIES, islands discovered by Columbus, St. Salvador being the first land he made in the New World, and first seen by him in the night between the 11th and 12th Oct., 1492. The largest are Cuba, Hayti (or St. Domingo), Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Guadeloupe. See the *Islands respectively*.

WEST SAXONS. See *Wessex in Britain*.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, formerly **SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT**, which was projected by Colonel Peel in 1828. Regulations issued from the Colonial Office, and Captain Stirling, appointed lieutenant governor, Jan. 17, 1829, arrived at the appointed site in August following. The three towns of Perth, Fremantle, and Guildford were founded same year. In March, 1830, fifty ships, with 2000 emigrants, with property amounting to £1,000,000, had arrived before hardly any dwellings had been erected or land surveyed. The more energetic settlers left for home or the neighboring colonies, and the colony languished for twenty years for want of suitable inhabitants—the first settlers, from their previous habits and rank in life, proving unable for the rough work of colonization. In 1848 the colonists requested that convicts might be sent out to them, and in 1849 a band arrived, who were kindly received and well treated. The best results ensued. By 1858, 2000 had arrived, and the inhabitants of Perth had requested that 1000 should be sent out annually. The reception of convicts is to cease in after years, in consequence of the energetic opposition of the other Australian colonies (1866).—The settlement at King George's Sound was founded in 1826 by the government of New South Wales. It was used as a military station for four years. In 1830 the home government ordered the settlement to be transferred to Swan River. Since the establishment of steam communication, the little town of Albany here, employed as a coaling station, has become a thriving sea-port. It possesses an excellent harbor, used by whalers. A journal, called the *Fremantle Gazette*, was published here in March, 1831. Population of West Australia in 1859, 14,837; Dec., 1861, 15,555. Governor, John Stephen Hampton, appointed 1861.

WESTERN CHURCH (called also the **LATIN** or **ROMAN**) broke off communion with the Greek or Eastern Church, 663. (See *Greek Church*.) The history of the Western Church is mainly comprised in that of the Popes and of the several European kingdoms. (See *Popes*.) This church was disturbed by the Arian heresy about 345 and 500; and by the Pelagian about 409; by the introduction of image-worship about 600; by the injunction of the celibacy of the clergy and the rise of the monastic orders about 649; by the contests between the emperors and the popes respecting ecclesiastical investitures between 1073 and 1173; by the rise and progress of the Reformation in the 15th and 16th centuries; by the contests between the Jesuits and Jansenists in the 17th and 18th centuries; and by the progress of modern philosophy and rationalism in the 19th. See *Roman Catholicism*.

WESTERN EMPIRE. The Roman Empire was first divided into Eastern and Western by Diocletian in A.D. 286, but was reunited under Constantine in 340. It was again divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, of whom the former had the Western portion, or Rome, properly so called, 364. See *Eastern Empire, Italy, and Rome*.

RULES OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE.

364. Valentinian, son of Gratian, takes the Western, and his brother Valens the Eastern Empire.
 367. Gratian, a youth, son of Valentinian, made a colleague in the government by his father.
 375. Valentinian II., another son, also very young, is, on the death of his father, associated with his brother in the empire. Gratian is assassinated by his general, Andragathius, in 388. Valentinian murdered by one of his officers, Arbogastes, in 392.
 392. Eugenius, a usurper, assumes the Imperial dignity; he and Arbogastes are defeated by Theodosius the Great, who becomes sole emperor. [Andragathius throws himself into the sea, and Arbogastes dies by his own hand.]
 395. Honorius, son of Theodosius, reigns, on his fa-

ther's death, in the West, and his brother Arcadius in the East. Honorius dies in 423. [Usurpation of John, the Notary, who is defeated and slain near Ravenna.]

425. Valentinian III., son of the Empress Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great; murdered at the instance of his successor,
 455. Maximus: he marries Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian, who, to avenge the death of her first husband and the guilt of her second, invites the African Vandals into Italy, and Rome is sacked. Maximus stoned to death.
 455. Marcus Mæcilius Avitus; forced to resign, and dies in his flight toward the Alps.
 457. Julius Valerius Majorianus; murdered at the instance of his minister, Ricimer, who raises
 461. Libius Severus to the throne, but holds the supreme power. Severus is poisoned by Ricimer.
 465. [Interregnum. Ricimer retains the authority, without assuming the title of emperor.]
 467. Anthemius, chosen by the joint suffrages of the senate and army; murdered by Ricimer, who dies soon after.
 472. Flavius Avincius Olybrius; slain by the Goths soon after his accession.
 473. Glycerius; forced to abdicate by his successor,
 474. Julius Nepos; deposed by his general, Orestes, and retires to Salona.
 475. Romulus (called Augustulus, or Little Augustus), son of Orestes. Orestes is slain, and the emperor deposed by
 476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli; takes Rome, assumes the style of King of Italy, and completes the fall of the Western Empire.
 (See *Italy, Rome, and Germany*.)

WESTMINSTER. A city so called on account of its western situation in respect to St. Paul's Cathedral, or from there being formerly a monastery named East Minster on the hill now called Great Tower Hill. This city joins London at Temple Bar. Formerly Westminster was called Thorney, or Thorney Island; and in ancient times Canute had a palace here, which was burnt in 1293. Westminster and London were one mile asunder so late as 1608, when the houses were thatched, and there were mud walls in the Strand. It is said that the great number of Scotsmen who came over after the accession of James I. occasioned the building of Westminster, and united it with London.—*Hovell's Londinopolis*. See *Palace of Westminster and Parliament*.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. The miraculous stories concerning this pile of buildings were questioned by Sir Christopher Wren, who was employed to survey the present edifice, and who, upon close examination, found nothing to countenance the belief that it was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple. Historians have fixed the era of the first abbey in the 6th century, and ascribed to Sebert the honor of erecting it. The church, becoming ruinous, was splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor (1065–69) and filled with monks from Exeter. (Pope Nicholas II. constituted it the place for the inauguration of the kings of England.) Dedicated.....Dec. 28, 1065
 The church once more built in a magnificent and beautiful style by Henry III. about.....1229
 In the reigns of Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II., the great cloisters, abbot's house, and the principal monastic buildings, were erected.

The western parts of the nave and aisles rebuilt between.....1840 and 1493
 The west front and the great window were built by the rival princes Richard III. and Henry VII.; and it was the latter monarch who commenced the beautiful chapel which bears his name, the first stone of which was laid.....Jan. 24, 1502–3
 The abbey dissolved and made a bishopric, 1541;
 finally made a collegiate church by Elizabeth.....1560
 Made a barrack for soldiers, July, 1643.—*Mercutius Rusticus*.
 The great west window and the western towers rebuilt in the reigns of George I. and II.....1714–60
 The choir injured by fire.....July 9, 1803
 Mr. Wyatt commenced restoring the dilapidated parts, at an expense of £42,000, in.....1809
 A fire, without any serious injury.....April 27, 1829
 The evening services for the working classes, when a sermon was preached by the dean, Dr. Trench, commenced on.....Jan. 8, 1863
 The 800th anniversary of the foundation celebrated.....Dec. 28, 1865

WESTMINSTER BISHOPRIC AND DEANERY. At the

dissolution of monasteries, Westminster Abbey was valued at £3977 per annum; King Henry VIII., in 1539, erected it into a deanery; and in 1541 he erected it into a bishopric, and appointed John Thirlby prelate. But he, having wasted the patrimony allotted by the king for the support of the see, was translated to Norwich in 1550, and with him ended the bishopric of Westminster; Middlesex was the diocese, being restored to London. The dean continued to preside until the accession of Mary, who restored the abbot; but Elizabeth displaced the abbot, and erected the abbey into a collegiate church of a dean and twelve prebendaries, as it still continues. On the revival of the Order of the Bath in 1725, the Dean of Westminster was appointed dean of that order, which honor has been continued. Dr. Nicholas Wiseman was created Archbishop of Westminster by Pope Pius IX. on Sept. 30, 1850. See *Papal Aggression*.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGES. The old bridge was accounted one of the most beautiful bridges in the world. It was begun (after a design of M. Labelye), Sept. 13, 1738; the first stone was laid Jan. 29, 1738-9; and it was opened for passengers Nov. 17, 1750; cost £426,650. It was built of Portland stone, and crosses the river where the breadth is 1923 feet. Owing to the sinking of several of its piers, most of the balustrade on both sides was removed, to relieve the structure of its weight.—By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46 (Aug. 4, 1853), the estates of its commissioners were transferred to her majesty's commissioners of works, who were empowered to remove the then existing bridge, and build a new *viaduct* (near the old one), which was shortly after begun. The contract required the completion of the works by June 1, 1857. The driving of the first elm pile commenced on July 3, and the driving of the iron piles and plates in September. The works were suspended for a time, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Mare, the contractors. The government eventually undertook the building, which they intrusted to Mr. Thomas Page, the engineer. One half of the new bridge was opened for use early in 1860; the whole on May 24, 1862.

WESTMINSTER CONVERSION OF FAITH AND CATECHISMS were drawn up by the "Assembly of Divines" (partly consisting of laymen), who sat by authority of Parliament in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, from 1543 to 1547. These have ever since been the doctrinal standards of Scotch Presbyterians.

WESTMINSTER HALL, London. One of the most venerable remains of English architecture, first built by William Rufus in 1097, for a banquetting-hall; and here, in 1099, on his return from Normandy, "he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally." The hall became ruinous before the reign of Richard II., who repaired it in 1397, raised the walls, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as a stately porch and other buildings. In 1296, Henry III., on New-year's day, caused 6000 poor persons to be entertained in this hall, and in the other rooms of his palace, as a celebration of Queen Eleanor's coronation; and here Richard II. held his Christmas festival in 1397, when the number of the guests each day the feast lasted was 10,000.—*Stow*. The courts of law were established here by King John.—*Idem*. Westminster Hall was stated to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars: it is 270 feet in length, 74 feet broad. The hall underwent a general repair in 1802. Concurrently with the erection of the palace of Westminster, many improvements and alterations have lately been made in this magnificent hall. The Volunteer Rifle Corps were drilled in the hall in the winter of 1869.

WESTMINSTER PALACE. See under *Palace of Westminster* and *Parliament*.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, London, was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the education of forty boys, denominated the Queen's Scholars, who are prepared for the University. It is situated within the walls of the abbey, and is separated into two schools or divisions, comprising seven forms or classes. Besides the scholars on the foundation, many of the nobility and gentry send their sons to Westminster for instruction. A proposal in 1890 to remove the school was disappointed in 1891.

WESTMORELAND. This county and Cumberland were granted as a fief to Malcolm of Scotland by Edward the Elder in 945, and resumed by Henry III. in 1237. Neville, earl of Westmoreland, revolted against Elizabeth in 1569, and was attainted in 1570.

WESTPHALIA (Germany). This duchy belonged in former times to the dukes of Saxony, and afterward

became subject to the Archbishop of Cologne. On the secularization of 1802, it was made over to Hesse-Darmstadt; and in 1814 was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia. The kingdom of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of Elbe, was created Dec. 1, 1807, and Jerome Bonaparte appointed king. Hanover was annexed to it, March 1, 1810. The kingdom of Westphalia was abolished in 1813, and the countries restored to their former rulers.

WESTPHALIA, or MUNSTER, PRACE OF, signed at Munster and at Osnaburg, between France, the emperor, and Sweden, Spain continuing the war against France. By this peace the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognized; Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden; the elector palatine restored to the lower palatinate; the religious and political rights of the German states established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognized by Germany, Oct. 24, 1648.

WHALE FISHERY, It is said, was first carried on by the Norwegians so early as 887.—*Lenget*. Whales were killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only, till 1673: the use of their fins and bones was not yet known, consequently (a writer quaintly adds) no stays were worn by the ladies. The English whale-fishing commenced at Spitzbergen in 1696; but the Dutch had been previously fishing there. The fishery was much promoted by an act of Parliament passed in 1749. From 1800 to 2000 whales have been killed annually on the coast of Greenland, etc. The quantity of whale-oil imported in 1814 was 33,567 tons. The quantity in 1826, when gas-light became general, was reduced to 25,000 tons; so that the consumption of oil had become, on this account, greatly diminished. In 1840 the quantity was about 22,000 tons; in 1850, 21,360 tons; in 1861, 19,176 tons; in 1864, 14,701 tons.

WHEAT. The Chinese ascribe to their emperor, Ching-Noung, who succeeded Fohi, the art of husbandry, and method of making bread from wheat, about 3000 years before the Christian era. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the 6th century, by Coll ap Coll Frewi.—*Robert*. The first wheat imported into England of which we have a note was in 1347. Various statutes have regulated the sales of wheat, and restrained its importation, thereby to encourage its being raised at home. Imported into the United Kingdom in 1864, 2,656,455 qrs. of wheat, and 4,322,088 cwt. of flour; in 1861, 4,918,815 qrs. of wheat, and 6,162,988 cwt. of flour; in 1864, 23,196,714 cwt. of wheat, and 4,975,936 cwt. of flour. See *Corn Laws* and *Bread*. In 1863 attention was drawn to the probable utility of considering the pedigree of wheat.

WHEEL, BREAKING ON THE. A barbarous mode of death, of great antiquity, ordered by Francis I. for robbers, 1515. See *Ravaillac*, etc.

WHEEL-WORK. See *Spinning, Looms, Automata*.

WHIGS. In the reign of Charles II. the name *Whig* was a term of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for holding the principles of the "Whigs," or fanatical Covenanters in Scotland; and the name *Tory* was given to the court party, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland.—*Baker*. This distinction arose out of the discovery of the Meal-tub Plot (which see) in 1678. Upon bringing up the Meal Plot before Parliament, two parties were formed: the ones who doubted the plot styled those who believed in it *Whigs*; these styled their adversaries *Tories*. In time these names, given as marks of opprobrium, became honored distinctions.—*Hume*. The Whigs brought about the revolution of 1688-9, and established the Protestant succession. They were instrumental in obtaining the abolition of the slave-trade and slavery, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, Catholic Emancipation, parliamentary and municipal reform, and the repeal of the Corn laws. The Whig Club was established by Charles James Fox; one of its original members was the great Francis, duke of Bedford, who died in 1802. For the principal Whig ministries, see *Godolphin, Halifax, Walpole, Rockingham, Grenville, Grey, Melbourne, Russell, Palmerston*.

WHISKY, the distilled spirit produced from malt and other corn in Scotland and Ireland, of which about eight millions of gallons have been distilled annually in the former, and upward of nine millions of gallons in the latter. The duty upon this article has produced an annual revenue of about three mil-

lions. The distillation of whisky in these countries is referred to the 16th century; but some authors state it to have been earlier. See *Distillation*. In 1855 the duties on spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland were equalized with those distilled in England.

WHISKY INSURRECTION, a popular outbreak in Western Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1794, on account of the imposition of duties on domestic distilled spirits. The people of Western Pennsylvania, where large quantities of whisky were manufactured, resisted the collection of the revenue by excise officers with force of arms. The insurrection became general in several counties. Many outrages were committed. Buildings were burned, the mails were rifled, and government officers were insulted and abused. At one time there were 6000 or 7000 insurgents under arms. The President of the United States (Washington) finally called out the military force of the country, to put down the insurgents, and was successful. Great leniency was shown to the offenders, and the excitement died away.

WHITE-BAIT DINNER, when the cabinet ministers meet at the end of each session, is said to have begun at the end of the last century, through Sir Robert Preston and Sir George Rose inviting Mr. Pitt and his colleagues to dine at Dagenham, and afterward at Greenwich. Another account dates the origin in 1781.

WHITEBOYS, a body of ruffians in Ireland, so called on account of their wearing linen frocks over their coats. They committed dreadful outrages in 1761, but were suppressed by a military force, and their ringleaders executed in 1762. They rose into insurrection again and were suppressed 1794-7. Whiteboys have appeared at various times since, committing the most frightful crimes. The insurrection Act was passed on their account in 1822.

WHITEFIELD, GEORGE, the founder of the "Calvinistic Methodists," was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester, where he received his first education. He was admitted a servitor at Oxford in 1732, and became a companion of the Wesleys there, and aided them in establishing Methodism. He parted from them in 1741, on account of their rejection of the doctrine of election. He was the most eloquent preacher of his day. His first sermon was preached in 1736; and he commenced field preaching in 1739. He is said to have delivered 18,000 sermons during his career of 34 years. His followers are termed "the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection," from his having become her chaplain in 1748. There were 109 chapels of this connection in 1861; but many of his followers have joined the Independents. He was born in 1714, and died in 1770. See *Tabernacle*.

WHITE FRIARS. See *Carmelites*.

WHITEHALL (London), built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the middle of the 13th century. It afterward devolved, by bequest, to the Black Friars of Holborn, who sold it to the Archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York Place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till purchased by Henry VIII. of Cardinal Wolsey in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court. Queen Elizabeth, who died at Richmond in 1603, was brought from thence to Whitehall, by water, in a grand procession. It was on this occasion, Camden informs us, that the following quaint panegyric on her majesty was written:

"The queen was brought by water to Whitehall,
At every stroke the oars did tears let fall.
More clung about the barge: fish under water
Wept out their eyes of pearl, and swam blind after.
I think the bargeman might, with easier thighs,
Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes;
For howsoever thus much my thoughts have scanned,
She had come by water, had she come by land."

In 1697, Whitehall was destroyed by an accidental fire, except the banquetting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I., according to a design of Inigo Jones, in 1619. In the front of Whitehall, Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649. George I. converted the hall into a chapel, 1723-4. The exterior of this edifice underwent repair between 1829 and 1833.

WHITE HATS, a party in the Low Countries formed about 1877, against Louis, count of Flanders. The struggle lasted till 1884, when it was settled by Philip, duke of Burgundy.

WHITE HOUSE (Washington), built of freestone, the official residence of the Presidents of the United States.

WHITE PLAINS, BATTLE OF, between the Americans under Washington, and the British under Howe, was fought, in a series of skirmishes, on the 28th of October, 1776. The Americans were driven from their position, and took post upon the hills a few miles farther north. The British general did not think it prudent to pursue. The loss of the belligerents was nearly equal—about 300 each.

WHITE SHEEP, a name given to the Turcomans who conquered Persia about 1468; and persecuted the Shites, but were expelled by Ismail, who founded the Sophi dynasty in 1501.

WHITE TOWER, the keep or citadel in the Tower of London, a large square, irregular building, erected in 1079 by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester. It measures 116 feet by 94, and is 92 feet in height; the walls, which are 11 feet thick, having a winding staircase continued along two of the sides, like that in Dover Castle. It contains the sea armory and the volunteer armory—the latter for 30,000 men. Within this tower is the ancient chapel of St. John, originally used by the English monarchs. The turret of the N.E. angle, the highest of the four by which the White Tower is surmounted, was used for astronomical purposes by Flamsteed previously to the erection of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

WHITSUNTIDE. The festival appointed to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles: the newly-baptized persons or catechumens used to wear white garments on Whitsunday. This feast is movable, being always exactly seven weeks after Easter. Rogation Week (which see) is the week before Whitsunday. Whitsunday in 1868, May 30; in 1867, June 9; in 1868, May 31.

WHITTINGTON'S CHARITIES. Sir Richard Whittington, a citizen and mercer of London, served the office of lord mayor three times, the last time in 1419. Many stories connected with his name are destitute of truth. His munificent charities are little known and seldom praised. He founded his college, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, in 1494; and his almshouses in 1429: the latter stand on Highgate Hill, near the supposed site of the famous stone which commemorated the legend of his return to London, after leaving it in despair, the church bells chiming him back by the promise of his future greatness.

WICKLIFFITES, the followers of John Wickliffe (born 1324), a professor of divinity in the University of Oxford, and rector of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. He was the father of the Reformation of the English Church from popery, being among the first who opposed the authority of the pope, transubstantiation, the celibacy of the clergy, etc. Wickliffe was protected by John of Gaunt, Edward's son and Richard's uncle, yet virulently persecuted by the Church, and rescued from martyrdom by a paralytic attack, which caused his death, December 31, 1384, in his 60th year. The Council of Constance, in 1418, decreed his bones to be disinterred and burnt, which was done by the Bishop of Lincoln, and his dust was cast into the River Swift. Wickliffe's English version of the Bible was commenced in 1380: an edition of it was printed at Oxford in 1850.

WIDOWS. The Jewish law required a man's brother to marry his widow (1490 B.C.). For the burning of widows in India, see *Suttees*. Among the numerous associations in London for the relief of widows are, one for the widows of musketeers, instituted in 1739; one for widows of naval men, founded in 1739; one for widows of medical men, 1768; a law society, for widows of professional gentlemen, 1817; and a society for artists' widows, 1827.—Widows were taxed in England as follows: a duke, £12 10s.; lower peers, smaller sums; a common person, 1s., 7 Will. III., 1695.

WIG. See *Peruke*.

WIGAN (Lancashire). In the Civil War, the king's troops, commanded by the Earl of Derby, were defeated and driven out of the town in 1643 by the Parliamentary forces, under Sir John Smeaton. The earl was again defeated by Colonel Ashton, who raised the fortifications of Wigan to the ground, same year; and once more by a greatly superior force, commanded by Colonel Lilburne, 1651. In this last engagement, Sir Thomas Tildersley, an ardent Royalist, was slain; a pillar was erected to his memory in 1673.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, the Roman Vectis or Fortis, was conquered by Vespasian in the reign of Claudius. It was conquered by the Saxons, under Cerdic, about 550; in 787 by the Danes; and in 1001, when they held it for

several years. It was taken by the French, July 18, 1877, and has several times suffered from invasions by that people. In the year 1442, Henry VI. alienated the Isle of Wight to Henry de Beauchamp, first premier Earl of England and then Duke of Warwick, with a precedence of all other dukes, but Norfolk, and lastly crowned him King of the Isle of Wight with his own hands; but this earl dying without heirs male, his returned title died with him, and the lordship of the Isle returned to the crown. Charles I., after his flight from Hampton Court, was a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle in 1647. In the time of Charles II., timber was so plentiful that it is said a squirrel might have traveled on the tops of the trees for many leagues together; but it is now much reduced, through supplying the dock-yards for the British navy. The queen has a marine residence here called Osborne House.

WILKES'S NUMBER 45, from the 45th number of the *North Briton*, published by Mr. Wilkes, an alderman of London. He commenced a paper warfare against the Earl of Bute and his administration, and in this number printed April 28, 1768, made so free a use of royalty itself that a general warrant was issued against him by the Earl of Halifax, then Secretary of State, and he was committed to the Tower, April 30. His warfare not only deprived him of liberty, but exposed him to two duels; yet he obtained £4000 damages and full costs of suit for the illegal seizure of his papers. He was afterward condemned for libel, but was, however, elected a fifth time M.P. for Middlesex in Oct., 1774, and served the office of lord mayor. He was elected chamberlain of London in 1779, and died in 1797. See *North Briton*, and also *Warrants, General*.

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS are of very high antiquity. See *Genesis* xlviii. Solon introduced them at Athens, 578 B.C. There are many regulations respecting wills in the Koran. Trebatius Testa, the civilian, was the first person who introduced codicils to wills at Rome, 81 B.C. The power of bequeathing lands by the last will and testament of the owner was confirmed to English subjects by Henry I., 1100; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system, which were taken off by the statute of 38 Henry VIII., 1541.—*Blackstone's Commentaries*. The first will of a sovereign on record is stated (but in error) to be that of Richard II., 1399; Edward the Confessor made a will, 1066. Various laws have regulated the wills and testaments of British subjects. All previous statutes were repealed by 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, and the laws with relation to wills thereby amended.* The present PROBATE COURT (which see) was established in 1837. An office for the reception of the wills of living persons was opened in Jan., 1861. See *Thellusson's Will*.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST WILL OF NAPOLEON I., EMPEROR OF FRANCE.†

[He died May 5, 1821, eleven days after he had signed these documents. The original in French occupies about twenty-six pages in Felgnot's "Testaments Remarquables," 1826.]

"This day, April 24, 1821, at Longwood, in the Island of St. Helena. This is my testament, or act of my last will: . . .

"I leave to the Count de Montholon 2,000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him. I leave to the Comte Bertrand 500,000 francs. I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 400,000 francs; the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard. To St. Denis, 100,000 francs. To No-varre, 100,000 francs. To Pijeron, 100,000 francs. To Archambaud, 50,000 francs. To Cuvier, 50,000 francs. To Chandelie, *idem*.

"To the Abbé Vignali, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte Novo de Rossino. To the Comte Las Casas, 100,000 francs. To Comte Lavolette, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon in chief Larray, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known. To General Brayer, 100,000 francs.

"To General Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs. To General Drouet, 100,000 francs. To General Cam-

* By this act the testator must be above 21; not a lunatic or idiot, not deaf and dumb, not drunk at the time of signing, not an outlawed or unpardoned felon. All kinds of property may be devised. The will must be written legibly and intelligibly, and signed by the testator, or by his direction, in the presence of two or more witnesses, who also must sign. A married woman may bequeath only her pin-money or separate maintenance, without the consent of her husband.

† These documents, dated from April 15-24, which had been deposited since 1821 in England, have been, at the request of the French government, given up to the authorities at Paris, to be deposited among the archives of that capital.

bronne, 100,000 francs. To the children of Genera. Mouton Duvernal, 100,000 francs. To the children of the brave Labédoyère, 100,000 francs. To the children of General Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs. To the children of General Chartrand, 100,000 francs. To the children of the virtuous General Travot, 100,000 francs. To General Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs. To General Clausel, 100,000 francs. To Costa Bastille, also 100,000 francs. To the Baron de Meneville, 100,000 francs. To Arnauld, author of *Marius*, 100,000 francs.

"To Colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defense and glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates. To the Baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs. To the Surgeon Emmery, 100,000 francs.

"These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July, 1815, the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the Counts Montholon and Bertrand, and by Marchand.

"These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital. I institute the Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors. This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

"NAPOLEON.

"April 24, 1821, Longwood."

The following are part of the eight *Codicils* to the preceding will of the emperor:

"On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets of which the viceroys is the depositary, and which belong to me, I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He can not forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (*parage*) of his mother's inheritance.

"From the funds remitted in gold to the Empress Maria-Louisa, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I beside recommend to the protection of my dear Maria-Louisa. I leave 200,000 francs to Count Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer (Las Casas) for the same purpose as the above, to be employed according to my depositions in legacies of conscience.

"10,000 francs to the sub-officer Cantillon, who has undergone a prosecution, being accused of a desire to assassinate Lord Wellington, of which he has been declared innocent. Cantillon had as much right to assassinate that oligarch as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena, etc., etc.

"LETTER TO M. LAFITTE.

"MONSIEUR LAFITTE,—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have canceled one of these receipts, and I have charged Comte de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may, after my death, deliver to him the said sum, with interest at the rate of five per cent. from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order. I have also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to Comte Montholon.

"This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping. NAPOLEON.

"Longwood, in the Island of St. Helena, April 25, 1821."

WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION. Feb., 1742.

Earl of Wilmington, *First Lord of the Treasury*. Lord Hardwicke, *Lord Chancellor*. Earl of Harrington, *President of the Council*. Earl Gower, *Lord Privy Seal*. Mr. Sandys, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. Lord Carteret and the Duke of Newcastle, *Secretaries of State*.

Earl of Winchelsea, *First Lord of the Admiralty*. Duke of Argyll, *Commander of the Forces and Master General of the Ordnance*.

Mr. Henry Pelham, *Paymaster of the Forces*.

With several of the household lords.

[On Lord Wilmington's death, July 26, 1743, Mr. Pelham became prime minister; and in Nov., 1744, he formed the "Broad-bottom" administration. See Pelham.]

WILSON'S CREEK (Missouri), BATTLE OF, fought August 10, 1861. Lyon, after his success at Booneville (June 17), advanced to Springfield; but with 5000 men he could not expect to hold his position against the enemy, who numbered about 20,000; and he could obtain no re-enforcements from Fremont at St. Louis. He determined, therefore, to retreat, but, before doing so, advanced to Wilson's Springs on the 9th of August. It was the intention of each army to attack the other on the morning of the 10th. Lyon anticipated the Confederate commanders, and a battle followed, which, next to that of Bull Run, was the severest engagement of 1861. Lyon and Sigel led the two main columns of attack. The Confederates, who had an overwhelming advantage in numbers, were commanded by Price and McCulloch. Lyon was killed while leading a charge. Sturgis succeeded to the command of Lyon's column, and maintained the battle for six hours by means of his superior artillery, when he ordered a retreat. Sigel's column was routed. The battle secured the leisurely retreat of the National troops from Springfield.

WINCHESTER (Hampshire), a most ancient city, whose erection may reasonably be ascribed to the Celtic Britons, though the alleged date of its foundation, 892 B.C., is manifestly unworthy of attention. It became the capital of the West Saxon kingdom under Cerdic, 580 A.D., was the residence of Alfred, 879-901; and under the rule of Egbert was the metropolis of England. In the reign of William I., though Winchester was still a royal residence, London began to rival it, and acquire the pre-eminence; and the destruction of religious houses by Henry VIII. almost ruined it. Several kings resided at Winchester, and many Parliaments were held there. Memorials of its ancient superiority exist in the national denomination of measures of quantity, as Winchester ell, Winchester bushel, etc., the use of which has but recently been replaced by Imperial measures. The bishopric is of great antiquity. The cathedral church was first founded and endowed by Kingly, or Kenesluis, the first Christian king of the West Saxons. The church first built becoming ruinous, the present fabric was begun by Walkin, the 34th bishop, 1073, but not finished till the time of William of Wykeham, who founded the college about 1373. The church was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, and afterward to St. Swithin, once bishop here. St. Birine was the first bishop of the West Saxons, 635. The see is valued in the king's books at £2795 4s. 2d. annually. Present income, £10,500.

RECENT BISHOPS OF WINCHESTER, Prelates of the Order of the Garter.

1731. Brownlow North, died July 12, 1820.
1820. George Pretyman Tomline, died 1827.
1827. Charles Richard Sumner (present bishop, 1865).

WINCHESTER (Virginia). This town is situated in the Shenandoah Valley. During the American Civil War there were several conflicts here of greater or less importance. Here, on March 23, 1862, General Shields repulsed "Stonewall" Jackson. Jackson attacked General Banks at this place (May 25) and forced him to retreat. General Milroy held the town with 7000 men at the time of Lee's invasion (June, 1863). On the approach of the Confederates he retreated (June 15), and a column of the enemy gaining his rear, while another attacked in front, he was defeated, his whole force dispersed, and 2800 captured. In the autumn of 1864, General Sheridan, commanding the Army of the Upper Potomac, held a strong position near the railroad from Harper's Ferry toward Winchester. The Confederate General Early commanded a large force in the valley of the Shenandoah, and on the 18th of September was posted on the Opequan Creek near Winchester. Sheridan gained the rear of the Confederates, and on the 19th defeated them, capturing 4500 prisoners. On the Confederate side Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed; on the National, General D. A. Russell was killed, and Generals Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman were wounded. The National loss was over 3000. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was 8500.

WINDING-UP ACTS (to facilitate the winding up the affairs of joint-stock companies which are unable to meet their engagements) were passed in 1848, 1857, and 1862.

WINDMILLS are of great antiquity, and some writers state them to be of Roman invention; but certainly we are indebted for the windmill to the Saracens. They are said to have been originally introduced into Europe by the Knights of St. John, who took the hint from what they had seen in the crusades.—*Laker*.

Windmills were first known in Spain, France, and Germany, in 1299.—*Anderson*. Wind sawmills were invented by a Dutchman in 1633, when one was erected near the Strand, in London.

WINDOWS. See *Glass*. There were windows in Pompeii, A.D. 79, as is evident from its ruins. It is certain that windows of some kind were glazed so early as the 8d century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced until it was done by Bennet, 638. Windows of glass were used in private houses, but the glass was imported, 1177.—*Anderson*. In England, in 1851, about 6000 houses had fifty windows and upward in each; about 275,000 had ten windows and upward; and 725,000 had seven windows, or less than seven.

Window-tax first enacted in order to defray the expense of and deficiency in the recoinage of gold.....1695
The tax increased, Feb. 5, 1746-7; again in 1778; and again on the commutation tax for tea,

Oct. 1, 1784
The tax again increased in.....1797, 1802, and 1808
Reduced.....1823
The revenue derived from windows was in 1840 about a million and a quarter sterling; and in 1850 (to April 5), £1,832,684.
The tax repealed by act 14 & 15 Vict., c. 36 (which act imposed a duty upon inhabited houses in lieu thereof).....July 24, 1851

WINDSOR CASTLE (Berkshire),* a residence of the British sovereigns, begun by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. about 1110. Edward III., who was born here, caused the old building, with the exception of three towers at the west end, to be taken down, and re-erected the whole castle, under the direction of William of Wykeham, 1366, and built St. George's Chapel. He assessed every county in England to send him workmen. James I. of Scotland was imprisoned here, 1400-23. Several additions were made by Henry VIII. Elizabeth made the grand north terrace; and Charles II. repaired and beautified it, 1680.—*Canden; Mortimer*. The chapel was repaired and opened, Oct., 1790. The castle was repaired and enlarged, 1824-8; and George IV. took possession of it, Dec. 8, 1828. Our sovereigns have here entertained many royal personages, as the Emperor and Empress of the French, in April, 1855. A serious fire occurred at the castle, in the Prince of Wales's tower, owing to some defect in the heating apparatus, March 19, 1853.

WINE. "Noah planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine," 2247 B.C. (*Gen. ix.*, 20). See *Vine*. Ching-Noung, emperor of China, is said to have made rice wine, 1998 B.C. The art of making wine is said to have been brought from India by Bacchus. Christ changed water into wine at the marriage in Cana of Galilee, A.D. 80.—*John ii.*, 8, 10. Wine was sold in England by apothecaries as a cordial in 1500, and so continued for some time after, although there is mention of "wine for the king" so early as 1549. In 1400 the price was twelve shillings the pipe. A hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned, for being adulterated, to be staved and emptied into the channels of the streets, by Rainwell, mayor of London, 1427.—*Stow's Chron.* The first importation of claret wine into Ireland was on June 17, 1490. The first act for licensing sellers of wine in England passed April 25, 1601. Wine duties to be 2s. 9d. per gallon on Cape wine, and 6s. 6d. on all other wines, 1581. In 1556, the customs duties on wines produced £2,073,694; in 1858, £1,721,742; in 1859, £1,959,502; in 1863, £1,212,977. By the French treaty of commerce about 1860, the duty on wines was much reduced. Wine licenses are granted to refreshment houses by an act passed in 1860.

IMPORTATION OF WINE OF ALL KINDS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.
1800.....	8,307,400	1845....	8,469,776	1859....	8,195,513
1815.....	4,806,628	1850....	9,804,811	1861....	11,652,436
1830....	6,879,568	1854....	10,875,865	1864....	15,451,622
1839....	9,909,066	1857....	10,836,436		

* *Windsor Forest*, situated to the south and west of the town of Windsor, was formerly 190 miles in circumference; in 1607 it was 77½ miles round, but it has since been reduced in its bounds to about 56 miles. It was surveyed in 1789, and found to contain 59,800 acres. Virginia Water and the plantations about it were taken out of the forest. The marshes were drained and the trees planted for William, duke of Cumberland, about 1746; and much was done by George IV., who often resided at the lodge. On the south side is Windsor Great Park, which was fourteen miles in circumference, but it has been much enlarged by the Inclosure Act; it contains about 3800 acres. The Tithe Park, on the north and east sides of the castle, contains about 590 acres. The gardens are elegant, and have been considerably improved by the addition of the house and gardens of the Duke of St. Albans's, purchased by the crown.

WINE IN THE UNITED STATES. Grape is extensively cultivated in New York, Ohio, and California, and less extensively in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina. The cultivation of native grapes began in Ohio as early as 1794. The value of the wine made from grapes grown in America was estimated for 1867 at about \$12,000,000.

WINTER. See *Frosts*.

WIRE. The invention of drawing wire* is ascribed to Rodolph of Nuremberg, about 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1568. The first wire-mill in England was erected at Mortlake in 1663.—*Mortimer*.

WIRTEMBERG. See *Warttemberg*.

WISCONSIN. A N.W. state of N. America, was organized as a Territory in 1836, and received into the Union May 29, 1848.

WITCHCRAFT. The punishment of witchcraft was commanded in the Jewish law (*Exodus* xxii., 18) 1491 B.C., "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Saul, after banishing or condemning witchcraft, incurred the wrath of God by consulting the witch of Endor, 1056 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xxviii.). Bishop Hutchinson's important historical "Essay on Witchcraft" was published in 1718. The Church of Rome subjected persons suspected of the crime to the most cruel tortures; and Pope Innocent VIII. issued a bull against witchcraft in 1494. Thousands of victims, often innocent, were burned alive, while others were killed by the tests applied.

Joan of Arc was burnt at Rheims as a witch, May 30, 1431.

About five hundred witches were burnt in Geneva in three months, 1515.

One thousand were burnt in the diocese of Como in a year, about 1524.

An incredible number in France, about 1620, when one sorcerer confessed to having 1200 associates.

Nine hundred were burnt in Lorraine between 1580 and 1595.

One hundred and fifty-seven were burnt at Wurtzburg between 1627 and 1629, old and young, clerical, learned, and ignorant.

At Lindheim, thirty were burnt in four years out of a population of 600; and more than 100,000 perished, mostly by the flames, in Germany.

Grandier, the parish priest at Loudon, was burnt on a charge of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634.

In Bretagne, twenty poor women were put to death as witches, 1664.

Disturbances commenced on charges of witchcraft in America, at Massachusetts, 1645-9; and persecutions raged dreadfully in Pennsylvania in 1663.

At Salem, in New England, nineteen persons were hanged (by the Puritans) for witchcraft, eight more were condemned, and fifty confessed themselves to be witches and were pardoned, 1692.

Maria Renata was burnt at Wurtzburg in 1740.

At Kallak, in Poland, nine old women were charged with having bewitched and rendered unfruitful the lands belonging to that palatinate, and were burnt, Jan. 17, 1776.

Five women were condemned to death by the Brahmins, at Patna, for sorcery, and executed, Dec. 15, 1802.

WITCHCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

Severe laws were in force against them in these countries in former times, by which death was the punishment, and thousands of persons suffered both by the public executioner and the hands of the people. A statute was enacted declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy, 23 Hen. VIII., 1541. Again, 5 Eliz., 1562, and 1 James, 1603. The 73d canon of the Church prohibits the clergy from casting out devils, 1603.

Barrington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft in England in 800 years at 80,000.

Matthew Hopkins, the "witch-finder," causes the judicial murder of about 100 persons in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 1645-7.

* The astonishing ductility, which is one of the distinguishing qualities of gold, is no way more conspicuous than in gilt wire. A cylinder of 48 ounces of silver, covered with a coat of gold weighing only one ounce, is usually drawn into a wire, two yards of which only weigh one grain; so that 36 yards of the wire weigh no more than 48 grains, and one single grain of gold covers the whole 36 yards; and the thousandth part of a grain is above one eighth of an inch long.—*Halley*. Eight grains of gold, covering a cylinder of silver, are commonly drawn into a wire 13,000 feet long; yet so perfectly does it cover the silver, that even a microscope does not discover any appearance of the silver underneath.—*Boyle*.

Sir Matthew Hale burnt two persons for witchcraft in 1684.

Northamptonshire and Huntingdon preserved the superstition about witchcraft later than any other counties.

Seventeen or eighteen persons burnt at St. Osyth's, in Essex, about 1674.

Two pretended witches were executed at Northampton in 1706, and five others seven years afterward.

In 1716, Mrs. Hicks, and her daughter, aged nine, were hanged at Huntingdon.

In Scotland, thousands of persons were burnt in the period of about a hundred years. Among the victims were persons of the highest rank, while all orders in the state concurred. James I. even caused a whole assize to be prosecuted for an acquittal. The king published his *Dæmonologie* in Edinburgh, 1597. The last sufferer in Scotland was at Dornach in 1722.

The laws against witchcraft had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person, attempting to revive them, by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Surrey for the practice of witchcraft, they were repealed, 10 Geo. II., 1736.

Credulity in witchcraft still abounds in the country districts of England. On Sept. 4, 1863, a poor old paralyzed Frenchman died in consequence of having been ducked as a wizard at Castle Hedingham, Essex.

WITCHCRAFT, SALEM. A curious chapter in the history of popular delusions is the record of that which is known in American history as *Salem Witchcraft*. The people of Massachusetts, from the rulers to the most humble, generally believed in witchcraft. It had taken strong hold upon their feelings, and in the early spring of 1692 excitement suddenly broke out at Danver (part of Salem), Massachusetts, and spread like an epidemic. It commenced in the family of the parish minister. His niece or daughter acted strangely, and an old Indian servant woman was accused of having bewitched her. Fasting and prayer were resorted to to break the "spell." The malady increased. The alarm spread over the whole community, and the idea seized the colonists that evil spirits, having ministering servants among them, overshadowed the land. Good and ill-favored women were suspected and accused of practicing sorcery. Even the lady of Governor Phipps did not escape suspicion. Many excellent persons, suspected, were imprisoned, and Mr. Burroughs, a minister, was executed. Men of strong minds and scholarly attainments, were thoroughly deluded. For six months the dreadful delusion prevailed, and during that time 80 persons suffered death, 55 were tortured or frightened into a confession of witchcraft, and when a special court was convened in October, 1692, no less than 150 accused persons were in prison. A sudden reaction took place, and many of the accusers shrunk abashed from the public gaze.

WITENA-MOT, or WITENA-GE-MOT, the assembling of the wise men, the great council of the Anglo-Saxons. A witena-mot was called in Winchester by Egbert, 800, and in London, 653, to consult on the proper means to repel the Danes. See *Parliament*.

WITEPSK (in Russia, where a battle was fought between the French under Marshal Victor, duke of Belluno, and the Russians, commanded by General Wittgenstein. The French were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of 8000 men, Nov. 14, 1812).

WITNESSES. The evidence of two witnesses required to attain for high treason, 25 Edw. III., 1352. In civil actions between party and party, if a man be subpoenaed as a witness on a trial, he must appear in court on pain of £100 to be forfeited to the king, and £10, together with damages equivalent to the loss sustained by the want of his evidence to the party aggrieved. Lord Ellenborough ruled that no witness is obliged to answer questions which may tend to degrade himself, Dec. 10, 1804. New act relating to the examination of witnesses passed 18 Geo. III., 1773. Act to enable courts of law to order the examination of witnesses upon interrogations and otherwise, 1 Will. IV., March 30, 1831.

WIVES. See *Marriage*. By the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1857, the condition of married women has been much benefited. When ill used they can obtain a divorce or judicial separation; and while in the latter state, any property they may acquire is secured to them personally, as if unmarried. By another act, passed in 1857, they are enabled to dispose of reversionary interests in personal property or estates.

WIVES' POISON, or WATER TOWANO. See *Poisoning*.

WOLVES were once very numerous in England. Their heads were demanded as a tribute, particularly 800 yearly from Wales, by King Edgar, 961, by which step they were said to be totally destroyed.—*Carte*. Edward I. issued his mandate for the destruction of wolves in several counties of England, 1289. Ireland was infested by wolves for many centuries after their extirpation in England; for there are accounts of some being found there so late as 1710, when the last presentment for killing wolves was made in the county of Cork. Wolves still infest France, in which kingdom 884 wolves and cubs were killed in 1828-9.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD. 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The mausoleum or tomb built for Mausolus, king of Caria, by Artemisia, his queen. 3. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus. 4. The walls and hanging gardens of the city of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, called the Colossus. 6. The ivory and gold statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7. The pharos or watch-tower built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. See *separate articles*.

WOOD-CUTS. See *Engraving on Wood*.

WOOD'S HALFPENCE, for circulation in Ireland and America, were coined by virtue of a patent passed 1723-3. Against this project, Dr. Jonathan Swift, by his *Draper's Letters*, raised such a spirit against Wood that he was effectually banished the kingdom. The halfpence were assayed in England by Sir Isaac Newton, and proved to be genuine, in 1734.

WOODEN PAVEMENT (expensive and perishable) seemed at one time likely to supersede stone in the principal thoroughfares of London. A wooden pavement was laid down at Whitehall in 1589, and in Oxford Street, the Strand, and other streets. It was soon taken up as inefficient.

WOODSTOCK (Oxfordshire) In Woodstock, now Blenheim Park, originally stood a royal palace, in which King Ethelred held a Parliament, and Alfred the Great translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, 838. Henry I. beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II., 1191. In it were born Edmund, second son of Edward I., 1301, and Edward, eldest son of Edward III., 1330; and here the Princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary, 1554. A splendid mansion, built at the expense of the nation for the Duke of Marlborough, was erected here, to commemorate the victory he obtained at Blenheim in 1704. At that time every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site.

WOOL. From the earliest times down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth the wool of Great Britain was not only superior to that of Spain, but accounted the finest in the universe; and even in the times of the Romans a manufacture of woollen cloths was established at Winchester for the use of the emperors.—*Anderson*. In later times, wool was manufactured in England, and is mentioned 1185, but not in any quantity until 1331, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe and other artisans from Flanders. This was the real origin of the now unrivaled manufacture, 6 Edw. III., 1331.—*Rymer's Fœdera*.

WOOLEN CLOTH. Woollen cloths were made an article of commerce in the time of Julius Cæsar, and are familiarly alluded to by him.

WOOL-COMBERS in several parts of England have a procession on Feb. 3, in commemoration of Bishop Blaize, who is reported to have discovered their art. He is said to have visited England; and St. Blaize, a village in Cornwall, is celebrated for having been his landing-place. He was Bishop of Sebastia, in Armenia, and suffered martyrdom in the Diocletian persecution, 303.

WOOLSACK, the seat of the lord high chancellor of England in the House of Lords, is so called from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. Wool was the staple commodity of England in the reign of Edward III., when the woolsack first came into use.

WOOLWICH (Kent), the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and celebrated for its royal dock-yard, where men-of-war have been built as early as the reign of Henry VIII., 1512, when the Harry Grace de Dieu was constructed. Here she also was burnt in 1553. The royal arsenal was formed about 1730, on the site of a rabbit-warren; it contains vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, powder, and

other warlike stores; a foundry, with several furnaces, for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fire-works, cartridges, grenades, etc., are made for the public service. The Royal Military Academy was erected in the royal arsenal, but the institution was not completely formed until 19th Geo. II., 1745. The arsenal, store-houses, etc., burnt, to the value of £300,000, May 20, 1802. Another great fire occurred June 30, 1805. Fatal explosion of gunpowder, Jan. 30, 1813. The hemp-store burnt down, July 8, 1813. Another explosion by gunpowder, June 16, 1814. About 10,000 persons are now employed in Woolwich Arsenal.

WORCESTER was successively an important Welsh, Roman, and Saxon town. It was burnt by the Danes 1041, for resisting the tribute called Danegelt. William I. built a castle 1090. The city was frequently taken and retaken during the Civil War of the Middle Ages.—The Biscuvorio was founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, 680, and taken from the see of Lichfield, of which it composed a part. The married priests of the cathedral were displaced, and monks settled in their stead, 964. The church was rebuilt by Wolstan, 25th bishop, 1080. The see has yielded to the Church of Rome four saints, and to the English nation five lord chancellors and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at £1049 16s. 8½d. per annum. Present income, £5000.

WORCESTER, BATTLE of, Sept. 8, 1651, when the Scots army which came to England to reinstate Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell, who called it his *evening mercy*. Charles with difficulty escaped to France. More than 3000 of the Royalists were slain, and of 9000 prisoners most were sold as slaves to the American colonists.

WORKING-MEN'S CLUBS may be considered to have begun with the Working Men's Mutual Improvement and Recreation Society, established in Lancaster by the instrumentality of the Rev. H. Solls, in 1800. The Westminster Working Men's Club, in Duck Lane, originated with Miss Adeline Cooper, and was opened in Dec., 1860. The Working Men's Club and Institute Union was established by Lord Brougham and others, June 4, 1862.

WORKING-MEN'S COLLEGES. The first was established in Sheffield by working men. The second in London, by the Rev. Professor Frederick D. Maurice, as principal, in Oct., 1854; a third in Cambridge, and, in 1855, a fourth at Oxford; all wholly for the working classes, and undertaking to impart such knowledge as each man feels he is most in want of. The colleges engage to find a teacher wherever 10 or 15 members agree to form a class, and also to have lectures given. There were eleven classes at the one in London in 1856; Mr. Ruskin gave lessons in drawing. These colleges have been found to be self supporting.

WORLD. See *Creation* and *Globe*.

WORMS, a city on the Rhine, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Here Charlemagne resided in 806 B.C. Several imperial diets have been held at Worms, where was held the Imperial diet before which Martin Luther was summoned, April 4, 1521, and by which he was proscribed. Luther was met by 2000 persons on foot and on horseback, at the distance of a league from Worms. Such was his conviction of the justice of his cause, that when Spalatin sent a messenger to warn him of his danger, he answered, "If there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I would go on." Before the emperor, the Archduke Ferdinand, six electors, twenty-four dukes, seven margraves, thirty bishops and prelates, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors, Luther appeared, April 17th, in the imperial diet, acknowledged all his writings and opinions, and left Worms in fact a conqueror. Yet, to save his life, he had to remain in seclusion, under the protection of the Elector of Saxony, for about a year.

WORSHIP. The first worship mentioned is that of Abel, 8772 B.C., *Gen. iv.* "Men began to call on the name of the Lord," 3769 B.C., *Gen. iv.* The Jewish order of worship was set up by Moses 1490 B.C. Solomon consecrated the Temple, 1004 B.C. To the corruptions of the simple worship of the patriarchs all the Egyptian and Greek idolatries owed their origin. Athotes, son of Menes, king of Upper Egypt, is supposed to be the *Copt* of the Egyptians, and the *Tot*, or *Hermes*, of the Greeks, the *Mercurius* of the Latins, and the *Tutatus* of the Celts or Gauls, 3112 B.C.—*Usher*.

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND. The Druids were the priests here at the invasion of the Romans (55 B.C.),

who eventually introduced Christianity, which was almost extirpated by the victorious Saxons (455-890), who were pagans. The Roman Catholic form of Christianity was introduced by Augustine, 596, and continued till the Reformation, which see.

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1851.

	Places of Worship.	Sittings.
Church of England.....	14,077	5,817,915
Wesleyan Methodists.....	6,579	2,194,298
Independents.....	2,944	1,067,760
Baptists.....	2,789	752,848
Roman Catholics.....	570	184,111
Society of Friends.....	271	91,559
Unitarians.....	239	63,554
Scottish Presbyterians.....	160	86,692
Latter-day Saints (<i>Mormons</i>).....	293	80,783
Brethren (Plymouth).....	139 (?)	18,599
Jews.....	53	8,438
New Church (Swedenborgians).....	50	12,107
Moravians.....	39	9,305
Catholic and Apostolic Church (Irvingites).....	33	7,487
Greek Church.....	3	291
Countess of Huntingdon's Connection.....	109	85,210
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.....	893	198,942
Various small bodies, some without names.....	546	105,557

(See *Wesleyan Methodists*, note.)

WORSTED, spun wool, obtained its name from having been first spun at a town called Worsted, in Norfolk, in which the inventor lived, and where manufactures of worsted are still extensively carried on, 14 Edw. III., 1340.—*Anderson*. "A Worsted-stocking Knave" is a term of reproach or contempt used by Shakspeare.

WORTHIES, NINE, a term long ago given to the following eminent men:

Jews.	Died.	Heathens.	Died.
Joshua.....	B.C. 1452	Hector of Troy.....	B.C. 1184
David.....	1015	Alexander the Great.....	323
Judas Maccabæus.....	161	Julius Cæsar.....	44
Christians.			
King Arthur of Britain.....	A.D. 542		
Charlemagne of France.....	814		
Godfrey of Bouillon.....	1100		
In Shakspeare's <i>Lone's Labor's Lost</i> , Act v., Sc. 2, Hercules and Pompey appear as worthies.			

WOTILTYTYPE. See under *Photography*.

WOUNDING. Malicious wounding of another was adjudged death by the English statutes. The Coventry Act was passed in 1671. See *Coventry Act*. By Lord Ellenborough's act, persons who stab or cut with intent to murder, maim, or disfigure another, were declared guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. Those guilty of maliciously shooting at another in any dwelling-house or other place are also punishable under the same statute in the same degree, 43 Geo. III., 1802. This offense is met by some later statutes, particularly the act for consolidating and amending the acts relating to offenses against the person, 9 Geo. IV., June, 1833. This last act is extended to Ireland by 10 Geo. IV., 1839. An act for the prevention of maliciously shooting, stabbing, etc., in Scotland, 6 Geo. IV., 1825; amended by 10 Geo. IV., June 4, 1829. 16 and 17 Vict., c. 30, 1853, was passed for the prevention and punishment of assaults on women and children.

WRECKS. The loss of merchant and other ships by wreck upon lee-shores, coasts, and disasters in the open sea, was estimated at Lloyd's, in 1800, to be about an average of 265 ships a year. In 1880, it appeared by Lloyd's *Lists* that 677 British vessels were totally lost, under various circumstances, in that year.

British vessels wrecked in 1848 were, sailing vessels, 501, steamers 13; tonnage, 96,920.

In 1851 there were wrecked 611 vessels, of which number 11 were steamers; the tonnage of the whole being 111,976 tons.

The year 1862-3, particularly the winter months (Dec. and Jan.), was very remarkable for the number of dreadful shipwrecks and fires at sea; but a few of them are recorded.

Many vessels were lost in the great storms Oct. 25, 26, 1869, May 23, 1861, Oct. 19, 20, 1861, and Nov. 13, 14, 1862.

WRECKS OF VESSELS ON BRITISH COASTS.

Vessels.	Lives lost.	Vessels.	Lives lost.
1852.....	1015	1854.....	897
1853.....	832	1855.....	1141

Vessels wrecked or suffering other casualties.	Vessels totally wrecked.	Lives lost.	Vessels wrecked or suffering other casualties.	Vessels totally wrecked.	Lives lost.
1856.....	1153	591	1861.....	668	184
1857.....	1143	584	1862.....	1827	455
1858.....	989	354	1863.....	2001	508
1859.....	1415	1645	1864.....	1741	467
1860.....	1379	541	1865.....	1741	516

REMARKABLE CASES OF VESSELS WRECKED OR BURNED.

Mary Rose, 60 guns, going from Portsmouth to Spithead, upset in a squall; all on board perished..... July 20, 1545
Coronation, 90 guns, foundered off the Ramhead; crew saved: *Harwich*, 79 guns, wrecked on Mount Edgcombe; crew perished..... Sept. 1, 1691
Royal Sovereign, 100 guns; burnt in the Medway..... Jan. 29, 1696

Stirling Castle, 70 guns, *Mary*, 70 guns, *Northumberland*, 70 guns, lost on the Goodwin; *Vanguard*, 70 guns, sunk at Chatham; *York*, 70 guns, lost near Harwich; all lost but four men: *Resolution*, 80 guns, coast of Sussex; *Newcastle*, 60 guns, at Spithead, 193 drowned; *Revere*, 60 guns, at Yarmouth, 173 perished in the night of..... Nov. 26, 1708

Association, 70 guns, and other vessels, lost with Admiral Sir C. Shovel, off the Scilly Isles (which see)..... Oct. 23, 1707

Solebay, 82 guns, lost near Boston Neck; crew perished..... Dec. 25, 1709

Edgar, 70 guns, blew up at Spithead; all on board perished..... Oct. 15, 1711

Victory, 100 guns, near the Isle of Alderney; all perished..... Oct. 5, 1744

Colchester, 50 guns, lost on Kentish Knock; 40 men perished..... Sept. 21, "

Venus, 74 guns, foundered near Fort St. David, East Indies; all perished except 26 persons; *Pembroke*, 60 guns, near Porto Novo; 830 of her crew perished..... April 18, 1749

Prince George, 80 guns, burnt in lat. 48 N. on her way to Gibraltar; about 400 perished..... April 13, 1758

Lichfield, 50 guns, lost on the coast of Barbary; 130 of the crew perished..... Nov. 29, "

Tilbury, 69 guns, lost off Louisbourg; most of the crew perished..... Sept. 25, 1759

Ramilles, 90 guns, lost on the Bolt-head; only 26 persons saved; *Conqueror*, lost on St. Nicholas's Island, Plymouth..... Feb. 15, 1760

Duc d'Angulême, 64 guns, and *Sunderland*, 60 guns, lost off Pondicherry; all perished..... Jan. 1, 1761

Raisonnable, 64 guns, lost at the attack of Martinique..... Feb. 8, 1763

Republic, 33 guns, foundered off Bermuda; crew perished..... 1775

Thunderer, 74 guns; *Stirling Castle*, 64; *Defiance*, 64; *Phœnix*, 44; *La Blanche*, 32; *Laurel*, 28; *Shark*, 28; *Andromeda*, 28; *Deal Castle*, 24; *Penelope*, 24; *Scarborough*, 20; *Barbadoes*, 14; *Camelion*, 14; *Endeavor*, 14; and *Victor*, 10 guns; all lost in the same storm, in the West Indies, in..... Oct. 1780

Gen. Darker, Indiaman, off Scheveling..... Feb. 17, 1781

Grosvener, Indiaman, coast of Caffraria..... Aug. 4, 1783

Swan, sloop of war, off Waterford; 180 persons drowned..... Aug. 4, "

Royal George, above 800 persons perished..... Aug. 29, "

Centaur, 74 guns, foundered on her passage from Jamaica; Captain Inglesfield and 11 of the crew saved..... Sept. 31, "

Ville de Paris; of 104 guns, one of Admiral Rodney's prizes; the *Glorieux*, of 74 guns, lost in the West Indies..... Oct. 5, "

Superb, 74 guns, wrecked in Tellicherry Roads, East Indies..... Nov. 5, 1793

Cato, 50 guns, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, on the Malabar coast; crew perished..... "

Coast Belghiozee, Indiaman, off Dublin Bay; 147 souls perished..... March 13, "

Menat, ferry-boat, in the Strait; 60 drowned, Dec. 5, 1785

Halswell, E. Indiaman; 100 persons perished, Jan. 6, 1786

Hartwell, Indiaman, with immense wealth on board..... May 24, 1787

Charlmonde Packet, from Holyhead to Dublin; 104 drowned..... Dec. 23, 1790

Pandora, frigate, on a reef; 100 souls perished, Aug. 28, 1791

Union, packet, of Dover, lost off the port of Calais; a similar occurrence had not happened for 108 years before..... Jan. 28, 1793

Winterton, E. Indiaman; many perished..... Aug. 20, "

* 2619 lives were saved by the use of rocket apparatus, life-boats, etc.

- Impétueux*, 74 guns, burnt at Portsmouth, Aug. 24, 1793
Scorpion, 74 guns, burnt at Leghorn Nov. 20, 1793
Ardent, 64 guns, burnt off Corsica April, 1794
Boyne, by fire, at Spithead (see *Boyne*) May 4, 1795
Courageux, 74 guns, Capt. B. Hallowell, near Gibraltar; crew, except 124, perished Dec. 18, 1796
La Tribune, 36 guns, off Halifax; 800 souls perished Nov. 16, 1797
Resistance, blown up in the Straits of Banca, July 24, 1798
Royal Charlotte, East Indiaman, blown up at Culpee Aug. 1, "
Proserpine, frigate, in the Elbe; 15 lives lost, Feb. 1, "
Luline, 86 guns, wrecked off the Vllé Island, coast of Holland; only two men saved Oct. 9, 1799
Impregnable, 98 guns, wrecked between Langstone and Chichester Oct. 19, "
Sceptre, 64 guns, wrecked in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope; 291 of the crew perished "
Nassau, 64 guns, on the Haak Bank; 100 perished, Oct. 26, "
Ethalion, frigate, 88 guns, on the Penmarks, Dec. 24, "
Queen, transport, on Trefals Point; 369 souls perished Jan. 14, 1800
Mastiff, gun-brig, on the Cockle Sands Jan. 19, "
Repulse, 64 guns, off Ushant March 10, "
Jeep, W. Indiaman, by fire, off Brazil July 9, "
Invincible, 74 guns, near Yarmouth; Captain John Rennie and the crew, except 126 souls, perished, March 16, 1801
Margate, Margate hoy, near Reculver; 23 persons perished Feb. 10, 1802
Bangalore, E. Indiaman, Indian Sea April 12, "
Active, West Indiaman, in Margate Roads, Jan. 10, 1803
Hindustan, East Indiaman, went to pieces on the Culvers Jan. 11, "
La Déterminée, 24 guns, in Jersey Roads; many drowned March 26, "
Resistance, 86 guns, off Cape St. Vincent May 81, "
Lady Hobart, packet, on an island of ice June 28, "
Sotie, frigate, 44 guns, off Schelling July 81, "
Antelope, Capt. Wilson, off Pellew Islands Aug. 9, "
Victory, Liverpool ship, at Liverpool; 87 drowned, Sept. 30, "
Citoe, frigate, 82 guns, on Yarmouth coast, Nov. 16, "
Nautilus, E. Indiaman, on Ladrone Nov. 18, "
Fanny, in Chinese Sea; 46 souls perished Nov. 29, "
Suffiance, sloop of war, 16 guns, off Cork Dec. 25, "
Apollo, frigate, on coast of Portugal April 1, 1804
Cumberland Packet, on Antigua coast Sept. 4, "
Romney, 50 guns, on Haak Bank, Texel Nov. 18, "
Venerable, 74 guns, at Torbay; lost 8 men, Nov. 24, "
Severn, on a rock, near Grovville Dec. 21, "
Doris, frigate, on the Diamond Rock, Quiberon Bay Jan. 12, 1805
Abergavenny, East Indiaman, on the Bill of Portland; more than 300 persons perished Feb. 6, "
Naiads, transport, off Newfoundland coast Oct. 23, "
Æneas, transport, off Newfoundland; 340 perished Oct. 23, "
Aurora, transport, on the Goodwin Sands; 300 perished Dec. 21, "
King George, packet, from Park Gate to Dublin, lost on the Hoyle bank; 125 persons, passengers and crew, drowned Sept. 21, 1806
Athénien, 64 guns, near Tunis; 347 souls perished, Oct. 27, "
Glanvyn, packet, off Farm Island; several drowned, Nov. 17, "
Felix, 12 guns, near Santander; 79 souls lost, Jan. 22, 1807
Blenheim, 74 guns, Admiral Sir T. Troubridge, and Java, 82 guns, foundered near Isle of Rodriguez, East Indies Feb. 1, "
Ajax, 74 guns, by fire, off the island of Tenedos; 250 perished Feb. 14, "
Blanche, frigate, on the French coast; 45 men perished March 4, "
Ganges, East Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope, May 29, "
Prince of Wales, Park-gate packet, and *Rochdale*, transport, on Dunleary Point, near Dublin; nearly 300 souls perished Nov. 19, "
Boreas, man-of-war, upon the Hannois Rock in the Channel Nov. 28, "
Anson, 44 guns, wrecked in Mount's Bay; 60 lives lost Dec. 29, "
Agatha, near Memel; Lord Royston and others drowned April 7, 1808
Astrea, frigate, on Anagada coast May 23, "
Frith, passage-boat, in the Frith of Dornoch; 40 persons drowned Aug. 18, 1809
Fozhound, 18 guns, foundered on passage from Halifax; crew perished Aug. 31, 1809
Sirius, 86 guns, and *Magicienne*, 86 guns, wrecked when advancing to attack the French, off Isle of France Aug. 23, 1810
Satellite, sloop-of-war, 16 guns, upset, and all on board perished Dec. 14, "
Minotaur, of 74 guns, wrecked on the Haak Bank; 800 persons perished Dec. 22, "
Pandora, sloop-of-war, off Jutland, 80 persons perished Feb. 13, 1811
Saldanha, frigate, on the Irish coast; 300 persons perished Dec. 4, "
St. George, of 98, and *DeFence*, of 74 guns, and the *Uero*, stranded on the coast of Jutland, Admiral Reynolds and all the crews (about 2000 persons) perished except 18 seamen Dec. 24, "
Manilla, frigate, on the Haak Sand, 12 persons perished Jan. 23, 1812
British Queen, packet, from Ostend to Margate, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, and all on board perished Dec. 17, 1814
Duchess of Wellington, at Calcutta, by fire, Jan. 21, 1816
Sea-horse, transport, near Tramore Bay; 865 persons, chiefly soldiers of the 69th regiment, and most of the crew, drowned Jan. 30, "
Lord Melville and *Boadicea*, transports, with upward of 200 of the 92d regiment, with wives and children, lost near Kinsale; almost all perished, Jan. 31, "
Harpooner, transport, near Newfoundland; 100 persons drowned Nov. 10, "
William and Mary, packet, struck on the Willeys Rocks, near the Holmes Light-house, English Channel, nearly 60 persons perished Oct. 24, 1817
Queen Charlotte, East Indiaman, at Madras, all on board perished Oct. 24, 1818
Ariel, in the Persian Gulf; 79 souls perished, March 18, 1820
Earl of Motra, on the Burbo Bank, near Liverpool; 40 drowned Aug. 3, 1821
Blendon Hall, on Inaccessible Island; many perished July 23, "
Juliana, East Indiaman, on the Kentish Knock; 40 drowned Dec. 26, "
Thames, Indiaman, off Beachy Head; several drowned Feb. 8, 1822
Drake, 10 guns, near Halifax; several drowned, June 20, "
Ellesmere, steamer; 11 persons lost Dec. 14, "
Alert, Dublin and Liverpool packet; 70 souls perished March 26, 1823
Robert, from Dublin to Liverpool; 60 souls perished May 16, "
Fanny, in Jersey Roads; Lord Harley and many drowned Jan. 1, 1823
Venus, packet, from Waterford to Dublin, near Gorey; 9 persons drowned March 19, "
Nerby, from Newry to Quebec, with 300 passengers; cast away near Barday; about 40 persons were drowned April 16, 1827
Lady Sherbrooke, from Londonderry to Quebec, lost near Cape Ray; 273 souls perished; 82 only were saved Aug. 19, 1831
Experiment, from Hull to Quebec; wrecked near Calais April 15, 1833
Earl of Wemyss, near Wells, Norfolk; the cabin filled, and 11 ladies and children were drowned; all on deck escaped July 13, 1833
Amphitrite, ship with female convicts to New South Wales; lost on Boulogne Sands; out of 131 persons, three only were saved Aug. 30, 1833
United Kingdom, W. Indiaman, with rich cargo; run down by the *Queen of Scotland* steamer off Northfleet, near Gravesend Oct. 15, "
Waterwitch, steamer, on the coast of Wexford; 4 drowned Dec. 18, "
Lady Munro, from Calcutta to Sydney; of 90 persons on board, not more than 20 were saved, Jan. 9, 1834
Camelion, cutter; run down off Dover by the *Cuxor* frigate; 13 persons drowned Aug. 27, "
Killarney, steamer, off Cork; 29 persons perished, Jan. 26, 1838
Forfarshire, steamer, from Hull to Dundee; 83 persons drowned. Owing to the courage of Grace Darling and her father, 15 persons were saved (see *Forfarshire*) Sept. 6, "
Protector, E. Indiaman; at Bengal; of 178 persons on board, 170 perished Nov. 21, "
William Huskisson, steamer, between Dublin and Liverpool; 98 passengers saved by Capt. Clegg, of the *Huddersfield* Jan. 11, 1844
Lord William Bentinck, off Bombay; 53 recruits, 20

officers, and 7 passengers perished: the *Lord Castlereagh* also wrecked; most of her crew and passengers lost. June 17, 1840

M. S. Fairy, Captain Hewitt; sailed from Harwich on a surveying cruise, and was lost next day in a violent gale, off the coast of Norfolk. Nov. 18, "

City of Bristol, steam packet, 35 souls perished. Nov. 18, "

Thames, steamer, Captain Gray, from Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives; the captain and 55 persons perished. Jan. 4, 1841

Governor Fenner, from Liverpool for America; run down off Holyhead by the *Nottingham* steamer out of Dublin; 122 persons perished. Feb. 19, "

Amelia, from London to Liverpool; lost on the Herne Sand. Feb. 26, "

President, steamer, from New York to Liverpool, with many passengers on board; sailed on March 11; encountered a terrific storm two days afterward, and has never since been heard of. March 18, 1841

[In this vessel were Mr. Tyrone Power, the comedian; a son of the Duke of Richmond, etc.]

William Browne, by striking on the ice; 16 passengers who had been received into the long boat were thrown overboard by the crew to lighten her. April 19, "

Isabella, from London to Quebec; struck by an iceberg. May 2, "

Solway, steamer, on her passage between Belfast and Port Carlisle; crew saved. Aug. 25, "

Amanda, off Metis; 29 passengers and 12 of the crew lost. Sept. 26, "

James Cooke, of Limerick, coming from Sligo to Glasgow. Nov. 21, "

Abercrombie Robinson and *Waterloo* transports, in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope; of 380 persons on board the latter vessel, 139, principally convicts, perished. Aug. 28, 1843

Spitfire, war steamer, on the coast of Jamaica, Sept. 10, "

Reliance, East Indiaman, from China to London, off Merlemont, near Boulogne; of 116 persons on board, seven only were saved. Nov. 18, "

Hamilton, on the Gunfleet Sands, near Harwich; 11 of the crew perished. Nov. 15, "

Conqueror, East Indiaman, homeward bound, near Boulogne; crew and passengers lost. Jan. 13, 1843

Jessie Logan, East Indiaman, on the Cornish coast; many lives lost. Jan. 16, "

Solway, royal mail steamer, near Corunna; 28 lives lost, and the mail. April 7, "

Catharine, trader, blown up off the Isle of Pines; most of the crew were massacred by the natives, or afterward drowned. April 12, "

Amelia Thompson, near Madras; part of the crew saved. May 23, "

Albert, troop-ship, from Halifax, with the 64th regiment on board, which was miraculously saved. July 13, "

Pegasus, steam packet, from Leith; off the Fern Islands; of 59 persons, 7 only were saved, July 19, "

[Mr. Elton, a favorite actor, was among the sufferers.]

Phoenix, in a terrific snow-storm, off the coast of Newfoundland; many lives were lost. Nov. 26, "

Fiberfeldt, iron steam-ship, from Brielle. Feb. 22, 1844

Manchester, steamer, from Hull to Hamburg, off the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven; about 30 lives lost. June 16, "

Margaret, Hull and Hamburg steamer; many lives lost. Oct. 22, 1845

Great Britain, iron steam-ship, grounded in Dundrum Bay (see *Great Britain*). Sept. 22, "

[Recovered by Brunel, etc., Aug. 27, 1847.]

John Lloyd, by collision, in the Irish Sea; several lives lost. Sept. 25, "

Twined, W. India mail packet; 72 souls perished. Feb. 19, 1847

Carriack, brig; a gale in the St. Lawrence; 170 emigrants perished. May 19, "

Avenger, H.M. steam frigate; off N. coast of Africa; officers and crew (nearly 300) lost. Dec. 20, "

Exmouth, emigrant-ship, from Londonderry to Quebec; of 240 persons on board, nearly all were drowned. April 28, "

Ocean Monarch (which see). Aug. 24, 1848

Caleb Grimshaw, emigrant-ship, by fire; 400 persons miraculously escaped. Nov. 12, 1849

Royal Adelaide, steamer, wrecked on the Tongue Sands, off Margate; above 400 lives lost, Mar. 30, 1850

Orion, steam-ship, off Portpatrick (see *Orion*). June 13, "

Rosalind, from Quebec; a number of the crew drowned. Sept. 9, 1850

Edmund, emigrant-ship, with nearly 200 passengers from Limerick to New York (of whom more than one half perished), wrecked off the Western coast of Ireland. Nov. 12, "

Amazon, W. India mail-steamer (see *Amazon*). Jan. 4, 1853

Birkenhead, troop-ship, iron paddle-wheeler, and of 556 horse-power, sailed from Queenstown, Jan. 7, 1852, for the Cape, having on board detachments of the 12th Lancers, 2d, 6th, 12th, 48d, 45th, and 60th Rifles, 73d, 74th, and 91st regiments. It struck upon a pointed pinnacle rock off Simon's Bay, South Africa, and of 638 persons, only 184 were saved by the boats; 454 of the crew and soldiers perished. Feb. 26, "

Victoria, steam packet (see *Victoria*). Nov. 8, 9, "

Lilly, stranded and blown up by gunpowder, on the Gulf of Man, by which more than 80 persons lost their lives. Dec. 24, "

St. George, steam-ship, bound from Liverpool to New York, with 121 emigrant passengers (chiefly Irish), and a crew consisting of 29 seamen (the captain inclusive), was destroyed by fire at sea. The crew and 70 of the passengers were saved by the American ship *Orlando*, and conveyed to Havre, in France; but the remainder, 51 souls, are supposed to have perished. Dec. 24, "

Queen Victoria, steam-ship, bound from Liverpool, was wrecked off the Bailey Light-house, near Dublin; she mistook her course in a snow-storm; 67 lives were lost out of 120. Feb. 15, 1853

Independence, on the coast of Lower California, and which afterward took fire; 140 persons were drowned or burnt to death, a few escaping, who underwent the most dreadful additional sufferings on a barren shore. Feb. 16, "

Duke of Sutherland, steamer from London to Aberdeen; wrecked on the pier at Aberdeen, and the captain (Hoskins) and many of the crew and passengers perished. April 2, "

Rebecca, on W. coast of Van Diemen's Land; Captain Shephard and many lives lost. April 29, "

William and Mary, an American emigrant-ship, near the Bahamas. She struck on a sunken rock; about 170 persons perished. May 8, "

Aurora, of Hull; sailed from New York, April 26, and foundered; about 25 lives lost. May 20, "

Bourneuf, Australian emigrant vessel. Struck on a reef near Torres Straits. The captain (Bibby) and six lives lost. Aug. 3, "

Annie Jane, of Liverpool, an emigrant vessel, driven on shore on the Barra Islands on west coast of Scotland; about 348 lives lost. Sept. 29, "

Harwood, brig, by collision with the *Trident* steamer, near the Mouse Light, near the Nore; foundered with six of the crew, who perished. Oct. 5, "

Dalhousie, foundered off Beachy Head. The captain (Butterworth), the passengers, and all the crew (excepting one), about 60 persons in all, perished. The cargo was valued at above £100,000. Oct. 19, "

Marshall, screw steamer, in the North Sea, ran into the barque *Woodhouse*; about 48 persons supposed to have perished. Nov. 28, "

Taylor, emigrant-ship, driven on the rocks off Landbay Island, north of Howth; about 880 lives lost. Jan. 20, 1854

Favorita, in the Channel, on her way from Bremen to Baltimore, came into violent contact with the American barque *Heeper*, off the Start, and immediately went down; 201 persons were drowned. April 29, "

Lady Nugent, troop-ship, sailed from Madras, May 10, 1854; foundered in a hurricane; 350 rank and file of the Madras light infantry, officers and crew, in all 400 souls, perished. May, "

Arctic, U. S. mail steamer, by collision in a fog with the *Vesta*, French steamer, off Newfoundland; over 300 lives lost. Sept. 27, "

Forerunner, African mail steamer, struck on a sunken rock off St. Lorenzo, Madeira, and went down directly afterward, with the total loss of ship and mails, and 14 lives. Oct. 25, "

Nile, iron screw-steamer, struck on the Godevry Rock, St. Ives Bay, and all perished. Nov. 30, "

City of Glasgow, a Glasgow steamer, with 480 persons on board, disappeared in. "

In the storm which raged in the Black Sea, Nov. 18-16, 1854, eleven transports were wrecked and six disabled. The new steam-ship *Prince* was lost with 144 lives, and a cargo worth £500,000, indispensable to the army in the Crimea. The

- loss of life in the other vessels is estimated at 340.....1854
- George Canning*, Hamburg and New York packet, near the mouth of the Elbe: 96 lives lost; and *Staley*, English schooner, near Newwreck, in a great storm.....Jan. 1, 1855
- Mercury*, screw steamer, by collision with a French ship: passengers saved.....Jan. 11, "
- Janet Boyd*, barque, in a storm off Margate Sands: 28 lives lost.....Jan. 20, "
- Will o' the Wisp*, screw steamer, on the Burn Rock, off Lambay: 18 lives lost.....Feb. 9, "
- Morna*, steamer, on rocks near the Isle of Man: 21 lives lost.....Feb. 25, "
- John*, emigrant vessel, on the Muncles Rocks off Falmouth: 200 lives lost.....May 1, "
- Pacific*, Collins steamer, left Liverpool for New York with 186 persons on board; never since heard of (supposed to have struck on an iceberg).....Jan. 28, 1856
- Josephine Willis*, packet ship, lost by collision with the screw steamer *Manxerton* in the Channel; about 70 lives lost.....Feb. 2, "
- John Rutledge*, from Liverpool to New York, ran on an iceberg and was wrecked; many lives lost.....Feb. 30, "
- Many vessels and their crews totally lost, Jan. 1-8, 1857
- Northern Belle*, American vessel, was wrecked near Broadstairs. The American government sent 21 silver medals and £700 to be distributed among the heroic boatmen who saved the crew, Jan. 5, 6, "
- Violet*, royal mail steamer, lost on the Goodwin; many persons perished.....Jan. 5, "
- Tyne*, royal mail steamer, stranded on her way to Southampton from the Brazil.....Jan. 13, "
- St. Andrew*, screw steamer, totally wrecked near Latakia: loss about £145,000.....Jan. 29, "
- Charlemagne*, iron clipper, wrecked by the coast of Canton: passengers saved; loss about £110,000, March 30, "
- H.M.S. *Raleigh*, 50 guns, wrecked on southeast coast of Macao.....April 14, "
- Catharine Adanson*, Australian vessel, wrecked 25 miles from Sydney: 30 lives lost.....about June 2, "
- H.M.S. *Transit*, wrecked on a reef in the Straits of Banca.....July 10, "
- Dunbar*, clipper, wrecked on the rocks near Sydney: 121 persons, and cargo valued at £22,000, lost; one person only saved, who was on the rocks thirty hours.....Aug. 30, "
- Central America*, American steamer, from Havana to New York, foundered at sea. Had on board 579 persons, of whom only 159 were saved; also \$2,000,000 in gold, which was lost.....Sept. 12, "
- Sarah Sands*, an iron screw steamer, sailed from Portsmouth for Calcutta in Aug. 1857: 300 soldiers on board. On Nov. 11, the cargo (government stores) took fire. By the exertions of Colonel Moffat and Captain Castle, the master of the vessel, who directed the soldiers and the crew, the flames were subdued, although a barrel of gunpowder exploded during the conflagration. A new danger then arose—the prevalence of a strong gale—water was shipped heavily where the port quarter had been blown out. Nevertheless, after a fearful struggle, the vessel arrived at the Mauritius, Nov. 21, without losing a single life.....Nov. 11-21, "
- Windsor*, emigrant ship, struck on a reef near the Cape de Verde Islands.....Dec. 1, "
- Ava*, Indian mail steamer, with ladies and others from Lucknow on board; wrecked near Ceylon, Feb. 16, 1858
- Eastern City*, burnt about the equator on her way to Melbourne; by great exertions all on board were saved.....Aug. 23, 24, "
- Austria*, steam emigrant ship, burnt in the middle of the Atlantic. Of 633 persons on board, only 67 were saved. The disaster due to carelessness.....Sept. 13, "
- St. Paul*, Captain Pennard, from Hong Kong to Sydney, with 827 Chinese emigrants, wrecked on the island of Rossel, Sept. 30, 1858. The captain and 8 of the crew left the island in search of assistance, and were picked up by the *Prince of Denmark* schooner. The French steamer *Styz* was dispatched to the island, and brought away one Chinese, Jan. 25, 1859. All the rest had been massacred and devoured by the natives....."
- Czar*, steamer, wrecked off the Lizard: 14 lives lost, Jan. 23, 1859
- Pomona*, American ship, 419 persons on board, from Liverpool to New York, was wrecked on Blackwater Bank, through the master mistaking Blackwater for the Tuskar light: only 24 persons saved.....April 27-28, 1859
- Eastern Monarch*, burnt at Spithead: out of 500, 8 lives lost. The vessel contained invalid soldiers from India, who, with the crew, behaved admirably.....June 2, "
- Alma*, steamer, grounded on a reef near Aden, Red Sea, about 85 miles from Mocha: all persons saved. After 8½ days' exposure to the sun, without water, they were rescued by H.M.S. *Cyclops*: Sir John Bowring, who was on board, lost valuable papers.....June 12, "
- Admella*, steamer, running between Melbourne and Adelaide, struck on a reef: of about 73 persons, only 23 were saved; many perished through exposure to cold.....Aug. 6, "
- Royal Charter*, screw steamer, Captain Taylor, totally wrecked off Moelfra, on the Anglesea coast: 446 lives lost. The vessel contained gold amounting in value to between £700,000 and £800,000; much of this has been recovered, night of Oct. 25-26, "
- Indian*, mail steamer, wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland: out of 116, 37 lives lost, Nov. 21, "
- Blervie Castle*, sailed from London Docks for Adelaide: lost in the Channel and all on board, 57 persons; last seen on.....Dec. 25, "
- Northerner*, steamer, wrecked on a rock near Cape Mendocino, between San Francisco and Oregon: 38 lives lost.....Jan. 6, 1860
- Endymion*, sailing vessel, burnt in the Mersey; loss above £90,000.....Jan. 31, "
- Dreadful gales; and many wrecks on the coast, Feb. 15-19, "
- American barque *Luna*, with emigrants, wrecked off Barfleur: above 100 lives lost.....Feb. 19, 1860
- Ondine*, steamer, lost through collision with the *Heroine*, of Bideford, abreast of Beachy Head; the captain and about 60 persons perished, Feb. 19, "
- Hungarian*, new mail steamer, wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia: all on board (305) lost on the night of.....Feb. 19-20, "
- Nimrod*, steamer, wrecked on rocks near St. David's Head: 40 lives lost.....Feb. 28, "
- Malabar*, iron ship, on her way to China, with Lord Elgin and Baron Gros; wrecked off Point de Galle, Ceylon. The ambassadors displayed much heroism; no lives lost. Of much specie sunk, a good deal was recovered.....May 22, "
- Lady Elgin*, American steamer, sunk through collision with schooner *Augusta*, on Lake Michigan: of 385 persons on board, 287 were lost, including Mr. Herbert Ingraham, M.P., founder of the "Illustrated London News," and his son, Sept. 8, "
- Arctic*, Hull steamer, wrecked off Jutland; many persons saved by Mr. Earle, who lost his own life while endeavoring to save others.....Oct. 5, "
- Connaught*, steamer, burnt; crew saved through the gallantry of the crew of an American brig, Oct. 7, "
- Juniata*, wrecked through collision with an American vessel, *Joseph Fish*; 13 lives lost, March 15, 1861
- Canadian*, steamer, struck on a field of ice in the Straits of Belle Isle, and foundered in half an hour: 85 lives lost.....June 4, "
- H.M.S. *Conqueror*, stranded on Rum Cay, near the Bahamas, and lost (the captain and master were censured for neglect of duty).....Dec. 29, "
- Harmony*, lost, with all hands, off Plymouth, Feb. 27, 1862
- Lotus*, merchantman, off Chale Bay, in the great storm; crew all lost except two.....Oct. 19, "
- Ocean Monarch*, 2196 tons, sailed from New York March 6, laden with provisions; foundered in a gale.....March 9, "
- Upward of 60 merchantmen lost during gales in March, "
- Mars*, Waterford steamer, struck on a rock near Milford Haven; about 60 lives lost.....April 1, "
- Bencoolen*, East Indiaman, 1400 tons; struck on sands near Bude Haven, Cornwall; about 98 lives lost.....Oct. 19, "
- Many vessels lost during storm.....Oct. 19, "
- Colombo*, East India mail steamer, in thick weather, wrecked on Minicog Island, 440 miles from Point de Galle, Ceylon; no lives lost (the crew and passengers taken off by the *Ottawa* from Bombay, Nov. 30).....Nov. 19, "
- Lifeguard*, steamer, left Newcastle with about 41 passengers; never since heard of; supposed to have foundered off Flamborough Head.....Dec. 20, "

Orpheus, H. M. steamer, new vessel, 1700 tons, Commander Burnett, wrecked on Manakau Bar, W. coast of New Zealand; 70 persons saved; about 190 perished.....Feb. 7, 1863
Anglo-Saxon, mail steamer, Captain Burgess, in a dense fog, wrecked on a reef off Cape Race, Newfoundland; about 227, out of 446, lives lost, " April 27,
All Serene, Australian ship; gale in the Pacific; above 80 lives lost (the survivors suffered much till they reached the Fiji Isles in a punt), " Feb. 21, 1864

Many shipwrecks in consequence of the cyclone at Calcutta.....Oct. 5, "
H. M. S. Raccoon, off Chefoo Cape, Chinese coast; 90 lives lost.....Nov. 4, "
The Stanley, *Friendship*, etc., in the gale off Tyne-mouth, and the *Dalhousie*, screw steamer, mouth of the Tay, same gale; 24 lives lost.....Nov. 24, "
H. M. S. Bombay, burnt off Flores Island, near Montaudou; 91 lives lost.....Dec. 14, "
Lalla, cutter, off Great Ormes Head, during a gale; several lives lost; 7 persons drowned by upsetting of the life-boat.....Jan. 14, 1865
Eagle Speed, emigrant vessel, foundered near Calcutta; 265 coolies drowned; great cruelty and neglect imputed.....Aug. 24, "
Duncan Dunbar, wrecked on a reef at Las Rocas, S. America; no lives lost.....Oct. 7, "
Ibia, steamer, machinery damaged, off Ballycro-neen Bay; 15 lives lost; sailed from Cork, " Dec. 18,
Sampshire, mail steamer, collision with an American barque; several lives lost.....Dec. 13, "
London, steamer, on her way to Melbourne, foundered in Bay of Biscay; about 290 persons perished (including Capt. Martin, Dr. Woolley, principal of the University of Sydney, G. V. Brooke, the tragedian); about the same time the *Amelia* steamer with a cargo worth £900,000; no lives lost.....Jan. 11, 1866
 Many wrecks and much loss of life during gales, " Jan. 6-11, "

WRITING. Pictures were undoubtedly the first essay toward writing. The most ancient remains of writing which have been transmitted to us are upon hard substances, such as stones and metals, used by the ancients for edicts and matters of public notoriety. Athotes, or Hermes, is said to have written a history of the Egyptians, and to have been the author of the hieroglyphics, 3113 B.C.—*Usher*. Writing is said to have been taught to the Latins by Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phenicia, 1494 B.C.—*Tracyides*. Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., brought the Phœnician letters into Greece.—*Vossius*. The commands were written on two tables of stone, 1491 B.C.—*Usher*. The Greeks and Romans used waxed table-books, and continued the use of them long after papyrus was known.* See *Papyrus*, *Parchment Paper*. Astle's "History of Writing" was first published in 1784.

WROXETER, in Shropshire, the Roman city *Uricotum*. Roman inscriptions, ruins, seals, and coins were found here in 1752. Some new discoveries having been made, a committee for farther investigation met at Shrewsbury on Nov. 11, 1863. Excavations were commenced in Feb., 1866, which were continued till May. Large portions of the old town were discovered; also specimens of glass and pottery, personal ornaments and toys, household utensils and implements of trade, cinerary urns, and bones of man and of the smaller animals. A committee was formed in London in Aug., 1866, with a view of continuing these investigations, which were resumed in 1861, through the liberality of Beriah Botfield, M.P.

WÜRTEMBERG, originally part of Suabia, was made a county in 1297, and a duchy in 1495. The dukes were Protestants until 1773, when the reigning prince became a Roman Catholic. Württemberg has been repeatedly traversed by hostile armies, particularly since the revolution of France. Moreau made his celebrated retreat, Oct. 23, 1796. The political constitution is dated Sept. 25, 1819. Population of Württemberg in Dec., 1861, 1,720,708; of Stuttgart, the capital, 61,666.

DUKES.

1495. Eberhard I.
 1496. Eberhard II.
 1498. Ulrich; deprived of his states by the Emperor Charles V.; recovers them in 1564.
 1550. Christopher the Pacific.
 1593. Louis.
 1593. Frederick I.
 1603. John Frederick; joined the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War.
 1628. Eberhard III.
 1674. William Louis.
 1677. Eberhard Louis; served under William III. in Ireland, and with the English armies on the Continent.
 1733. Charles Alexander.
 1787. Charles Eugene.
 1793. Louis Eugene (joins in the war against France).
 1795. Frederick Eugene makes peace with France, 1796.
 1797. Frederick II. marries the princess royal of England, May 18; made Elector of Germany, 1803; acquired additional territories, and the title of king, in 1806.

KINGS.

1805. Frederick I. supplies a contingent to Napoleon's Russian army, yet joined the Allies at Leipzig in 1813. Died in 1816.
 1816. William I., Oct. 30; son (born Sept. 27, 1781). He abolished serfdom in 1818; instituted representative government in 1819; entered into a concordat with Rome in 1827; was the oldest living sovereign, 1863; died June 25, 1864.
 1864. Charles I., son; June 25; born March 6, 1823; married Princess Olga, of Russia.

WURTZBURG, in Bavaria, was formerly a bishopric, and its sovereign was one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire. It was given as a principality to the Elector of Bavaria in 1803; and by the treaty of Presburg in 1805 was ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany, whose electoral title was transferred from Salzburg to this place. In 1814 this duchy was again transferred to Bavaria in exchange for the Tyrol, and the Archduke Ferdinand was reinstated in his Tuscan dominions. Ministers from the second-rate German states met at Wurtzburg to promote union among them, Nov. 21-27, 1863.

WURTZCHEN. See *Bautzen*.

WYATT'S INSURRECTION. See *Rebellions*, 1854.

WYOMING, MASSACHUSETTS. A Tory leader named John Butler, at the head of Loyalists and Indians, entered the beautiful Wyoming Valley, in Pennsylvania, at the beginning of July, 1778. Most of the able-bodied men were away with the army. Colonel Zebulon Butler was there, and he rallied what force he could to confront the invaders. They had an engagement a little above Wilkesbarre on the 4th of July. The Americans were driven back, and took refuge in a fort. They then surrendered, with promise of protection; but, before sunset, the Indians, thirsting for blood, spread over the valley, set fire to dwellings, and murdered many of the inhabitants. The valley was made a desolation before midnight.

X.

XANTHICA, a military festival observed by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus (our April), instituted about 893 B.C.

XANTHUS, in Lycia, Asia Minor, was besieged by the Romans under Brutus, 43 B.C. After a great strug-

gle, the inhabitants set fire to their city, destroyed their wives and children, and perished. The conqueror wished to spare them, and offered rewards to his soldiers if they brought any of the Xanthians into his presence, but only 180 were saved.—*Plutarch*.

XENOPHON. See *Retreat of the Greeks*.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA (S.W. Spain), the *Ata Regia* of the Romans, and the seat of the wine trade in Spain, of which the principal wine is that so well known in England as Sherry, an English corruption

* "I would check the petty vanity of those who slight good penmanship, as below the notice of a scholar, by reminding them that Mr. Fox was distinguished by the clearness and firmness, Mr. Professor Porson by the correctness and elegance, and Sir William Jones by the ease and beauty of the characters they respectively employed."—*Dr. Parr*.

of Xeres. The British importations of this wine in 1850 reached to 3,826,785 gallons; and in the year ending Jan. 5, 1852, to 3,904,978 gallons. Xeres is a handsome and large town, of great antiquity. At the battle of Xeres, July 19-26, 711, Roderick, the last Gothic sovereign of Spain, was defeated and slain by the Saracens, commanded by Tarik and Muza.

XERXES'S CAMPAIGN. Xerxes crossed the Hellespont by a bridge of boats, and entered Greece in the spring of 480 B.C., with an army which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted (according to some historians) to 5,283,320 souls. Herodotus states the armament to have consisted of 8000 sail, conveying 1,700,000 foot, besides cavalry and the mariners and

attendants of the camp. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylae (*which see*) by the valor of 300 Spartans under Leonidas, Aug. 7-9, 480 B.C. The fleet of Xerxes was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, Oct. 30, 480 B.C.; and he hastened back to Persia, leaving behind Mardonius, the best of his generals, with an army of 800,000 men, who was defeated and slain at Plataea, Sept. 22, 479 B.C. Xerxes was assassinated by Artabanus, 465 B.C.

XIMENA (S. Spain), the site of a battle between the Spanish army under the command of General Balasteros, and the French corps commanded by General Regnier, Sept. 10, 1811. The Spaniards defeated their adversaries; the loss was great on both sides.

Y.

YARD. The precise origin of our yard is uncertain. It is, however, likely that the word is derived from the Saxon *gyrd*, a rod or shoot, or *gyrdan*, to inclose; being anciently the circumference of the body, until Henry I. decreed that it should be the length of his arm. See *Standard Measures*.

YARMOUTH, GREAT (Norfolk), was a royal demesne in the reign of William I., as appears from Domesday Book. It obtained a charter from John, and one from Henry III. In 1348 a plague here carried off 7000 persons; and that terrible disease did much havoc again in 1579 and 1664. The theatre was built in 1778; and Nelson's Pillar, a fluted column 140 feet in height, was erected in 1817. The suspension chain bridge over the River Bure was built by Mr. R. Cory at an expense of about £4000. Owing to the weight of a vast number of persons who assembled on this bridge to witness an exhibition on the water, it suddenly gave way, and seventy-nine lives, mostly those of children, were lost, May 2, 1845. The railway from London to Norwich was opened in 1844.

YEAR. The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year.

The Roman year was introduced by Romulus, 753 B.C.; and it was corrected by Numa, 713 B.C., and again by Julius Cæsar, 46 B.C. See *Calendar*.

The solar or astronomical year was found to comprise 365 days, 5 hours, 45 minutes, 51 seconds, and 6 decimals, 465 B.C.

The lunar year, which comprehends twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, was in use among the Chaldeans, Persians, and ancient Jews. Once in every three years was added another lunar month, so as to make the solar and the lunar year nearly agree. But, though the months were lunar, the year was solar; that is, the first month was of thirty days, and the second of twenty-nine, and so alternately; and the month added triennially was called the second Adar. The Jews afterward followed the Roman manner of computation.

The sidereal year, or return to the same star, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 11 seconds.

The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in March; the Athenians in June; the Macedonians on Sept. 24; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on Aug. 29 or 30; and the Persians and Armenians on Aug. 11. Nearly all Christian nations now commence the year on Jan. 1.

Charles IX. of France, in 1564, published an arrêt, the last article of which ordered the year for the time to come to be constantly and universally begun, and written on and from January 1.

(See *New Style, Platonic Year, Sabbatical Year, French Revolutionary Calendar*.)

The beginning of the year has been reckoned from the day celebrating the birth of Christ, Dec. 25th; his circumcision, Jan. 1; his conception, March 25; and his resurrection, Easter.

The English began their year on the 25th of December until the time of William the Conqueror. This practice having been crowned on Jan. 1, gave occa-

* The year in the northern regions of Siberia and Lapland is described in the following calendar, given by a traveler: "June 22. Snow melts. July 1. Snow gone. July 9. Fields quite green. July 17. Plants at full growth. July 25. Plants in flower. Aug. 2. Fruits ripe. Aug. 10. Plants shed their seed. Aug. 18. Snow." The snow then continues upon the ground for about ten months, from Aug. 18th of one year to June 22d of the year following, being 309 days out of 365; so that while the three seasons of spring, summer, and autumn are together only fifty-six days, or eight weeks, the winter is of forty-four weeks' duration in these countries.

sion to the English to begin their year at that time, to make it agree with the then most remarkable period of their history.—*Stow*. Until the act for altering the style in 1753 (see *Style*), the year did not legally and generally commence in England until March 25th. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the 1st of January. This difference caused great practical inconveniences; and January, February, and part of March sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, 1745-1746, or 1745-6, or 1744. Such a reckoning often led to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say "the revolution of 1688," as that event happened in February, 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be the revolution of 1689.

YEAR OF OUR LORD. See *Anno Domini*.

YEAR OF THE REIGN. From the time of William the Conqueror, 1066, the year of the sovereign's reign has been given to all public instruments. The king's patents, charters, proclamations, and all acts of Parliament have since then been generally so dated. The same manner of dating is used in most of the European states for all similar documents and records. See *List of Kings under England*, p. 187.

YEAR AND A DAY. A space of time in law, that in many cases establishes and fixes a right, as in an estray, on proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within the time it is forfeited. The term arose in the Norman law, which enacted that a beast found on another's land, if unclaimed for a year and a day, belonged to the lord of the soil. It is otherwise a legal space of time.

YEAR-BOOKS contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the courts of common law. The printed volumes extend from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. to nearly the end of the reign of Henry VIII., a period of about 220 years; but in this series there are many omissions. The books are the first in the long line of legal reports in which England is so rich, and may be considered as, to a great extent, the foundation of our unwritten law, "*Lex non scripta*." In 1843 *et seq.*, the year-books of 80 & 81 Edward I., 1802-3, were edited by Mr. A. J. Horwood, for the series of the *Chronicles and Memorials* published at the expense of the British government.

YELLOW FEVER, a dreadful American pestilence, made its appearance at Philadelphia, where it committed great ravages, A.D. 1699. It appeared in several islands of the West Indies in 1753, 1759, and 1745. It raged with unparalleled violence at Philadelphia in Oct., 1792; and most awfully at New York in the beginning of August, 1791. This fever again spread great devastation at Philadelphia in July, 1793, carrying off several thousand persons.—*Hardie*. It again appeared in Oct., 1797, and spread its ravages over the northern coast of America, Sept., 1798. It reappeared at Philadelphia in the summer of 1802; and broke out in Spain in Sept., 1803. The yellow fever was very violent at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1814; in the Mauritius, July, 1815; at Antigua in Sept., 1816; and it raged with dreadful consequences at Cadiz, and the Isle of St. Leon, in Sept., 1819. A malignant fever raged at Gibraltar in Sept., 1823, and did not terminate until the following year.

YEOMAN OF THE GUARD, a peculiar body of foot guards to the king's person, instituted at the corona-

tion of Henry VII., Oct. 30, 1485, which originally consisted of fifty men under a captain. They were of a larger stature than other guards, being required to be over six feet in height, and were armed with arquebuses and other arms. The band was increased by Henry's successors to one hundred men, and seventy supernumeraries; and when one of the hundred died, it was ordered that his place should be supplied out of the seventy. They were clad after the manner of King Henry VIII.—*Ashmole's Instit.* This is said to have been the first permanent military band instituted in England. John, Earl of Oxford, was the first captain in 1486.—*Beaton's Pol. Index.*

YEW-TREE (*Taxus*). The origin of planting yew-trees in church-yards was (these latter being fenced) to secure the trees from cattle, and in this manner preserve them for the encouragement of archery. A general plantation of them for the use of archers was ordered by Richard III., 1483.—*Stow's Chronicles.* Near Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, were lately seven yew-trees called the Seven Sisters, supposed to have been planted before 1088; the circumference of the largest was thirty-four feet seven inches round the trunk. In 1851, a yew-tree was said to be growing in the churchyard of Gresford, North Wales, whose circumference was nine yards nine inches, being the largest and oldest yew-tree in the British dominions; but it is affirmed on traditionary evidence that there are some of these trees in England older than the introduction of Christianity. The old yew-tree mentioned in the survey taken of Richmond palace in 1649 is said to be still existing.

YEZDEGIRD, OR **PERSIAN ERA**, was formerly universally adopted in Persia, and is still used by the Parsees in India, and by the Arabs, in certain computations. This era began on the 26th of June, A.D. 632, when Yezdegird was elected King of Persia. The year consisted of 366 days only, and therefore its commencement, like that of the Old Egyptian and Armenian year, anticipated the Julian year by one day in every four years. This difference amounted to nearly 112 days in the year 1075, when it was reformed by Jelealeddin, who ordered that in future the Persian year should receive an additional day whenever it should appear necessary to postpone the commencement of the following year, that it might occur on the day of the sun's passing the same degree of the ecliptic.

YNGLINGS (youths, or offshoots), descendants of the Scandinavian hero Odin, ruled Sweden till 880, when the last of the pontiff kings, Olaf Tristella, being expelled, led to the foundation of the Norwegian monarchy.

YOKE. The yoke is spoken of as a type of servitude throughout Scripture. The ceremony of making prisoners pass under it was practised by the Samnites toward the Romans, 891 B.C. See *Cædine Yoke*. This disgrace was afterward inflicted by the Romans upon their vanquished enemies.—*Du Fresnoy*.

YORK. The *Eboracum* of the Romans, and one of the most ancient cities of England.

Here Severus (A.D. 207), and here also Constantine kept courts, and his son Constantine the Great was born in 274, and proclaimed emperor,

A.D. 306
Abbey of St. Mary's founded by Seward the Dane, 1060
York was burnt by the Danes, and all the Normans slain. 1069

The city and many churches were destroyed by fire. June 8, 1187

York received its charter from Richard II. and the mayor was made a lord. 1389

The Guildhall erected. 1446

The castle was built by Richard III., 1484, and was rebuilt. 1741

The Corporation built a mansion-house for the lord mayor. 1728

The famous York petition to Parliament to reduce the expensiture and redress grievances was gotten up. Dec., 1779

Yorkshire Philosophical Society established. 1822

First meeting of the British Association held here, Sept. 27, 1881

Fall of the iron bridge over the Ouse; five persons killed. Sept. 27, 1861

DUKES OF YORK.

1383. Edmund Plantagenet (fifth son of King Edward III.), created duke, Aug. 6; died 1409.

1406. Edward (his son) was degraded by Henry IV. in 1399, but restored in 1414; killed at Agincourt, 1415; succeeded by his nephew.

1415. Richard (son of Richard, earl of Cambridge, who

was beheaded for treason in 1415) became regent of France in 1435; quelled the rebellion in Ireland in 1449; claimed the throne, and was appointed protector in 1454; his office was annulled, and he began the civil war in 1455, and was slain after his defeat at Wakefield in 1460.

1460. Edward (his son), afterward King Edward IV.

1474. Richard (his second son), said to have been murdered in the Tower, 1483.

1494. Henry Tudor, afterward Henry VIII.

1605. Charles Stuart, afterward Charles I.

1643. James Stuart (his second son), afterward James II.

1716. Ernest (brother of George I.), died 1728.

1760. Edward (brother of George III.), died 1767.

1784. Frederick (son of George III.), born Aug. 16, 1762; marries Princess Frederica of Prussia, Sept. 29, 1791; commands the British forces at Antwerp, April 8, 1793; present at the siege of Valenciennes, May 28; defeated at Dunkirk, Sept. 7; at Boile-le-Duc, Sept. 14; and at Boxtel, Sept. 17; appointed commander-in-chief, 1798; defeated near Alkmaar, Sept. 19 and Oct. 6, 1799; accused by Colonel Wardle of abuse of his patronage, he resigns, Jan. 27, 1809; becomes again commander-in-chief, 1811; strongly opposes the Catholic claims, 1825; dies Jan. 8, 1827.

YORK, *ACONITHOPOLIS* or. The most ancient metropolis in England, being, it is said, so made by King Lucius about 180, when Christianity was first partially established in England. The Bishop Eborac was present at the Council of Arles, 314. The see was overturned by the Saxons, was revived by Pope Gregory on their conversion, and Paulinus was made archbishop about 625. York and Durham were long the only two sees in the north of England, until Henry I. erected a bishopric at Carlisle, and Henry VIII. another at Chester. York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops; but during the time of Archbishop Nevil, 1454, they withdrew their obedience, and had archbishops of their own. Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitans about precedence, as by Pope Gregory's institutions it was thought he meant that whichever of them was first confirmed should be superior: appeal was made to the court of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favor of Canterbury. The Archbishop of York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while the Archbishop of Canterbury styles himself primate of all England. The province of York now contains the dioceses of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Sodor and Man, Manchester, and Ripon (*which see*). York has yielded to the Church of Rome eight saints and three cardinals, and to England twelve lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two lord presidents of the North. It is rated in the king's books, 89 Henry VIII., 1546, at £1600 19s. 2d. per annum.—*Beaton*. Present income £1000.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK SINCE 1500.

1501. Thomas Savage, died Sept. 8, 1507.

1508. Christopher Bainbrigg, poisoned at Rome, July 14, 1514.

1514. Thomas Wolsey, died Nov. 29, 1530.

1531. Edward Lee, died Sept. 13, 1544.

1545. Robert Holgate, deprived March 23, 1554.

1555. Nicolas Heath, deprived.

1561. Thomas Young, died June 26, 1568.

1570. Edmund Grindal, translated to Canterbury, Jan. 10, 1576.

1577. Edwin Sands or Sandys, died July 10, 1588.

1589. John Piars, died Sept. 23, 1594.

1595. Matthew Hutton, died Jan. 16, 1606.

1606. Tobias Matthew, died March 29, 1633.

1628. George Mountaigne, died Oct. 24, 1623.

" Samuel Harsnet, died May 25, 1631.

1632. Richard Neyle, died Oct. 31, 1640.

1641. John Williams, died March 25, 1650.

[*See vacant ten years.*]

1660. Accepted Frewen, died March 23, 1664.

1664. Richard Sterne, died June 18, 1683.

1683. John Dolben, died April 11, 1696.

[*See vacant two years.*]

1688. Thomas Lamplough, died May 5, 1691.

1691. John Sharp, died Feb. 2, 1714.

1714. Sir William Dawes, died April 30, 1724.

1724. Launcelot Blackburn, died March 23, 1743.

1743. Thomas Herring, translated to Canterbury, Oct., 1747.

1747. Matthew Hutton, translated to Canterbury, Mar., 1757.

1757. John Gilbert, died 1761

1761. Robert Hay Drummond, died Dec. 10, 1776.
 1777. William Markham, died Nov. 8, 1807.
 1808. Edward Venables Vernon, died Nov. 5, 1847.
 1847. Thomas Musgrave, died May 4, 1860.
 1860. Charles T. Longley, translated to Canterbury (from Durham), 1862.
 1862. William Thomson, translated from Gloucester, present archbishop.

YORK MINSTER was erected at different periods, and on the site of former buildings. The first Christian church erected here, which appears to have been preceded by a Roman temple, was built by Edwin, king of Northumbria, of wood, in 625, and of stone about 635. It was damaged by fire in 741, and was rebuilt by Archbishop Albert about 780. It was again destroyed by fire in the year 1060, and rebuilt by Archbishop Thomas. It was once more burnt down in 1187, with St. Mary's Abbey, and 39 parish churches in York. Archbishop Roger began to build the choir in 1171; Walter Gray added the south transept in 1227; John de Romayne, the treasurer of the cathedral, built the north transept in 1260. His son, the archbishop, laid the foundation of the nave in 1291. In 1330, William de Melton built the two western towers, which were finished by John de Birmingham in 1342. Archbishop Thoresby, in 1861, began to rebuild the choir, in accordance with the magnificence of the nave, and he also rebuilt the lantern tower. Thus by many hands, and many contributions of multitudes on the promise of indulgences, this magnificent fabric was completed. It was first set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, and the roof of the choir and its internal fittings destroyed, Feb. 2, 1839; the damage, estimated at £60,000, was repaired in 1832. An accidental fire broke out, which in one hour reduced the belfry to a shell, destroyed the roof of the nave, and much damaged the edifice, May 20, 1840.

YORK AND LANCASTER, WARS OF. See *Rose*.

YORK (Toronto), in Upper Canada, was captured by an American expedition under General Pike on the 27th of April, 1813. The Americans were about 1700 strong; the British numbered about 850, including 100 Indians, under General Sheaffe. The American loss occurred chiefly from the explosion of the British magazine, which had been set on fire. There were 53 killed and 228 wounded. General Pike was killed. The British lost 110 killed, 800 wounded, and 36 military and 4 naval officers and 250 privates became prisoners.

YORKTOWN (Virginia, United States). Lord Cornwallis had taken possession of Yorktown in Aug., 1781; but, after sustaining a disastrous siege, he was obliged to surrender his army, consisting of about 7000 men, to the allied armies of France and America, under the command of General Washington and Count Rochambeau, Oct. 19, 1781. This mischance was attributed to Sir Henry Clinton, who had not given the garrison the necessary succor they expected; and it mainly led to the close of the war. It was strongly fortified by the Confederates in the American Civil War, but surrendered to McClellan, May, 1862. See *Penninsular Campaign*.

YTTRIUM, a rare metal. The earth yttria was discovered by Professor Gadolin in a mineral at Ytterby, in Sweden, 1794. The metal was first obtained by Wöhler in 1838. It is of a dark gray color, and brittle.

YVRES (now Ivry, N.W. France), where a battle was fought, March 14, 1690, between Henry IV. of France, aided by his chief nobility, and the generals of the Catholic league, over whom the king obtained a complete victory.

Z.

ZAMA (near Carthage, N. Africa), the scene of the battle between the two greatest commanders in the world at the time, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. The victory was won by Scipio, and was decisive of the fate of Carthage; it led to an ignominious peace the year after, which closed the second Punic War. The Romans lost about 2000 killed and wounded, while the Carthaginians lost in killed and prisoners more than 40,000; some historians make the loss greater; 202 B.C.

ZANTE. One of the Ionian Islands, *which see*.

ZANZALEENS. This sect rose in Syria, under Zanzalee, 535; he taught that water baptism was of no efficacy, and that it was necessary to be baptized with fire, by the application of a red-hot iron. The sect was at one time very numerous.

ZE, ZOW, ZIERES. For *ye, you, yours*. The letter *z* was retained in Scotland, and was commonly written for the letter *y* so late as the reign of Queen Mary, up to which period many books in the Scottish language were printed in Edinburgh with these words, 1543.

ZELA (N.E. Asia Minor), where Julius Caesar defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus, son of Mithridates. Caesar, in announcing this victory, sent his famous dispatch to the senate of Rome in these words: "*Veni, vidi, vici*"—"I came, I saw, I conquered" (perhaps the shortest dispatch on record). This battle ended the war: Pharnaces escaped into Bosphorus, where he was slain by his lieutenant, Asander; Pontus was made a Roman province, and Bosphorus given to Mithridates of Pergamus, 47 B.C.

ZELL, Hanover. See *Denmark*, 1772.

ZEND-AVESTA, ancient sacred books of the Parsees, of which 8 out of 31 are extant. The age of these books is much disputed. Professor Max Müller says that the MSS. had been preserved by the Parsee priests at Bombay, where a colony of fire-worshippers had fled in the 10th century. Anquetil Duperron's French translation, from a modern Persian version, was published in 1771.

ZENO, Sect of. See *Stoics*.

ZENOBIA, Queen of the East. See *Palmyra*.

ZENTA, in Hungary, the scene of a battle, where the Germans under Prince Eugene defeated the Turks,

Sept. 11, 1697. This victory led to the peace of Carlowitz, ratified January, 1699.

ZINC. The ore of zinc, calamine, was known to the Greeks, who used it in the manufacture of brass. It is said to have been known in China also, and is noticed by European writers as early as 1231, though the method of extracting it from the ore was unknown for nearly five hundred years after. The metal zinc is first mentioned by Paracelsus (who died in 1541). A mine of zinc was discovered on Lord Ribblesdale's estate, Craven, Yorkshire, in 1800. Zincography was introduced in London shortly after the invention of lithography became known in England, in 1817. See *Lithography*. Zinc is much used in Voltaic batteries, and its application in manufactures has greatly increased of late years. It is often called spelter. See *Photostereography*.

ZIRCONIUM, the metallic base of the earth Zirconia, which was discovered by Klaproth in 1789; from this Berzelius obtained the metal in 1824. Zirconia is found in the sand of the rivers of Ceylon. The metal exists in the form of a black powder.

ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS. A shrub brought from the south of Europe about 1640. The *Zizyphus Paliurus* shrub (*Christ's Thorn*) was brought from Africa before 1594. See *Flowers*.

ZODIAC. Its obliquity was discovered, its twelve signs named, and their situations assigned them by Anaximander, about 600 B.C. The Greeks and Arabians borrowed the zodiac from the Hindoos.—*Sir W. Jones*.

ZOLLVEREIN (*Customs Union*), the name given to the German Commercial Union, of which Prussia is at the head. It began in 1818, and was gradually joined by nearly all the German states except Austria, and a treaty was signed March 22, 1833, which became the basis of the association. On Feb. 10, 1863, an important treaty of commerce and navigation, between Austria and Prussia; to last from Jan., 1864, to Dec., 1865, was signed, to which the other states of the Zollverein gave in their adhesion on April 6, 1863. In Nov., 1861, Prussia threatened to withdraw unless certain changes were made.

ZOOLOGY (from *zōon*, Greek for animal) is the division of biology which treats of animals. Aristotle (322-284 B.C.) is the founder of the science. Systems of classification have been made by John Ray (1693-

1708), Charles Linné (1707-78), G. Buffon (1707-88), and George Cuvier (1769-1839).*

The Zoological Society of London (originally the Zoological Club) was founded in 1826, and its gardens in the Regent's Park were opened in April, 1837; the society was chartered March 27, 1839.

Dr. James Murie was appointed by the society to be their first "anatomical prosector," May 8, 1866.

On the demolition of Exeter Change in 1839, the menagerie of Mr. Cross was temporarily lodged in the King's Mews, whence it was removed to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1839.

The Zoological Gardens of Dublin were opened 1839. (See *Aquarium*, *Hippopotamus*, *Giraffe*, and *Acclimatization*).

ZORN DORFF, in Prussia, where a battle was fought between the Prussian and Russian armies; the former, commanded by the King of Prussia, obtained a victory over the forces of the czarina, whose loss amounted to 21,529 men, while that of the Prussians did not exceed 11,000, Aug. 25 and 26, 1758.

ZOUAVES AND FOOT CHASSEURS. When the French established a regency at Algiers in 1830, they hoped to find the employment of native troops advantageous, and selected the *Zouaouas*, a congregation of Arab tribes, famous for daring and skillful courage. In time, numbers of Red Republicans, and other enthusiastic Frenchmen, joined the regiments, adopting the costume, etc.; eventually the Africans disappeared from the ranks, and no more were added, they having been frequently guilty of treachery. The French Zouaves formed an important part of the army in the Crimean War, 1854-5.†

* The animal kingdom was divided by Linnæus into six classes, viz.: *Mammalia*, which includes all animals that suckle their young; *Aves*, birds; *Amphibia*, or amphibious animals; *Pisces*, fishes; *Insecta*, insects; *Vermes*, worms; 1761. Cuvier, who died in Paris May 13, 1839, in his great work, *Regne Animal*, published in 1816, distributed the animals into four great divisions, the *Vertebrata* (ribbed); the *Mollusca* (soft bodied); the *Articulata* (jointed); and the *Radiata* (the organs disposed round a centre). In 1859, Professor Owen made known a system of arranging the class *Mammalia* according to the nature of their brains.

† The Zouave organisation and drill were introduced into the Federal army in the great Civil War in America by Ephraim E. Ellsworth

ZUINGLIANS, the followers of the reformer Ulrich Zuinglius, who at Zurich declaimed against the Church of Rome, and effected the same separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion which Luther did for Saxony. He procured two assemblies to be called; by the first he was authorized to proceed, by the second the ceremonies of the Romish Church were abolished, 1519. Zuinglius died in arms as a soldier, being slain in a skirmish against his popish opponents in 1531. The Zuinglians were also called Sacramentarians.

ZULPICH. See *Tobias*.

ZURICH was admitted a member and made head of the Swiss confederacy, 1351, and was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the Church of Rome. See *Zuinglians*. A grave-digger at Zurich poisoned the sacramental wine, by which eight persons lost their lives and many others were grievously injured, Sept. 4, 1776. The French were defeated here, losing 4000 men, June 5, 1799. The Imperialists were defeated by Massena, the former losing 20,000 men killed and wounded, Sept. 25, 1799. See *Switzerland*. On June 24, 1806, the Austrians were defeated by the allied French and Sardinian army at Solferino. Preliminaries of peace were signed at Villa Franca by the Emperors of Austria and France on July 12 following. A conference between the representatives of the powers concerned having been appointed, the first meeting took place on Aug. 8. After many delays, a treaty was signed on Nov. 11, and ratified Nov. 12. Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia; the formation of an Italian Confederation, under the presidency of the pope, was determined on, and the rights of the ex-sovereigns of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma were reserved. The formation of the kingdom of Italy in 1861 annulled the treaty of Zurich.

ZUTPHEN, in Holland. At a battle here, Sept. 22, 1596, between the Spaniards and the Dutch, the amiable Sir Philip Sidney, author of "Arcadia," was killed. He was serving with the English auxiliaries, commanded by the Earl of Leicester.

early in 1861. He was assassinated on May 24, same year, at Alexandria, just after taking down a secession flag.

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 Zinzendorf, 1700-60 ; Moravians
 Ziska ; Bohemia, 1417
 Zoe ; Eastern Empire, 1084
 Zollcöffer, General ; United States, 1861 ; Mill Spring, 1862
 Zoroaster (supposed author of "Zendavesta"), about 555 B.C. ; fire-worshippers
 Zosimus ; alchemy, 410
 Zumalacarrregui (Carlist) ; & near Bilbao, 1835
 Zumpie, M. ; piano-forte, 1768
 Zurbano, General ; Spain, 1844



